ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, January 17, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for Box and 'phone number insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid disappointment, applicants are asked to send "In Memoriam" announcements personally or by telephone at their office. In the case of modern terms the author's pseudonym should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Publication Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Branch Office, 337, Strand, corner of Essex-street, London, W.C.2, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for first three lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ANDERSON.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Bebington, Cheshire, to MARGARET, wife of LAURENCE R. D. ANDERSON—a son.

BAWDON.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at "Helchlier," Henley-on-Thames, to BETTY, wife of WILLIAM SATTERLEY BAWDON—a son.

de MARCELLUS.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 19, Bentinck-street, London, W., to the wife of COMTE HERSI de MARCELLUS—a son.

DICKINS.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at Chelsea House, to ALICE (née Dunn), wife of HAROLD DICKINS—a daughter.

ELLIOTT.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 5, The Chase, Bromley, Kent, to PHYLLIS (née Plumbly), wife of LT.-COMMDR. JEFFERY ELLIOTT, R.D., R.N.R.—a daughter.

GOLD.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 27, Wellseck street, W., to NANCYE, wife of ALEC GOLD, of Beechhurst, Farnham Royal—a son.

HUNTER.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Halton Camp, to EVELYN, wife of SQUADRON-LEADER P. B. HUNTER—a daughter.

INCE.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at the Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, to LESLIE, wife of CAPT. A. E. INCE, Royal Army Service Corps—a daughter (SUSAN).

KELSEY.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at Christ Church Vicarage, Watford, to LILIAN, wife of the REV. E. D. P. KELSEY—the gift of a daughter (BETTY ANN).

LEIGH.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 4, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, to Mr. and Mrs. CLAUDE M. LEIGH—the gift of a daughter.

O'CONNOR.—(in Jan. 13, 1930, at Neuilly, Paris, to CAPTAIN and MRS. M. J. O'CONNOR—a daughter (YNONA).

O'NEILL.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Bute House, Cavendish-avenue, Putney, S.W.15, to WINIFRED MARY (MONICA (FREDA), wife of GILBERT JOSEPH LANE O'NEILL—a daughter (still-born).

SANDEMAN.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 106, Elm Park-gardens, S.W.10, to OLIVE EVE, wife of PATRICK SANDEMAN—a son.

SHELDON.—On Jan. 14, 1930, in New York, to MAGDA, wife of HUNTINGTON SHELDON—a son.

STUDHOLME.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at 4, Sussex-place, W.2, to JUPERS, wife of HENRY STUDHOLME—a son.

SWINDELLS.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at The Hurst, Rottington, to MARJORIE (née Leigh), wife of G. M. SWINDELLS—a son.

TYSER.—On Jan. 16, 1930, to JESSIE (née Quill), wife of WALTER P. TYSER—a son.

WADDINGTON.—On Jan. 12, 1930, to NORAH, wife of CAPT. T. T. WADDINGTON, of 20, Redcliffe-square—a son.

MARRIAGES

BRODIE : HOLMAN.—On Dec. 10, 1929, at Scots Church, Melbourne, Australia, by the Rev. Dr. Borland, ROBERT CHARLES XENIASZE BRODIE, M.B., Ch.B. (Melbourne), F.R.C.S., son of Malcolm M. Brodie, of Melbourne, and grandson of the late Robert Brodie, Writer, Glasgow, to EVELYN MARY, youngest daughter of Mrs. Jessie Holman, Kew, Melbourne.

COBHAM : KENNEDY.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at St. John's Church, Blackheath, GEORGE H. EDWARD, Rector of Besford, Yorkshire, to GRACE MARION KENNEDY, 94, St. John's-park, S.E.3.

LUBBOCK : HOWE.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton-road, by the Rev. Prebendiary Storrs, MARK HUGH, second son of Sir John and Mrs. Lubbock of Scarborough, Chislehurst, to BEATRICE HOWE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. EDGAR HOWE, Bank, Hong Kong.

RANCE : CHADWICK.—On Jan. 7, 1930, in Prague, ERNEST RANCE, of Worsley, Essex, to DOROTHY CHADWICK, of Preston, Lancashire.

SMITH : MACON.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at Fakenham, Norfolk, E. VALENTINE SMITH, of Great Yarmouth, to MAUD MACON, of Great Yarmouth.

WHITWORTH : LEWIS.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at the Parish Church, Bowdon, by Canon Lewis Hamilton, D.D., Vicar of Bowdon, assisted by the Rev. J. L. Sharpe, LLOYD WHITWORTH, A.F.C., Lieut. R.A.F., son of the late W. Cecil Whitworth, of Ceylon, to CHRISTINE MAY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lewis, of West Hoime, Bowdon.

GOLDEN WEDDING

SCRIMGEOUR : PARDOE.—On Jan. 15, 1880, at Halifax, Yorkshire, WALTER SCRIMGEOUR, to ELIZABETH MARIAN, younger daughter of the late JAMES PARDOE.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 33, Beachheath-park, Mary Anne Adams, eldest daughter of the late John George Adams, Rector of East Farndon, Market Harborough. Service at All Saints' Church to-day (Friday), 2.30.

ALDIN.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 19, Mortlake-road, Kew, FLORENCE, widow of ALFRED ALDIN, of Richmond, Surrey, aged 72. Service at Kew Parish Church, 11.30 a.m. to-day (Friday). Afterwards at Golders Green Crematorium.

ALLEN.—On Jan. 15, 1930, suddenly, at 9, The Close, Salisbury, THOMAS KINGDON ALLEN, formerly Rector of Werrington, Devon. Funeral at Salisbury Cathedral, 2.30 p.m. To-morrow (Saturday).

ARBUTHNOTT.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Usan House, Montrose, CAPT. the Hon. H. E. C. ARBUTHNOTT, aged 45 years. Funeral at Arbuthnott Church to-day (Friday), at 2 p.m.

BERDOE-WILKINSON.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at Nurses' Cottage, Ealing, MARION, widow of EDMOND BERDOE-WILKINSON, aged 84 years. Funeral at Ealing Parish Church, Monday, Jan. 20, at 2.15. Train Waterloo 12.50, Godalming, 1.39.

BLAKE.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Churchmead House, Datchet, Windsor, Sir PATRICK BLAKE, Bt., of Langham, Suffolk. Funeral at St. Mary's, Datchet, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30.

BURDON.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Spital Hill, Mitford, suddenly, JOHN GEORGE, beloved husband of BLANCHE BURDON and second son of the late Rev. John Burdon, of Castle Eden, Durham.

BURNE.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Hildenarbe House, Rowe-road, Worthing, ADA ELINOR BURNE, widow of William Christopher Higgins Burne, of Upper Link House, St. Mary Bourne, Hants. Funeral at St. Mary Bourne, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.—On Jan. 15, 1930, WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of 127, Bedford-hill, Balham, formerly of Streatham, Bromley, and Blackburn. Interment at Streatham Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at noon.

CHARLESWORTH.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 25, Chester-road, St. Leonards, JOSEPH GRAY CHARLESWORTH, son of the late Lady Frances Charlesworth, of Broadwater, Worthing.

CREWDSON.—On Jan. 15, 1930 (suddenly), JANE Ewing Crewdson, of Springfield, Alderley Edge, dearly beloved daughter of the late Alfred Crewdson, æ.m., in her 57th year.

CULL.—On Jan. 15, 1930, peacefully, EDITH ROSE CULL, daughter of the late Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, St. Andrews. Cremation private. No flowers.

DAVIS.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at 7, Ravensden-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., MELIN (MELINGIR), widow of WALTER JAMES DAVIS, in her 80th year.

DAWES.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at Fairfield House, Rye, WALTER DAWES, J.P., youngest son of the late Edwin Nathaniel Dawes, Senior Solicitor to the Cinque Ports, Town Clerk of Winchelsea, and for many years Town Clerk of Rye, aged 84. Funeral service at the Rye Parish Church, Monday, Jan. 20, at 2.15 p.m.

DYER.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at South Lodge, Loose-road, Maidstone, ISABELLA GERTRUDE DYER, widow of John Donald Dyer, of Ceylon, in her 84th year. Funeral to-day (Friday), Loose Cemetery, Maidstone, 2 p.m. Ceylon papers, please copy.)

ELLIS.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Grayshott, ARTHUR GUY, the beloved husband of EVELYN ELLIS, aged 73. Fortified by the rites of the Church. Requiem Mass at St. Joseph's Church, Grayshott, to-day (Friday), 12.30 p.m. Funeral and funeral at Old Hall Green, Ware, to-morrow, at 11 a.m. No flowers, by request.

ELY. Train leaves Liverpool-street Station Saturday morning, 9.10. Arrives Ware, 10.23. Cars to meet train.

FERRIER-ROWE.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 14, Barclay-road, Croydon, MARY FRANCES, widow of the Rev. JOHN FERRIER-ROWE. Funeral at Queen's-road Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 noon.

FLOYD.—On Jan. 15, 1930, ERNEST WILLIAM FLOYD, M.B., Ch.B., of Carlton House, Moss-lane East, Manchester. Funeral at St. Catherine's Church, Barton-upon-Irwell, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m. No mourning, by request.

GIBBES.—On Nov. 22, 1929, at 46, William Edward-street, Longueville, Sydney, N.S.W., BARBARA ALICE, eldest daughter of ALISTER and AMY GIBBES (née Giles), aged 31½ years.

GRIGSON.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Lostwithiel, WILLIAM SOUCKPOUTH GRIGSON, Priest, aged 84. Funeral at Pelynt to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30.

HALL.—On Jan. 14, 1930, very suddenly, at Charnes, Kew, FLORENCE, widow of ALFRED ALDIS, of Richmond, Surrey, aged 72. Service at Kew Parish Church, 11.30 a.m. to-day (Friday). Afterwards at Golders Green Crematorium.

HALL.—On Jan. 15, 1930, suddenly, at 9, The Close, Salisbury, THOMAS KINGDON ALLEN, formerly Rector of Werrington, Devon. Funeral at Salisbury Cathedral, 2.30 p.m. To-morrow (Saturday).

HALLIBURTON.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 12, Shalston-villas, Surbiton, THOMAS FORSYTH HALLIBURTON, in his 76th year. No mourning, no flowers, by request.

HICKS.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Belmont, Old Park Ridings, Grange Park, N., MARGARET, widow of Alexander Hicks. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery on Monday, at 2.45 p.m.

HORTON.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at The Chestnuts, Upton-road, Stratford-on-Avon, JANE, the dearly beloved wife of WILLIAM HORTON, after much suffering, patiently borne, aged 75. Funeral at Holy Trinity, Stratford-on-Avon, to-morrow (Saturday), 12 o'clock.

DEATHS (continued)

JACKSON.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at Hayne, Corfe Taunton, UNA, wife of CLAUDE WARD JACKSON. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at Corfe, 2.30 p.m.

KNOX.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 3, Crick-road, Oxford, ALICE GRACE, wife of CAPTAIN H. V. KNOX. Funeral Wolvercote Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday). First part of service at 88, Philip and James's Church, Oxford, at 2.30.

LEAKEY.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 7, Barnfield-road, Higher Crobery to-morrow (Saturday). First part of service at 88, Philip and James's Church, Oxford, at 2.30.

LE FEUVRE.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at Lancrost, Jersey, ALICE MARY, the beloved wife of MAJOR GEROME W. H. LE FEUVRE (late North Lancashire Regt.), and daughter of the late Rev. R. H. Blakey, Vicar of Hoath and Reculver.

LEWIS.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 3, Hope-park, Bromley, Kent, MARY ANNE JANE, wife of SIDNEY C. LEWIS, Lewis Lloyd, of Nantcwrllt, Radnorshire, and Otterhead, Devon. Funeral service, 2.30 p.m. to-day (Friday), at St. Mary's Church. Interment at Plaistow Cemetery.

MANNING.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at The Acacias, Linstead, LYDIA, wife of the late WILLIAM MANNING, of West Park, Wing, Bucks. Funeral at All Saints', Wing, to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30. No flowers.

MERRIMAN.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at 23, St. John's-road, Golders Green, very peacefully, after a short illness, RUTH AGNES, elder daughter of the late JOHN CONYERS MERRIMAN, of Kensington-square, aged 56.

METCALF.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Streatham, EMILY CHITTENDEN METCALF, widow of DAWSON Metcalf, aged 86.

PEACOCK.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 28, Canterbury-terrace, W., WILLIAM PEACOCK, after upwards of 40 years' devoted and faithful service with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Claudius Ash and family, aged 83.

RICHARDSON.—On Monday, Jan. 13, 1930, as result of motor accident, ALICE MARY, wife of JOHN RICHARDSON, of 11, Hallowell-road, Northwood. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) Northwood Cemetery. Service at Emmanuel Church, Northwood, 2 p.m.

ROWLEY HYDE.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at St. Anthony's Hospital, Cheam, after an operation, PATRICIA, wife of Capt. F. C. A. ROWLEY HYDE. (Irish papers, please copy.)

SALMONDSON.—On Jan. 15, 1930, MAURICE BERNARD SALMONDSON, of 25, Jermyn-street, W., aged 78. Flowers to Messrs. Harrods, 116, Knightsbridge, not later than to-day (Friday), from whom particulars of funeral can be obtained.

TODD.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 52, Eaton-place, Brighton, THOMAS OSBORNE TODD, youngest child of the late George Todd, senior, of Chelsea and Wandsworth, in his 94th year. Service at St. George's Church, Brighton, at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday). Interment, Brighton Cemetery. Relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation and invitation.

TRAFFORD.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at 16, Wellesley-grove, Croydon, CONSTANCE GRACE MARY TRAFFORD, widow of Wilfred Broughton Trafford and eldest daughter of the late Frederick Glynn Adams.

ULPH.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at St. Vincent, CYRIL WINIFRED MURIEL, dearly loved wife of EDWARD ERNEST ULPH (home address Pembury), and daughter of the late Capt. Henry Dawe, Bay Roberts, aged 31.

WATERHOUSE.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at Church Cottage, Leigh, near Reigate, peacefully, after a long illness most gallantly borne, KATHERINE LOUISE, the beloved wife of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GUY WATERHOUSE, M.C., R.E., and daughter of the late Charles Birch, of Adelaide. (Australian and Cairo papers, please copy.)

WILLIAMS.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Godalming, JOHN RICHARD WILLIAMS, of Westhaugarw, Godalming, formerly of Montevideo and Buenos Aires, aged 74. Funeral at Godalming Parish Church at noon to-morrow (Saturday). Train from Waterloo, 10.56. Flowers to Mr. Feltham, 41, High-street, Godalming.

WILLIAMS.—On Jan. 15, 1930, suddenly, at Shadwell, ETHEL LOUISA YOUNG, M.D., daughter of the late Samuel Young, and formerly Medical Officer at the Rahimatpur Mission Hospital, Palwal, aged 52.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BURGESS SMITH.—In loving memory of my husband and friend, ARTHUR BERTRAND BURGESS SMITH, Jan. 17, 1922. War Service. R.I.P.

COTHILL.—To the memory of my dear wife, ELIZABETH COTHILL, who died Jan. 17, 1929.—T. H. C.

HARRIS.—In ever loving memory of our mother, EMMA EDITH HARRIS.—C. D. P. B. and R.

HUGHES.—In ever-loving and grateful memory of our dear father, WILLIAM HUGHES, who passed away Jan. 17, 1924, for 24 years Treasurer of Spurgeon's Orphanage.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

In memory of our dear Mother, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, who joined Jesus, May 11, 1924.

Lovely and pleased in their lives, in their death they were not divided."

MYERS.—In loving memory of my darling mother, ELIZABETH MYERS, who was called to Eternity Jan. 16, 1921. Rest in peace.—PHEBE.

TIBBITS.—In undying, undimmed memory of MAJOR WALTER TIBBITS, A.D.M.S., Sialkhot and Jhelum Brigades, Northern Army (of India, the ever-loved husband of Kathleen (née Pepper of Lisanisleau), who took to the brighter life at Bury St. Edmunds, 1922, having done his duty.

PERSONAL

TONY.—If you concentrated your energy on something useful, ominous might be more favourable.—Q.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, forms part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MAJOR and Mrs. THORNEYCROFT and LADY FRANKLYN express their THANKS to many friends for kind letters and messages of sympathy they have had sent to them.

£15 REWARD.—LOST, January 15, between Hanover-square and Cambridge-circus, DIAMOND BOW BROOCH. Please return Redcott, 26, Hanover-square, W.1.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On Sunday evening, 19th January, at 8.45, ALL-STAR PERFORMANCE in aid of the funds of the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN. All seats bookable. Plan now open. Applications should be addressed to the Hon. Organizer, Mrs. E. W. Tory, Oldbarns, Hillside, Thetford, Norfolk, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Hayward, Flintshire, Physician and Surgeon, they having claimed the same, unless some other claim thereto shall in the meantime be made and sustained.

ANCESTORS TRACED, descent or kinship proved.—R. J. Beevor, M.A., 12, Stratford-place, W.1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

LEARN TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC. Fluently, Effectively and with CONFIDENCE, by an easy and certain Method. Private Lessons.—R. E. Besant, 115, Gower-street, W.C.1.

BEHNKE Treatment of STAMMERING. Medical references.—Miss Emil Behnke, 39, Earl's Court-square, S.W.5.

SOUTH FRANCE.—BOYS, under 10 thoroughly COACHED by ladies for English Schools; expert care and training.—Villa Gladys, Draguignan, Var.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT?—Wonderful method of reduction; 200 drugs, dieting, massage, or appliances. Consultations free.—96, Warwick-street, Regent-street, London. (Victoria 4048.)

A CONNOISSEUR is desirous of purchasing for cash a painting by F. Boucher.—Write Box F.742, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING CRAYON PORTRAITS from life or photograph £1 1s.; water-colours £2 2s.; oil on canvas £5 5s.—J. Bond, from R.A., Prizeman twice, 96, Warwick-street, Victoria, S.W.1.

SERVICE FLAT: excellent valeting, cooking; furnished suit married couple or bachelor; references.—Apply 27, Bedford-square, S.W.1.

TO-DAY, at 3 p.m. ELSA KAREN is BROADCASTING from 2LO.

ELSA KAREN has VACANCY for a few PUPILS.—Examination by Cortot.—Apply The Alfred Cortot School, 33, Blomfield-road, W.9. Phone: Abercorn 1340.

CHILDREN RECEIVED in charming country house, Surrey; trained nurse in charge.—Write Box 0827, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GARAGE, half a lock-up, to be LET, BRYANSTON-MEWS EAST.—Paddington 0500.

COMFORTABLE flat inexpensive HOME WANTED, in country or suburbs, by invalid young lady in doctor's house and where services of a nurse are available; good exchanged.—Write Box F.868, The Times, E.C.4.

TO those about to Furnish.—ENTIRE CONTENTS of exceptionally well FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be DISPERSED of as a whole or separately; the Queen Anne suite and a pair twin bedsteads; reproductions, chiming grandfather and wall clocks by Mappin and Webb; good carpets, bronzes, pictures. Low prices accepted.—Write Box Q.1849, The Times, E.C.4.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCE. See Appointments Required for opportunity to obtain successful executive.

SOUTHERN SPAIN.—Private party leaves London February 11.—A. G. L., 3, Buckingham-gate, S.W.

EDUCATED SECRETARY or SECRETARY-CHAUFFEUSE, free shortly, requires POST; excellent qualifications; salary £5 per week.—Write Box Y.692, The Times, E.C.4.

A THATCHED COTTAGE IN A SUNNY CLEARING AMONG THE PINES for SALE AT SUNNINGDALE (thatch treated fireproof); five minutes' golf (hall, one mile station; large living room, oak parquet floor), dining room; four-five bed rooms, luxurious bath room of green wash basin, garage, pantry, &c.; central heating, acre. Freehold £3,550.—Sidleway, Devenish-road, Sunningdale. View, phone Ascot 156.

L.M.L.—Fate has been unkind. I long to return. Miss you terribly. Forgive audacious.—Jack.

YOUNG SWISS LADY, good appearance, speaking German, French, Italian, very musical, good at sports, desires position as SECRETARY-COMPANION in family; highest references given.—Write Box 0865, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TRAVELLING PERMANENT HOME in pleasant house (nurse); warmly recommended by Rector; whose mother has for her care seven years.—Box Q.132, care of Shelley's, 32, Conduit-street, W.1.

FAMOUS ENGLISH HOME and several thousand acres reporting inclinations necessitate; the first-class shooting WANTED by gentleman whose social obligations and inspection of the game bag will be the prime factor; let a good stretch of water will be an attraction.—Write particulars to Box Q.1092, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO Belgravia furnished rooms, two bed rooms, bath room, sitting-room, share kitchen; £2 2s. weekly.—Box 0761, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TO the Continent.—Ask at your hotel for "THE TIMES" LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

CHELSEA, just off Cheyne-walk.—One or two good UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with service; meals obtainable.—45, Oakley-street.

TO the Newly Married.—HOUSE for SALE, near Bradley Wigginton Gardens; spacious rooms; large garage.—50, Chepstow-road, W.11.

SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR can strongly RECOMMEND FARM at HEIDELBERG to whom anybody wishing to send sons or daughter to learn German can do so with confidence.—Letters to be re-addressed to Mrs. Moller, Ave. 13, Schierbach, Heidelberg.

IDEAL LONDON HOUSE, BELGRAVIA; five bed, two bath, three reception, nursery; good condition; electric light and power; heated linen cupboard. Price for quick SALE. No agents.—Phone Sloane 4197, or write Box 7455, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MUSIC STUDIO, FURNISHED; grand piano; near Baker-street; quiet; part or whole time.—Write Box 2845, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WEBER PIANOLA, perfect; 100 Rolls; seen London; 95Gns.—Write Box V.1676, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTOR-CAR.—Buick Saloon; privately owned. Would LET any period; fair terms.—Write Box V.1677, The Times, E.C.4.

MAYFAIR.—Charming first-floor FLAT; reduced first-floor SERVICE FLAT £150 inclusive.—Attractive bath; central heating, hot water; 2 bed rooms, sitting room, bed room, Entire possession optional £200. Telephone, 2513 Mayfair. Write Box 5746, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, extending, has VACANCIES SUMMER TERM at reduced fees of 90Gns.—Apply Hon. Secretary, 1904, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL ANYONE OFFER Public School Man, age 24, a JOB? Motor Business preferred.—Write Box Q.1914, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC STUDENT. Eight weeks' course. Delightful home; highest references both sides.—Write Box Q.1916, The Times, E.C.4.

TO-DAY, LAST DAY of SALE, FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street), Walk-round our windows TO-DAY.

EXPERT WORKMEN, used to the most delicate work on clocks, carry out repairs of all kinds on the premises of Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company Ltd., 112, Regent-street, London, W.1. Estimates prepared for approval.

SALES PROMOTION.—Opportunity for CAREER with great possibilities for young man of PUBLIC SCHOOL education. Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

OVERCOATS TURNED AS NEW. Other Suits and Coats; cut retained exact. Work guaranteed.—John Machon, 97 and 99, Charing Cross-road. Regent 2205.

W. REVELLE-TERRY, Limited.—EXCEPTIONAL REDUCTIONS for FIVE DAYS ONLY in all MODEL MILLINERY.—50, Grosvenor-street, W.

ENTERTAINERS

2 lines 5s. (minimum)

PUNCH and JUDY, Clown and Felix, Marionettes.—JAMES PORTLAND, 39, Sinclair-road, Kensington, W.14. Phone, 1131 Riverside. 5,000 testimonials.

DANCING

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

A JOLLY PRACTICE DANCE every Saturday, 8 p.m. Band, partners introduced, demonstrations, cabaret; 3s. 6d. inclusive.—Gloworm, 131, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ADELE COLLIER, 124, NEW BOND-STREET. 6017 in THREE LESSONS FOX-TROT or any other DANCE £1 1s. Hours 10.30-7 daily.

ALICE HALL SCHOOL, Principal, WENDY PEARSON. Latest dances. Four private lessons, 1gn.—7, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 6319.

ALL DANCING TAUGHT. 10-10 daily, by lady. Miss UNA FLORENCE, Pupil of Mdlle Quesnec, Marble Arch, W.1. Welbeck 9141. Practice Dance TO-DAY, 8.30, 3s. 6d. Band.

ATTENTION.—Appointments unnecessary at the Buenos de Mesquita "Stadios, 96, New Bond-street. Tea Dance to-morrow. Partners introduced continually.

BALL-ROOM DANCING, 10-10 Daily. Miss AMY GREENWOOD, championship medallist and judge, 1924-1929; separate studio each pupil. New 5/8, Kensington High-street. Museum 0366. Cars parked outside.

BE TAUGHT by GARGANICO, Knightsbridge Rooms, 584a, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 8034. Practice Dances Daily, 3 and 8. Private Lessons, 6 for £1 1s.

BROOD COMPLETION SCHOOL OF DANCING, 90, Regent-street. guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons, £1 1s., including Six-Eight, Fox-Trot, Waltz, &c., 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.—Gerrard 4438 and 9.

CORRECT BALANCE and SIMPLE STEPS at Bond-street Tube, Mayfair 2732. Learn to Tango, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Charleston, Tango, &c. Private Lessons, 6 for £1 1s. Dancing Classes, Tuesday, Thursday, 8 p.m.

DOREEN STONE SCHOOL OF DANCING, Ltd., 53, Haymarket. Regent 4333. Children's special Holiday Classes. Talkies—voice production, screen poise.

FOUR VACANCIES; two short, two medium height; full professional dance training with well-known London teacher.—Write Box Y.690, The Times, E.C.4.

GEM MOUFLET (Miss) PERSONALLY PARTNERS, teaches PRIVATELY. 10-10 daily. Instructor, 6/8, New Bond-street Building. 429 STRAND. Temple Bar 7427.

HUMPHREY'S SCHOOL, 41, New Bond-street. May 5722. Ball-room dancing, Six-Eight and Skaters' Waltz. Children's classical dancing. Tea dances, Th., 4.45, 3s. 6d.

NADINE LA VALETTE GIVES ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE LESSONS PERSONALLY in all latest ball-room dances.—15, Dover-street, W.1.

8/6 LESSON. Ten Tuition followed by private practice. Five adult classes. Mondays 8-9 Gn. Dance 9-11.30. 47, STRAND.—Six Private Lessons, £1 1s.; class and practice dance Wednesdays at 8.—Romaine's; partners introduced.—Miss Hill Griffith, Maida Vale 4794.

AGENCIES

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

AUSTRALIAN Soft Goods Export.—Italian, perfect knowledge Australian market, wants position travelling REPRESENTATIVE.—Write under M.N.864, to Rudolf Mosse, Milano (Italy).

PERSONAL (continued)

"CAST me not away from thy presence; and take not thy holy spirit from me."—Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and uphold me with thy free spirit."—Ps. li. 11-12.

WILL JACK NORFOLK, late Roehampton, WRITE Box 8434, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1?

£5 REWARD.—BARNABAS BRIGHT.—EVIDENCE of MARRIAGE between years 1714-1750. Similar Reward for Evidence of BAPTISM of person of this name in 1749-1751.—Reply to Ernest H. Bright, Sandhul, Washford, Somerset.

BANK of ENGLAND.—RECLAIMED REDEMPTION MONEY and DIVIDENDS. No. 16246. APPLICATION having been made to the Governor of the Bank of England to direct the PAYMENT of the REDEMPTION MONEY in respect of the sum of £200 3½ per cent. Exchequer Bonds 1920 formerly represented by one Bond to Bearer of £200 No. B. 13738, which for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of having remained unreceived since the 1st December, 1929. Notice is hereby given that on the expiration of three months from this date, Jan. 17, 1930, the said Redemption Money and the unpaid dividends will be PAID to RICHARD HUGHES of Willow-street, Oswestry, Shropshire, Veterinary Surgeon, and HUGH OWEN HUGHES of Hawarden, Flintshire, Physician and Surgeon, they having claimed the same, unless some other claim thereto shall in the meantime be made and sustained.

"SOUTH COAST BREEZES. ACKNOWLEDGE with many thanks GIFT of £5 10s.

"THERE ARE MANY RETIRED OFFICIALS and others approaching the age for retirement who are looking for some place where they can combine cheap living with a perfect climate. Sport, too, can be enjoyed here at a cost which would be prohibitive in England or the Continent."—From a retired Major now living in South Africa to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

500 PERSONS WANTED in the New Year to HELP the sick and suffering by subscribing 2s. 2d. annually to ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London.

L.T.S. Join the labour saver should in his own interest for particulars to Labour Saving Appliances Society.—Write minster, 1, John Bruce House, Victoria-street, Westminster.

PRACTICAL WOMAN would GIVE SERVICES in Congenial Business with view to Partnership later.—Write Box Q.1919, The Times, E.C.4.

A CONSTANT STREAM of SUFFERING CHILDREN weeks, daily becomes harder to EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.1, sorely needs help.

LINGERIE, BABIES' OUTFITTING, or similar business.—LADY DESIRING ACQUIRE KNOWLEDGE, offers part-time services (West End), with view to possible purchase or participation.—Write Box F.862, The Times, E.C.4.

A BUSINESS WOMAN with exceptionally wide PUBLICITY EXPERIENCE, successful record and possessing the necessary savoir-faire, desires change offering scope for originality of ideas.—ALL ROUND ADVERTISING, journalism; SPECIALLY CAPABLE INTERVIEWER. Salary travelling; go anywhere, house or abroad.—Write Box V.1687, The Times, E.C.4.

AUTHOR, in extremis, with knowledge of publishing, advertising, and publicity, WANTS WORK.—Write Box Q.1913, The Times, E.C.4.

N.S.P.C.C. The Children's Champion in brutality. Please help.—Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

ANTWERP EXHIBITION. Exhibitors and others interested see "Business Offers" on this page.

IF you have no children or were left of them by war, will you HELP Officer-Schoolmaster and wife consolidate future? Only £1,000 required.—Write Box F.865, The Times, E.C.4.

£50,000 is urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of MARRIAGE HOME at OAK HILL JOURNAL-ISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Appeal Committee) or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Committee), or Sir Byron Reed, 37, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

LADY would SHARE FLAT in Knightsbridge with another. One business preferred.—Write Box Q.1920, The Times, E.C.4.

VIOLINS.—(1) Gagliano (late), £175; (2) Rounon of Mirecourt, 1817, £50. Offers considered.—Write Box V.1674, The Times, E.C.4.

MIDDLE CLASS SUBSCRIBERS specially provided for at KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, S.E.5. Particulars on application to House Governor.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Work for the Poor.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

SEND TANGERINES regularly to your boy or girl at School—so tasty; so healthy.—Advertisement. Articles for Sale, Provisions, this Page.

TO CHARITIES.—ORGANIZER, highest credentials, offers SERVICES.—Box 858, The Times, E.C.4.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for Home Protection Wire. Fox Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

DIFFICULT BOY.—Clergyman can tutor, train gentleman's son.—Write Box K.1925, The Times, E.C.4.

LEARN FRENCH or ITALIAN before going abroad from experienced native rivieira; visits and receives.—Write Box A.1916, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, MIDHURST 5-seat two-seater, see page 25.

1746-1930.—The Board of Management of THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL and HOME for MORAL AND HOME RECLAMATION gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £50 from The Goodwin Memorial Fund and £5 5s. from The Worshipful Company of Musicians, in memory of Sir Thomas Dunn, Bart., Alderman of Farringdon Without. Further funds are earnestly pleaded for in order to reduce the large overdraft. Please address contributions to the Secretary, 280, Harrow-road

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlsen	Jan. 17	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 6
Narkunda	16,500	Carter	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
*†Ranpura	16,600	Strong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
†Nevasa	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*†Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton		Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malaja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,600	Furzong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.				
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
†Chakdina	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Khosdina	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Chitral	15,000	Sugers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malda	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Maloja	16,500	Allis	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,600	Harrison	May 1	May 8
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6

† Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.				
†Nagova	7,000	Cooper	Jan. 31	—
Padua (cargo)	7,730		Feb. 14	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*Naspore(cargo)	5,283	—	Jan. 31	—
Mantua	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Rajputana	16,600	Cadia	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Nashpur	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Hassett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
**RATHNURA	6,666	Jan. 18	—	Jan. 25
†DUMANA	8,427	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
†DOMALA	8,441	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Mar. 15
*MUNDRA	7,375	Mar. 12	Mar. 22	Mar. 29

* Cargo Steamer. † Calling Port Sudan.
‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Calcutta.
MULTAN	9,100	—	Jan. 18	Jan. 25	—
MASHOBRA	8,524	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	—
MANTOLA	9,066	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	—
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	—

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles
MADURA	9,071	—	Jan. 25	—	Feb. 3
MATIANA	9,067	Jan. 25	Feb. 5	Feb. 14	Feb. 23
MALDA	9,086	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 19

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
& STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

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Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office: 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
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GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
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P. & O., Bicombe, McGrath and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Karachi; Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and Queensland Line, Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

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VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	17,000	Mar. 21
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
RANGANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	17,000	June 6

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency Ltd. (W. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI ..	Feb. 5	—
MAKURA ..	—	Feb. 19
NIAGARA ..	Mar. 5	—
TAHITI	—	Mar. 19

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
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ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	Liverpool.	London.	Plym'th.
BALRANALD ..	13,000	1 Feb.	—	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO ..	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE ..	13,000	—	11 Apr.	12 Apr.

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Naples.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORFORD ..	20,000	Jan. 18	Jan. 24	Jan. 26
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORONTES ..	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA ..	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Office, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Simla ..	9,468	Jan. 17	Bombay and Karachi
City of Cairo ..	7,842	Jan. 18	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Feb. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	8,421	Feb. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris ..	10,002	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (if Madras).

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT

Andalusian ..	3,073	Jan. 20	Malta and Alexandria
Lisbon ..	1,964	Feb. 4	Smyrna and Constant.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Norwich ..	10,138	Jan. 30	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Harvard ..	7,071	Feb. 1	Bay, East London
City of Karachi ..	5,573	Mar. 1	and Natal.

WINTER IN EGYPT.

Return tickets issued from LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES at reduced rates during the Season.
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N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
ATSUTA MARU	8,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1	Feb. 3
CASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3

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*AURANIA .. Jan. 24 AQUITANIA .. Jan. 29
* Calls Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL—QUEENSTOWN—NEW YORK.

SAMARIA - - - - JAN. 18
†ANTONIA .. Jan. 25 *SCYTHIA .. Feb. 1
† Via Belfast, not Queenstown.
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Queenstown.

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S., via CHERBOURG.

AUSONIA - - - - JAN. 17
*AURANIA .. Jan. 24 ASCANIA .. Feb. 7
* Calls Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S., via BELFAST.

ANTONIA - - - - JAN. 25
†SCYTHIA .. Feb. 1 †ANDANIA .. Feb. 15
† Calls Glasgow.

Apply Cunard Line, London: 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 24-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

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by s.s. MEGANTIC (14,878 tons)
From SOUTHAMPTON .. Jan. 20 & Feb. 8
CHERBOURG .. Jan. 20 & Feb. 8
19 DAYS from £30.

THREE WEEKS OF SUNSHINE IN ITALY, NORTH AFRICA, OR ON THE RIVIERA. Passengers may sail on the January Cruise and spend about 3 weeks' holiday at any calling port, returning home by the February Cruise, thus completing the Mediterranean round at a voyage cost which need not exceed £30.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland ..	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland ..	Sat., Feb. 8	
(4) Pennland ..	Sat., Feb. 22	

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

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*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Feb. 1 | Mar. 1
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.
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* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
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FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from
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"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

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(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
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Also
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VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO .. .. Jan. 30th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO .. .. Mar. 6th
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†EENDAM (First class fare from £36 10s.) Jan. 25
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.
FIRST SAILING OF THE
ENTIRELY RENOVATED
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ROTTERDAM JAN. 21
24,170 Reg. Tons.
SWIMMING POOL.
RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER IN ALL CABINS.

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*EDAM .. .. Jan. 25 *MAASDAM .. Feb. 15
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Gerr. 8440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

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SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Jan. 28 from	TRIESTE	"SATURNIA"
" 30 "	NAPLES	
" 31 "	MARSEILLES	COSULICH LINE, LTD.

Other Sailings: Mar. 4, Mar. 25, Apl. 8, Apl. 29, May 13.

Feb. 7 from	GENOA	"AUGUSTUS"
" 10 "	NAPLES	
" 12 "	GIBRALTAR	N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Feb. 19, Mar. 14, Mar. 27, Apl. 15, May 2.

Feb. 14 from	GENOA	"CONTE
" 19 "	NAPLES	
" 17 "	GIBRALTAR	BIANCAMANO"

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Other Sailings: Feb. 28, Mar. 21, Apl. 4, Apl. 25, May 1.

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FAR EAST	Every 4th Monday
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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
DEMERARA	11,494	—	Jan. 18
*ARLANZA	14,020	Jan. 21	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,427	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU.
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA	12,586	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,296	Mar. 13

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

(16,000 tons).
THE LAST WORD IN CRUISING.
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Many single cabins.
Hot and cold running water in all rooms.
Permanent open-air swimming pool, with adjoining sun-bathing decks.
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PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines, Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to New York)	..	Jan. 18
METAGAMA	..	Feb. 20
MELITA	..	Mar. 5
MONTROSE	from the	Mar. 15

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTROSE (B.G.)	..	Jan. 17
MINNEDOSA (B.G.)	..	Jan. 24
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (B.G. to New York)		Jan. 29
MONTCALM (B.G.)	..	Jan. 31
(B.) Via Belfast.	(G.) Via Greenock.	

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTROSE .. Jan. 18	EMPRESS OF FRANCE
MINNEDOSA .. Jan. 25	(to New York) .. Jan. 30

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) Feb. 15
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect.
MONTCALM, Jan. 31.)
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect.
MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Feb. 5 | NIAGARA .. .. Mar. 5

LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE, Jan. 29.
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC
Charing Cross, LONDON, W.C.2;
103, Leadenhall-street, LONDON, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL;
31, Mosley-street, MANCHESTER;
4, Victoria-square, BIRMINGHAM;
Canute-road, SOUTHAMPTON;
16, Augustine s-parade, BRISTOL;
25, Bothwell-street, GLASGOW; or Local Agents.

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ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Jan. 22
Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5

Fares from £38 to £62.
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FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

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"Patroclus"	11,310 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 24th
"Ajax"	10,016 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.

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(3) S.S. CERAMIC	From Liverpool	25th JAN.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	Liverpool	8th FEB.
(1) S.S. ANCHISES	Liverpool	22nd FEB.

(1) First Class only. (3) Cabin Class Passengers only.
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UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	Jan. 17
†DUNLUCE CASTLE ..	Jan. 23	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Jan. 24
†LLANDAFF CASTLE ..	Jan. 30	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
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at reduced return fares by
R.M.S. ARMADALE CASTLE 24th January, 1930.
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S.S. "STUYVESANT"	Jan. 18
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Feb. 1
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER"	Feb. 15

HOLLAND-AMERICA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "COTTICA"	Jan. 25
S.S. "COMMEWYNE"	Feb. 15
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" ..	Mar. 8

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Fortnightly Sailings Arranged.
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S.S. CAP NORTE, from Boulogne .. .. Jan. 30
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne Feb. 26
M.V. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne Mar. 1
Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply:—
STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd.,
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9-13, Queen-square, Bristol, Hull, Glasgow, and Cardiff.
Or Principal Passenger Agents.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*HYSPRIA ..	Feb. 4	*CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27
†‡CIRCASSIA ..	Feb. 11	*CASTALIA .. Mar. 12

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
9 Leaves Marseilles Feb. 17.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vaccinators accepted.
R.M.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL Feb. 11. MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

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TRANSYLVANIA Jan. 17 | SCYTHIA .. Feb. 1
CAMERONIA Jan. 24 | CALIFORNIA .. Feb. 7
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SHIPPING (continued)

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No liners have such luxurious State Rooms throughout.

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	COMFORT	6 Feb.
"AVELONA STAR"	LUXURY	20 Feb.
"AVILA STAR"	AND	6 Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR"	SERVICE.	20 Mar.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA

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Combine business with pleasure. By personal visits secure for Britain your share of the immense trade of these wonderful countries.

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CANNES.—CHATEAU ST. GEORGES, Route de Frejus. Newly furnished. Up to date. Pension from 50frs., including tax.

HYERES. CASTERELLE HOTEL. 100 baths. Golf, 18 holes; five tennis, one squash rackets court, eight covered, all in field grounds.

HYERES. GD. HOTEL DES ILES D'OR. Modern. Tennis and Golf. 120 rooms. 30 apartments with private bath.

HYERES GOLF HOTEL. On the famous links. Greatly improved. Four tennis courts, six covered courts.

JUAN-LES-PINS.—HOTEL SPLENDIDE. 80 rooms. Full South with balconies, park, tennis; own bus to new golf course. Patronized by English visitors, from 40frs.

JUAN-LES-PINS.—HOTEL DU PIN DORE. First-class Hotel; 100 rooms with bath; cuisine reputed. Telegraphic address, Pindore. Tele. 412.

LA CROIX (Var.).—LE GRAND HOTEL.—Renovated 1929. A comfortable hotel for a pleasant stay in a lovely place; from 50frs.

MENTONE. HOTEL IMPERIAL.—Affiliated to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Group, London. Between Mentone and Cap Martin.

MENTONE.—HOTEL MEDITERRANEE. First-class Family Hotel. Full South, large garden. All comforts. Moderate.

MENTONE.—GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE. Fine family hotel. Next Public Gardens and Casino. Full South. Large garden, tennis; garage.

MENTONE.—HOTEL MENTON MIDI. First-class Family Hotel; central; sea front; tennis. Telegrams, Menton-Midi. Managing Proprietor, G. de Sneed.

MENTONE.—ORIENT HOTEL.—First Class. Full South. Quiet, central; lovely garden. Beautiful, spacious, luxuriously comfortable. One of our best Hotels.

MENTONE.—HOTEL DE VENISE. Leading family Hotel. Central and sunny, in fine garden; 200 rooms, 100 bath rooms; suites. Noted cooking. Tariff free.

MENTONE.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. First-class Family Hotel. Sea front. Latest modern comforts. Suites with baths. Sunny garden. Inclusive from 40f.

HOTEL DES ANGLAIS, MENTONE.—First-class Residential Hotel. Sea front. Open all the year round.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL BALMORAL. Up to date; central; sunny, quiet. Pension from 80frs.—Ferrerovilles, Managing Proprietor.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. First class. Beautiful situation. Full South and facing the sea.

NICE. WESTMINSTER HOTEL. Promenade des Anglais. Full board from Frs. 100.

NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL.—150 rooms (80 with bath). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 80frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

NICE. GRAND HOTEL DU MONT ROBON. Rest panoramic view. Own garden. Restaurant.

NICE. AGID'S WINTER PALACE. Highest Class; finest situation; Park; Tennis; Orchestra.

ST. RAPHAEL.—HOTEL DU PARC. First class. In Lovely park. Full South. Quiet situation. New tennis and Casino. Excellent French cooking. 55 to 80 frs.

SABLETTES S/MER. near Toulon. Le GOLF HOTEL and GRAND HOTEL: 100 rooms; apartments with private baths. Pension from 500frs.

TAMARIS-SUR-MER (Var). GRAND HOTEL. All comforts. All year. 100 rooms, 25 baths. Inclusive 50 to 90 frs.

ITALY

ITALIAN RIVIERA.—PALACE HOTEL SPOTORNO: 150 rooms; running water; large garden; billiards; library; tennis; private bathing beach; latest modern comforts; special reduced winter terms, 2½gns. weekly, including taxes and tips.

MILAN.—HOTEL PRINCIPE AND SAVOIA.—The newest leading Hotel. (250 rooms, 150 baths.) Management, Cavalieri G. Baratta and Brothers.

MILAN. HOTEL CONTINENTAL.—Entirely renewed. 200 rooms. 150 baths. Latest comfort. Same proprietor Hôtel de Nord.

OSPEDALETTI.—MIRAMARE PALACE; leading hotel; glorious position; large garden; tennis. English professional; pension from 45 lire.

SPAIN

SEE MALLORCA.
BALEARIC ISLES. MEDITERRANEAN.
Ideal winter and spring resort. Bright Sunshine. Marvellous scenery. Hotels of all classes.—Information about Hotels and Excursions, "Pensions del Turismo de Palma de Mallorca," and Tourist Offices.

PALMA DE MALLORCA.—HOTEL REINA VICTORIA. Opened 1928. In own gardens. Splendid view of Palma Bay from terraces. Full pension 17.50 pts. Grand Hotel, first class; full pension 12.50 pts.

SWISS RESORTS

ST. MORITZ.—HOTEL LA MARGNA. Up-to-date. First-class Family Hotel. Sunny terrace. Orchestra. Ice Rink. E. Ulli, Manager.

PRIVATE HOTELS

LONDON

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL. Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Private Suites. Padd. 4288.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

SHORTLANDS HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Charming situation, overlooking beautiful country. Three minutes station; electric trains to Town.
HARD COURT, BILLIARDS. DANCING.
For terms apply Manager. 'Phone, Ravensbourne 0916.

PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR 39, Boulevard Haussmann. The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths

HOTEL ASTORIA CHAMPS-ELYSEES. (facing Arc de Triomphe). RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRIGHTON 218, Rue de Rivoli. In the heart of the fashionable centre. Facing Tuileries Gdn.

HOTEL CAPUCINES 37, Boulevard des Capucines. Between OPERA and MADELEINE. Special winter rates.

ENGLISH 7, Avenue Président Wilson (Champs-Elysees). FAMILY HOTEL. Full board from 50 francs.

FRANCIA HOTEL. 100, Rue Lafayette. Near North and East Stations. Excellent grill room. Bar. Moderate terms. Tele. Address, Francialaf, Paris 85.

THE GROSVENOR, 59, Rue Pierre Charron (Champs-Elysees). Select. Quiet. FAMILY HOTEL. Reasonable Rates.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN. An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

LUX HOTEL NEUF.—Every comfort; rooms from 8, Avenue Corbera (12e). Frs.20 a day; Frs.500 per month.

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 2, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

HOTEL MAUBEUGE, 70, Rue de Maubeuge. 2min. Gare du Nord. 5min. Opera; modernised 1929. 'Phone all rooms. Rooms from 25f. with bath 45f.

HOTEL DU PALAIS, 28, Cours Albert 1er, Champs-Elysées. Garden. View on Seine.

LA TREMOILLE THE NEW HOTEL. 14, Rue de la Tremoille. Up to date. Restaurant. Champs Elysées. Very quiet.

HOTEL LUTETIA 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL. THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN. Tariff with plan sent on request.

THE HOTEL MEURICE and RESTAURANT, RUE DE RIVOLI (opposite the Tuileries Gardens).

NOEL PETERS, Passage des Princes. One step from Opéra. THE OLDEST AND MOST PARISIAN RESTAURANT.

HOTEL PLAZA ATHÉNÉE 25, Avenue Montaigne (Champs-Elysées). Same management CALIFORNIA PALACE, CANNES.

HOTEL RECORDON 27, Ave. Carnot, Etoile. Rooms and bath. Very quiet. Moderate terms.

THE HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ, PLACE VENDÔME.

SAVOY HOTEL. 194bis, Rue de Rivoli. Facing the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

TRIANON PALACE.—D. Poisson, Proprietor.—15bis Rue de Vaugirard, near Luxembourg; 100 rooms; 50 baths; latest comfort. Full board from 60frs.

HTL. de l'UNIVERS 10, Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Mod. Comfort.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER, 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following posts:—
M.1993.—WORKS SUPERINTENDENT REQUIRED for the FEDERATED GOVERNMENT RAILWAY for three years. Salary £500 a year rising to £780 a year by annual increments of £20. A salary of £600 a year may be granted to officers who have attained 30 years of age, provided their services are suitable experience. Rent allowance if quarters are not available. Free passages, and, if married for wife and children also, not exceeding four passages in all. Candidates should be unmarried men, aged 27 to 35, must have served a pupilage or apprenticeship in the locomotive workshops of one of the principal British railways; have had suitable training office experience; and during the last two or three years have been directly engaged in a responsible post on repairs to locomotives on a schedule system. They should be fully conversant with modern methods of locomotive repairs, be capable of organizing and controlling locomotive repairs through the workshops on a schedule system, and have executive ability.
Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/1993.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.
The Secretary of State for India in Council proposes shortly to make a number of APPOINTMENTS to PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service. The Selection Committee will meet at the India Office shortly to consider applications. Well-qualified medical men of European descent (British subjects) under 27 years of age who desire to be considered should apply to the Under-Secretary of State, Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.1, for forms of application, regulations, and other particulars. Envelopes should be marked on top left-hand corner "Medical recruitment."
The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of instruction at the leading number of years, beginning on 4th February, 1930, prior to sailing for India in the autumn of 1930.
India Office, January, 1930.

ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.—ORDNANCE FACTORIES.
LABOUR SUPERINTENDENT REQUIRED.
Candidates must be between 30 and 42 years of age and must have had workshop training in the Engineering Establishment and experience of general workshop conditions and questions affecting employment of civilian staff and labour, including questions of demarcation of work and method of payment. Candidates of ex-Service age limit may if necessary be extended in the case of candidates already serving under the War Department.
Salary to commence at £500 per annum, and be advanced by annual increments of £20 to £700 per annum. Bonus on £550 is at present £165 approximately. The post will be pensionable, but the candidate selected will be required to serve on probation for six months and exceeding two years before being confirmed in his appointment.
Preference will be given to ex-Service candidates.
Form of application can be obtained from the Under-Secretary of State (C.5), The War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the Election Committee will be held on Thursday, 14th February, 1930, at o'clock in the afternoon, to ELECT an ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN to this Hospital.
Candidates, who must be Fellows or Members of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London, are required to lodge 50 copies of their applications and testimonials with the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 1st February, 1930.
THOMAS HAYES, Clerk to the Governors.
9th January, 1930.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER.
The Surrey County Council invites APPLICATIONS from registered Male Medical Practitioners for the POST of ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER.
Candidates must be over 25 years of age and must possess the Diploma of Public Health. The duties of the post include the Medical Inspection of School Children; work under the Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Acts and Venereal Diseases Regulations; and such other Public Health duties as may be allocated to him. The person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the service of the County Council and reside in the County. The salary will be £600 a year, rising by annual increments of £20 to £700, with a bonus of £100, together with travelling expenses in accordance with the Council's scale.
The person appointed will be required to pass a medical examination and to contribute to the Council's Superannuation Fund.
Applications must be made upon a form which can be obtained, together with further particulars, from the County Medical Officer, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, to whom the completed forms should be returned not later than Monday, 27th January, 1930. All communications must be endorsed "Assistant Medical Officer."
Any form of canvassing is strictly forbidden and will disqualify.
DUDLEY AUKLAND, Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames.
7th January, 1930.

THE RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE of MALAYA.
The London Advisory Committee invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENTS of a JUNIOR PATHOLOGIST and a JUNIOR SOIL CHEMIST.
Candidates should have a degree in Science of a recognised British University, with special qualifications in Botany and Plant Pathology in the case of the Pathologist and in Chemistry in the case of the Soil Chemist, and should be able to adapt themselves to a new country and be willing to take a keen interest in field problems in connection with rubber cultivation in addition to their laboratory work.
The appointments offered in each case are Grade IV. posts, carrying a salary of £600 a year rising by annual increments (£700 per annum). There is also a transport allowance of £40 per mensem if the living quarters are more than one mile by road from the Laboratories. The appointees will be expected to join the Provident Fund of the Institute.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, London Advisory Committee, Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, 2-4, Idol-lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

POSTS FILLED

BOX Q.1704, "The Times", January 10.—Applicants are advised that the post advertised has been filled.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICATIONS are invited from well-educated men between 25 and 35 years of age to join staff of large sales organization for the purpose of training as sales executives. The work would consist of learning every side of the business both from a commercial and sales point of view. After training period successful applicants will be definitely given control of one of the Company's branches. Applicants should give particulars of the following: Education, War career, if any, past business experience and age.—Write Box 04181, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Worker.—Hoover, Ltd., require one man for sales work in the Coast Towns of Kent and Sussex; experience not necessary, character, appearance, and energy are the chief qualifications; guaranteed weekly remuneration, liberal commission, plus bonus and training allowance; applicants must reside or be prepared to reside in the towns mentioned.—Write for interview, giving brief particulars of past work, to Hoover, Ltd., 152, Western-road, Hove.

ADVERTISEMENT Salesman for well-established North Atlantic Ocean Newspaper; must be good interviewer; commencing salary £300 per annum.—Send full particulars, past experience, and age, to Box Y.1641, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTHUR GUINNESS, Son and Company, Limited, have vacancies in Dublin for ladies as expert Shorthand-typists. Applicants must not be more than 30 years of age, well educated, and have a working speed of 150 words per minute in shorthand and 60 words per minute in typewriting.—Application (by letter only) should be addressed to the first instance to the Lady Superintendent, St. James's Gate Brewery, Dublin, with copies of testimonials and particulars of experience.

BOOKKEEPER. Cashier required immediately for leather merchants' office, Midlands; good knowledge French, German languages, conversational essential; permanency; good prospects.—Write, strictest confidence, full particulars experience, age, and salary required and when free, to Box Y.561, The Times, E.C.4.

A NGLO-FRENCH Commerce.—English business man, 15 years' Sales and Agency Management and Representation for English and French firms in England, France, India, and Spain, will shortly be free; successful career of wide experience covering engineering products and machinery, silk, cotton, and fancy goods; advertising and market research; unrivalled connexions in France and India.—Write D. G., care of 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

A Young man, 25, well educated, fluent French, a sound German, six years' experience finance, good commercial and sales training, energetic, full of vitality, possessing tact and initiative, seeks position which would return advancement for intensive work; first-class references; has really something to offer.—Write Box F.851, The Times, E.C.4.

BUILDING Manager.—Advertiser, with more than 30 years' experience in the Building trade, both in a practical and business capacity, wishes to obtain a position as Manager of any estates proposed to be developed.—Write Box Q.1901, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant (28), 12 years' wide experience, desires commercial or professional appointment; would undertake any work; excellent references.—Write Box Y.685, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant (25), qualified November, 1927, with wide experience within the profession, seeks progressive situation, either professional or commercial.—Write Box Y.683, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant, B.A., LL.B. Cambridge, age 38, bachelor, seeks position as Chief Accountant and/or Secretary to large Commercial or Financial Company in London; varied experience; excellent references.—Write Box V.1621, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC lady owning free, hat, flower, or tea shop requires Assistant? Educated girl; willing.—Write Box Q.1845, The Times, E.C.4.

DOORKEEPER or Messenger.—Ex-Rifleman, aged 57, good appearance, steady, trustworthy, desires Employment by day.—Captain Stopford, The Staff College, Camberley, would answer inquiries.

EXPORT Trade. — Englishman (28), secondary school, engineering workshops, drawing office and sales experience, desires change offering more scope; four years Continent; perfect Spanish, good French; initiative, tact, and highest references.—Write Box Q.1907, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (40), with 20 years' experience in the Far East in import and export business, open for responsible position abroad; would consider position representative on retainer and commission; prefers Shanghai.—Write Box F.890, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, late Managing Director of a British firm of Representatives and Commission Agents in the Argentine, and with 21 years' business experience in that country, is open to entertain part or whole time employment in England or abroad, with British firms anxious to extend their trade to that country, in view of the approaching British Exhibition in Buenos Aires.—Write Box 0857, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NAVAL Officer's Widow seeks daily post, London; doctor's, dentist's house; door, telephone, interviewing patients; accustomed to organizing; understands children; fluent French; highest references; nine years responsible post.—Write Box 7453, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PUBLIC School man seeks situation as Traveller or similar; own car; thorough knowledge of motor engineering.—Write Box 0862, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TWO Young Men, athletic, tall, smart appearance; try any work; travel anywhere.—Write Box Y.650, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man (22), Int.B.Com., Diploma Economics, knowledge Spanish, experience office routine, patents, statistics, exceptional references, wants job; minimum £250.—Write Box Q.1807, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG man (29), now earning £750, business side, London newspaper, offers executive abilities and experience; economics degree; late Parliamentary candidate.—Write Box F.849, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG City Clerk, 22, tall, capable, seeks position offering scope and travel; will tackle any work.—Write Box K.1973, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITOR Southern weekly seeks change; job with scope if desired; 10 years' experience.—Write Box Q.1812, The Times, E.C.4.

MEDICAL Literature.—Doctor, Diploma Public Health, qualified chemist, literary experience, desires advisory work.—Write Box Y.687, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

GENTLEWOMAN, 24, requires post as Secretary or Secretary-Telephonist to doctor; fully trained.—Miss Keeling, 122, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

LADY seeks responsible post; French and German correspondence, and good accountancy; would travel.—Write Box 04772, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady, aged 19, requires commencing position; shorthand, typewriting; knowledge of secretarial work.—Write Box Q.1909, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

COLONIAL Railway requires Foreman to take charge of carriage shops. Thorough knowledge of coach body repair work essential and experience in building new stock desirable. Healthy climate. Good salary, conditions, and prospects for first-class man, age 35 to 44, with character and personality. Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should be accompanied by full particulars of experience and present employment.—Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, Broadway Buildings, London, S.W.1.

CORSETRY.—Factory Manager and Foreman required: previous experience desirable but not essential if applicant has a good organizing record.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary to Box Y.1688, The Times, E.C.4.

EFFICIENT Business Secretary required for a combined Country Club and Golf Club; must be capable organizer, able to control staff, and possess good personality.—Write, giving full information, Box Q.1801, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTIMATOR, joinery trade. Prepare estimates from plans, &c.; check costs; age not over 45; old-established business; good opening for able man.—Write, stating salary and all particulars, to Box Q.1895, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, of education and commercial experience, wanted for responsible situation abroad; able to control men, supervise accounts, and perform duties of manager of a large trading business; must be strictly temperate, preferably abstainer; good salary to suitable man.—Replies, stating age and full particulars, confidentially to "Abroad," Wm. Porteous and Co., Glasgow.

GENTLEMAN required possessing a really first-class entrée to leading Architects engaged on the building of public halls, theatres, hotels, large residences, &c. Able to introduce high-class electrical lighting apparatus with a view to their inclusion amongst general decoration schemes. Must be able to suggest and submit preliminary designs on the spot if required.—Apply Box No. 04187, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LEADING wholesale house has vacancy on South Coast for good-class Representative to call on established connexion among licensed grocers and wine merchants.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box V.1673, The Times, E.C.4.

LARGE Food Manufacturing concern has vacancy for Traveller with good local connexion among grocers and confectioners in Southend, Westcliffe, and district. —Apply by letter to Box A.288, T. B. Browne Ad vertising Offices, 163, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

LONDON Firm of Bankers require young Chartered Accountant of good address; preference will be given to applicant with knowledge of languages, especially German; good salary for suitable man.—Write, stating age and education, to Z.O.867, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

REQUIRED as Manager of large Gas Meter business in Manchester, a highly qualified Engineer with technical knowledge of meter or gas plant industry and large commercial experience. Liberal salary with prospect of directorship to first-class man.—Apply Parkinson and Cowan (Gas Meters), Ltd., Fitzalan-street, Kennington-road, London, S.E.11.

SEVERAL Vacancies exist for young men, aged 21-26, with good theoretical knowledge of electrical engineering (light current); preference given to those who have taken a course at some recognised technical college; good prospects for successful candidates.—Call or write, stating age and full details of training or experience, to Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Employment Dept., Aerodrome-road, Colindale

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM, newly furnished, decorated; every convenience; meals optional.—11, Rentlinck-terrace, Regent's Park. 3982 Primrose.

MARBLE ARCH

(MINUTE HYDE PARK).

A BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOM, entirely redecorated and furnished; divan beds, bath rooms each floor; from 3gns. with breakfast. Also suites.—52, Upper Berkeley-street. Portman-square, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

A BACHELOR SUITE, close Marble Arch and Park, something quite different, furnished and decorated on the most up-to-date lines; constant hot water; telephone, first-class service and cooking; meals to order.—45, Seymour-street, W.1.

A BALCONY SERVICE SUITE, facing Regent's Park, 4 pictures.—16, Cumberland-terrace, Rentlinck-terrace, Regent's Park. 'Phone, 3982 Primrose.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—Lady, appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, 24 bath rooms, 18 bath rooms, consisting of hot water, electric fires; meeting by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from £3 3s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors; highly recommended for comfort and excellent food. English meat, &c. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 3½gns., single 2gns. ; quite inclusive, or 2gns. and £2 15s. without luncheon.—Write Box X.954, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Bare minute Kensington Gardens.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; newly furnished; lounge and breakfast room; breakfast early; meals if desired; bed and bfast from 35s. single, 60s. double ; two bath rooms.—3, Craven Hill-gardens, W.2. Padd. 4957.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare four minutes Earl's-Court Tube.

39, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3417.

IDEAL RESIDENTIAL.

Standing in own grounds.

Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 2½gns.

THE MADRID.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (Prebister, 4907).

147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential Hotel for the really discerning few; select; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unlimited facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold water; heating; lounge. Large sporting Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Comfortable RESIDENTIAL from £2 5s.; bed and breakfast, 5s.; central; gas fires.—Inglewood, 37, Earl's Court-square. 'Phone, Kens. 6729.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable CENTRALLY HEATED Pension; box springs; excellent French cuisine. From 2½ gns.

A Pension offers simply charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, 35s. to 2½gns.; dinner; cooking recommended.—82, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5. (Fro.3163.)

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

A Newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road Tube Station. Inclusive terms from 3gns. Phone, Kens. 5228.

A NICE DOUBLE and SINGLE ROOM, with gas fires, and breakfast, now vacant at 9, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park. Padd. 7466.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 24gns. per week. Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4152.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A QUIET, SELECT RESIDENTIAL, facing South Kensington Gardens, Tube 2 minutes; every comfort, from 2½gns.—62-66, Lexham-gardens, W.8. Kevin 8770.

A Really pleasant HOME offered young gentleman by lady and son; very moderate; station four minutes; 11, Bedford-rd., Bedford Park. Chi. 1197.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Short stay with us, at 10s. 6d. per day, and you will find comfort longer; young Architect, Lodger, large double rooms from 6gns.; near bases, Tubes, Hyde Park. Padd. 8856.

17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

NEAR PARK-LANE. (Padd. 3590.)

A BOUT two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, a few TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double; from 35s. per week; inclusive terms, including breakfast, baths, light, service ; all fitted running hot, cold water (always hot), gas fires; good cooking; best quality catering; dinner (optional), 1s. 6d.; tea, &c., 9d.; individual requirements considered with. Under personal supervision of Major Kendall.

RIVIERA 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date 7-minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, fire-sprays, hair mattresses. First-floor suites with private baths. Specially heated. Cuisine a speciality. From £3 3s. Park 9173.

REGENT'S PARK.

A LBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1. FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7782.

A AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.

Catering if desired.

75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 9957.)

19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

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AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM available for gentleman in lady's well-run private house; 25s. weekly, including breakfast; additional meals arranged.—Write Box F.861, The Times, E.C.4.

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Law Report, Jan. 16

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence and Lord Justice Romer—began the hearing of the appeal by the plaintiffs in the test action in which the plaintiffs claimed a declaration that a Minute of the Treasury of March 20, 1922, relating to the calculation of pensions payable to Civil servants was null and void so far as it altered the basis of calculation as provided by the Superannuation Acts, 1859 to 1909. (NIXON v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.)

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—began the hearing of the appeal by Lieutenant-Colonel John William Kynaston against the decision of a Divisional Court discharging a rule *nisi* for *mandamus* requiring the General Medical Council to delete the record of the penal removal of his name from the Medical Register in 1922. Colonel Kynaston, who was adjudged guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect" by advertising, contended that he had applied for the removal of his name at his own request before any charge was made against him, and that therefore the council had no jurisdiction to hear those charges or remove his name penally. (REX v. GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL: *ex parte* KYNASTON.)

A Divisional Court of the Divorce Court upheld a decision of the Leeds Stipendiary Magistrate who held that the marriage between the appellant (the husband) and respondent (the wife) in Russian Poland in 1890, according to Jewish rites, was valid, that the appellant had deserted his wife, and that he should pay her 12s. 6d. a week maintenance. The President made references to the validity of Jewish marriages, having regard to the recent decision of Mr. Justice Hill as to marriages under the Soviet Civil Code. (SPIVACK, G. v. SPIVACK, H. B.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£5,000 DAMAGES AGAINST A GRAMOPHONE RECORD COMPANY

K.T.B. MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED v. DUOPHONE AND UNBREAKABLE RECORD COMPANY, LIMITED.

(*Before* Mr. Justice MacKinnon)

His Lordship assessed the damages at £5,000 in favour of the plaintiffs in the action brought by the K.T.B. Manufacturing Company, Limited, of 210, Hammersmith-road, Hammersmith, against the Duophone and Unbreakable Record Company, Limited, of 6, Martin-lane, Cannon-street, London. The defendant company did not appear and was not represented.

Sir Albion Richardson, for the plaintiff company, said that the claim was for damages for breach of contract by the defendant company to form a new company to take over the assets of the plaintiffs' business as manufacturers of gramophones. The defendants were manufacturers of and dealers in gramophone records. By the terms of an agreement dated May 14, 1928, said counsel, the new company was to have a capital of £250,000. The defendants failed to carry out the terms of the agreement in that the company had not been formed.

Formal evidence was given, and his Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the sum stated above, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Markby, Stewart and Wadesons.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), January 17, price 1s., are:—Graves v. Cohen and Others (Jockey's contract); The Tovarisch (Collision regulations); Chung Chuck v. The King (Appeal to Privy Council); Smith and Others v. Stirlingshire Education Authority and Another (Education); Express Dairy Co., Limited v. Jackson (Restraint of trade).

LAW NOTICES, JANUARY 17

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division in Bankruptcy:—Re a Debtor No. 612 of 1929) (1); re a Debtor (No. 938 of 1929) (2); re a Debtor (No. 240 of 1929) (3). (Final List).—NIXON v. Attorney-General (pt. hd.) (4).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Original Motion.—Tolls v. Raceford Appeals.—From (the King's Bench Division (Final List).—The King (General Medical Council) ex parte Kynaston (pt. hd.) (1); Doherty v. Merrett (2); Consett Iron Co., Ltd. v. the Assessment Committee for the No. 2 or North Western Assessment Area for the County of Durham (4).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Remanet v. Re Black (Decree). Ltd. (6).

COURT II. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Retained Action.—Witness List. Part II.—Godfrey v. Godfrey (pt. hd.).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Retained Matters.—Witness List. Part II.—Re Letters Patent, Nos. 198,834, 193,866 and 199,771, and re the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919 (I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft) (pt. hd.) (8); re Letters Patent, Nos. 193,834, 193,866 and 199,771, and re the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919 (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) (pt. hd.) (9).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Cheshire (Cheshart's Trustee) v. Cheshire (pt. hd.) (8); re Cooper (Townend v. Townend) (9); re Roberts (Owen v. the Calvinistic Methodist Orphanage) (10).

COURT V. (RUSSELL, J.).—At 10.30:—For Judgment.—Oliver v. Oliver (10).

COURT VI. (WARRINGTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Not Attended.—Continental Contractors, Ltd. v. Vickers Armstrong, Ltd.; G. A. Papparigopoulo and ors. v. R. Gardner Mountain and Co. Order xiv., Rule 8a.—Hellings v. Co-operative Tote Assoc., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (759); Holbrook (Builders), Ltd. v. Anglo Trading Co. (885).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Broomfield v. Aveling and Porter, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (290); Reece v. Saunders (292).

THE "WARNED" LIST

The following cases will be put on the head of next week's lists, subject to any cases left over from to-day's Cause List:—

Special Juries.—De Andia Yrarrazaval v. Redesdale and anr. (227); Beasley v. R. H. Whiteside and Co., Ltd. (259); Hart and anr. v. A. W. Gamage, Ltd. (266); Wilans v. De Andia Yrarrazaval and Wife (213); Watts, R. A. v. Garwits; Watts (same) v. Same (same) (withdrawn) (217); Gamble v. Lloyd (322); Green v. Spencer (344); Bempett-Dampier v. Collard (394); Same v. Fletcher (395). Common Juries.—Power v. Moss and anr. (309); Turner v. Donno (307); Rogers v. Pitcher (316); Mouchel and Partners v. Scottish Asphalte Co., Ltd. (321); Burns v. Hann (329); Lowe v. Compagnie des Messageries, &c. (settled) (328); Same v. Same (334); Fellerman v. Barker (339); Sales v. Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. (340); Whittingham and anr. v. Osborn (342); Cambridge v. Heath Ross. (343); Vale v. Longford Wire Co., Ltd. (346); Barry v. Edis (354); Blank v. Lilgard and ors. (160). Blank (consolidated) v. Lilgard and ors. (181); Blank v. Davis (182). Non-Juries.—Fertile v. Pollak and anr. (fixed Jan. 20) (466); Herbert Wilcox Productions, Ltd. v. First Nat. Pictures, Ltd. (fixed Jan. 21) (232); Donatini v. British and Italian Trading and Finance Corpn., Ltd. (fixed Jan. 21) (236); W. King and Sons (Brixton), Ltd. v. Country Bearings, Ltd. (fixed Jan. 21) (243); Thorpe and Same v. Jackson and ors. (Jan. 23) (352); Chamberlain and Willows v. Breeze (355); Jackson v. Solomin (360); Cohen v. Israel (361); Rhys v. Hungarian (373); Slade v. Bilborough (374); Hall and anr. v. Lewis (375); Bell and anr. v. Joint Stock Development Trust, Ltd. (379); Bishop v. W. P. Film Co., Ltd. (counter-claim only) (Jan. 22) (387); Greig v. Lennards (389); Gilbert v. Siew (390).

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. are discharged from further attendance.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in that Court at 10.30.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court V. must attend in King's Bench Court IV. at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Undefended Divorce Cause.—Jackson, B. A. v. Jackson, G. N. (pt. hd.) (73); Le Mesurier, orse. Georges, v. Le Mesurier (140); Same and Hamilton (148); Norris v. Norris and Bradford (149); Chivers, G. A. v. Chivers, C. E. (150); Fell, R. E. v. Fell, R. (151); Park, W. v. Park, E. W. (152); Clear, Ida (153); Same, E. V. v. Same, H. G. S. C. (155); O'Hagan, F. E. v. O'Hagan, H. de F. (156); Reed v. Reed and Matthews (158); Waugh v. Waugh and Heygate (160); Cook v. Cook and Macartney (161); Wright, R. A. v. Wright, R. (162); Stobbart, M. H. v. Stobbart, T. R. (163); Goodfellow, L. E. v. Goodfellow, R. S. (164); Sandford v. Sandford and Trench (166); Hillyard, F. K. v. Hillyard, C. H. (167); Rogerson, M. A. E. v. Rogerson, W. H. (174); Goodman, G. v. Goodman, I. (176); Baker v. Baker and Watkins (178); Dunnett, B. J. v. Dunnett, B. F. O. (179); Harrison, C. v. Harrison, J. (184); Johnson v. Johnson and Mansell (186); Nankivell, M. A. (orse. Same) v. Nankivell, W. F. (187); Brest, G. M. v. Brest, A. S. (188); Milnes, G. M. v. Milnes, K. W. and Forrest (respondent) (192); Sylvester, J. E. v. Sylvester, F. C. W. (196); Thorn, K. A. B. v. Thorn, R. E. (198); Hobbs v. Hobbs and Rye (199); Clyndes, S. A. M. v. Clyndes, St. J. H. P. (202); Walton v. Walton and Pates (205); Blyth v. Blyth and Osborne (206); Rush v. Rush and Peace (207).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Kronborg.—1929. Folio 151 (Owners of motor-ship Balboa and Owners of her cargo v. Owners of ss. Kronborg, for limitation of one of plaintiffs' witnesses; Ashby, 12). Folio 234 (Owners of ss. Ballena v. Owners of ss. Ashby), for examination of some of defendants' witnesses (with Trinity Masters).

COURT III. (HANSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Undefended Divorce Causes.—McIntivey v. McIntivey and Butler (154); Thomas, E. B. v. Thomas, H. E. (157); Kray, J. O. v. Kray, S. J. (158); Dickinson v. Dickinson and Sidebottom (165); Ommaney, F. G. v. Ommaney, P. G. N. (168); Hendrick Cooke v. Hendrick Cooke and Phillips (169); Hawkes, O. A. v. Hawkes, E. J. (170); Hewkin, I. M. v. Hewkin, J. R. (171); Sadler, F. W. v. Sadler, E. M. (172); Marshall, G. M. S. v. Farnfield, R. H. (173); Maher, O. M. T. v. Maher, E. (175); Hart, L. K. M. v. Hart, S. E. (177); Redwell, M. W. v. Redwell, E. P. (181); Morris, M. L. v. Morris, H. M. (182); Rothwell v. Rothwell and Douglas (183); Innes, K. A. v. Innes, P. C. M. (189); White v. White and Mackay (190); Dicks, W. D. v. Dicks, M. (192); Krymholc, M. v. Krymholc, M. (194); Prudent, A. L. v. Prudent, J. H. (195); Marshall v. Marshall and Wellborne (197); Stewart, M. v. Stewart, A. C. (200); Gilronan v. Gilronan and Sweetapple (201); Smith, G. V. v. Smith, F. A. (202); Cooper v. Cooper and Rockfelt (204); Wederell, E. J. E. v. Wederell, H. E. (208).

Official Referee

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (Mr. E. W. HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Casey v. Hewitt; Pitie v. Polack; Godin v. Ripaults, Ltd. At 10.45:—Potter and Co. v. Mayor, &c., of Hull (pt. hd.); Same v. Same (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

In COURT I. (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—re de Weil, A. F. (of Sondheim, E., Rickcord, H. G. M. (orse. Ironmonger and Co.); Horne, H. S. Jacobowitz, S.; Hathway, A. A. (orse. J. Hathway and Sons); Graham, R.; Gumsley, A.; Lumley; Gilbert, A. (orse. Madame Alice); Merrifield, R. A.; Johnston-Noad, J. E. (orse. Noad, E. J.); Scholz, R. C. (orse. Norway, C.); Martin, G. N.; Neshavsky, A. S. (orse. Sam Nisselofsky, orse. Sam Nerchowsky); Goldstein, S.; Heaney, S.; Lake, Lily; Lelyveld, L. B. (orse. Leslie Bros.; orse. Lilyveld, L. B.; orse. Lawrence and Barry; orse. Bon Marche); Musgrave, C.; Leonard, F. W. (orse. S. Pontifex and Co.; orse. Harold Cooper and Co.; orse. T. S. Borradaile); Hoenglich, M.

In CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 10.45:—Addl. Petitions (1,134 and 1,085 of 1929). At 11:—Ex parte Applications.

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 68.—Second Floor.—At 11:—Sinevits, M., adjd. first meeting.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In CHAMBERS.—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Buckingham Brick and Tile Co., Ltd.; Newton Trust, Ltd.; Saltrates, Ltd. At 11.30:—Photo-Matik Foreign Corporation, Ltd.; D. H. Evans and Co., Ltd.; Sevenoaks Park Estate Co., Ltd.; Belgravia Dairy Co., Ltd. At 12:—Union and Rhodesian Trust, Ltd.; Holbourne, Ltd.; Donisthorpe and Co., Ltd. At 12.30:—Austin Friars Trust, Ltd.; Dundee Trust, Ltd.; Same; Same; Scrase's Brewery, Ltd. At 2.15:—Frank Jones Brewing Co., Ltd. (United States Debenture Corporation, Ltd. v.); Frank Jones Brewing Co., Ltd., and ors.). At 2.15:—James Pollock, Sons and Co., Ltd., and ors. Room 86.—At 11:—Alfred Couldrey and Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—Carlisle and Cumberland Greyhound Racing and Sports, Ltd. At 3:—Australian Metal Co., Ltd. Room 82.—At 11.15:—Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd. At 2.30:—Style and Winch, Ltd. Room 87.—At 2.15:—James Pollock Sons and Co., Ltd. Room 88.—At 12:—W. Allen Richards and Co., Ltd. (Van Raalte v. W. Allen Richards and Co., Ltd.). Room 83.—At 11.30:—Fellows Manufacturing Co., Ltd. At 12:—City Sale and Exchange, Ltd. At 2.45:—Frank Jones Brewing Co., Ltd. (United States Debenture Corpn., Ltd. v. Frank Jones Brewing Corpn., Ltd., and ors.).

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—Roche, J., will sit in chambers at 10.30 for the disposal of 13 cases attended by counsel; and at 12 for one case not attended by counsel.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Baker, as on Circuit.

TAXING MASTER.—Dury.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance to-day:—Hicks Beach (on Appeal Court I.); Andrews (on Eve, J.); Hicks Beach (on Maugham, J.); More (on Bennett, J.); Ritchie (on Clauson, J.); Jolly (on Luxmoore, J.) Blaker (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—(1) F. C. Buckell (pt. hd.) (2) J. Achew; (3) S. Matthews; (4) F. Bridges; (5) A. Clark.

COURT II. (The RECORDER of LONDON).—At 10.30:—(1) E. Walker (pt. hd.); (2) G. Robson; (3) A. Talbot; (4) T. R. Crispin; (5) P. L. Day; (6) A. Leveson; (7) C. R. Woodhouse.

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—For sentence.—W. Gibbons. For Trial.—(1) D. Rabakolio (pt. hd.); (2) W. Howell; (3) C. Hawkins; (4) R. Smith; (5) F. K. Neill, W. W. Lee, C. E. Johnson.

COURT IV. (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 10.30:—(1) L. Morgan; A. E. Phillips, J. V. Norwood; (3) W. Morris; (4) T. Trogillis; (4) H. T. Hunt; (5) L. D. Harris; (6) J. Louis, J. Henderson.

COURT OF APPEAL
PENAL REMOVAL FROM REGISTER
REX v. GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL: EX PARTE KYNASTON

(*Before* Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, *and* Lord Justice Slesser)

The Court began the hearing of an appeal by Lieutenant-Colonel John William Kynaston, of Langham House, 308, Regent-street, W., from a decision of the Divisional Court discharging a rule *nisi* for *mandamus* requiring the General Medical Council to delete from the register all records of the name of the appellant having been removed penally. The hearing before the Divisional Court was reported in *The Times* of July 26 and 27, 1929, and in 45 *The Times* L.R., 631.

The appellant alleged that, having applied to have his name removed from the register at his own request in March, 1922, at which time there were no charges of any sort preferred against him, the council did not so remove his name, but inquired into charges made at the instance of the Medical Defence Union in April, 1922, alleging that certain publications of Colonel Kynaston's were advertising and amounted to infamous conduct in a professional capacity. A demand in May, 1929, for reinstatement was not complied with.

Mr. H. J. Wallington and Mr. John Buckley appeared for the appellant; Mr. R. M. Montgomery, K.C., and Mr. D. C. Bartley for the respondents.

Mr. Wallington, for the appellant, said that the main ground of the appeal was that, before the removal of Colonel Kynaston's name by the General Medical Council he had removed it himself so that there was no name on which the removal of the council could operate. He contended (1) that the General Medical Council were wrong in assuming that, once a doctor had put his name on the register, he had no right to take it off and that it must remain there until death or until it was removed by the General Medical Council; and (2) that the basis on which the council proceeded was wrong. They assumed that their standing orders were valid, but the statute under which the council was constituted gave no right to make any such standing orders.

The appellant also submitted that the statute which gave the General Medical Council power to remove names from their register only gave them power to do so after due inquiry and that even if there were jurisdiction to deal with Colonel Kynaston's name there was no due inquiry.

Colonel Kynaston intimated in 1922 that he desired his name to be removed from the register. It was later in that year that the General Medical Council dealt with the matter. It was not until last year that the matter came before the Courts with a view to testing whether the General Medical Council were right in the action which they took. If the Court were of opinion that there was no jurisdiction in the General Medical Council to do what they did, the mere lapse of time would not matter.

Proceeding, counsel said that it was one of those cases in which the practitioner had no desire to act in any way unprofessionally. Colonel Kynaston really acted in what he conceived to be the best interests of the public, and it was for that that he had to suffer.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Edward Iwi; Mr. C. J. S. Harper.

PUBLICAN'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Mr. H. W. W. Wilberforce and a Bench of Justices at the London Sessions yesterday dismissed an appeal by William James Benwell against a conviction at the Lambeth Police Court for suffering the Sir Robert Peel beerhouse, Hillingdon-street, Lambeth, of which he was the licensee, to be used for betting. Mr. J. B. Sandbach had fined Benwell 40s. and ordered him to pay 25 guineas costs. It was stated that Mr. Benwell was at Margate on account of his health when the offence was committed. Dismissing the appeal with costs, Mr. Wilberforce said the Court had no doubt that the magistrate was right, and they saw no reason for which they could properly alter the sentence. So far as the evidence there was concerned, it was right to say that there was no moral offence by Mr. Benwell, and no moral censure ought to be passed upon him.

SURREY ASSIZES AT KINGSTON

It is expected that the transfer of Surrey Assizes from Guildford to Kingston will be approved in time for the Summer Assizes, in July, to be held at Kingston. The Clerk of the Crown has been officially informed that the accommodation at Kingston will then be ready.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS: TREASURY MINUTE DISPUTED

NIXON AND OTHERS v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(*Before the* Master *of the* Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, *and* Lord Justice Romer)

The Court began the hearing of this appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Clauson (reported in *The Times* of November 6 and 7 and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 31) dismissing an action raising the question whether the Treasury, by a minute of March 20, 1922, could determine and estimate the amount of superannuation allowance of Civil servants and alter the amount of such allowance so far as it was based on the bonus to which they were entitled. The plaintiffs alleged that so far as any Minute made by the Treasury went outside the plain reading of the Superannuation Acts, the Court were entitled to declare that the Minute was null and void.

The plaintiffs, Mr. John Nixon, Mr. John Scott, Mr. William Clark, and Mr. Benjamin Louis Samuel, were four retired Civil servants. Mr. Nixon entered the Home Office in 1877, was transferred to the Metropolitan Police Courts Department in 1883, and retired in 1922. Mr. Scott entered the service of the National Telephone Company, Limited, in 1895, and contributed to the pension fund. In 1912 he became a pensionable officer under the Postmaster-General and retired in 1927. Mr. Clark and Mr. Samuel entered the Service in 1882 and 1890 respectively and retired in 1922 and 1925 respectively. The plaintiffs claimed to have the amount of their superannuation allowances calculated as prescribed by section 2 of the Superannuation Act, 1859, as amended by sections 1 and 3 (1) of the Superannuation Act, 1909. They asked for a declaration that the Treasury Minute of March 20, 1922, in so far as it limited the right to have the amount of the annual superannuation allowance, or pension, or the amount of the additional lump sum superannuation allowance, calculated on the full amount of the actual annual salary and emoluments, including the full amount of the actual annual "bonus" emolument payable at the date of retirement, and in so far as it made the annual allowance or pension vary from time to time, was contrary to the provisions of the Superannuation Acts, and was null and void and *ultra vires*. They said that they were entitled to a pension of a fixed sum equal to one-eightieth of their annual basic salary and emoluments and full annual bonus emolument payable at the time of retirement, multiplied by the number of completed years (not exceeding 40) which they had served. The additional allowance or lump sum ought, they said, to be calculated not only on the full amount of salary and emoluments, but also on the full amount of annual bonus emolument at the date of retirement.

Mr. Justice Clauson held that it had been decided by Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction that no Court of Law had jurisdiction to deal with the matter in dispute, which was one for the Treasury's decision only. That was decided in 1880 in Cooper v. the Queen (14 Ch. D., 311), and in 1915 in Yorke v. the King (31 *The Times* L.R., 220; [1915] 1 K.B., 852). He (his Lordship) said he had no other course open to him but to decide in the same way. The point was before the House of Lords, though possibly not directly, in Considine v. McInerney (32 *The Times* L.R., 43; [1916] 2 A.C., 162), when the Lord Chancellor (Lord Buckmaster) said that the expectations of superannuation allowance by Civil servants were not a legal right and could not be enforced by legal proceedings. Nor had the Court jurisdiction to grant relief by way of declaration. There was a further suggestion that in the case of the plaintiffs a contract arose, at the time when they respectively entered the Civil Service, with the Crown through the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury giving them a legal right to superannuation allowances, and reliance was placed on a Treasury Minute of June 14, 1859, as an offer. That Minute stated as follows:—

> With regard to persons appointed or to be appointed, subsequent to the passing of the Superannuation Act, 1859, my Lords observe that the language of the Act is precise, and that such persons are to be held entitled to the retiring allowances prescribed by the second section of the Act, provided they fulfil the conditions of the 17th section, and provided my Lords do not find it necessary to exercise the powers conferred on them by the ninth section of reducing the allowance on account of the demerits of the person claiming it.

He (his Lordship) did not find in that any suggestion that the Treasury intended to indicate that the Treasury should have any rights other than those given by the Superannuation Act, which were not legal rights, not could the Minute be construed as an offer. The action, therefore, failed.

Nothing in the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1897, affected Mr. Nixon's position, and nothing in the Telephone Transfer Act, 1911, affected Mr. Scott's position.

The plaintiffs appealed.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. J. V. Nesbit appeared for the appellants; and the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), the Solicitor-General (Sir James Melville, K.C.), Mr. Stafford Crossman, and Mr. H. M. Giveen for the Attorney-General.

THE APPELLANTS' CASE

Mr. Schiller, in opening the appeal, said that this was a test action to determine the position of Civil servants under the Superannuation provisions contained in various Acts of Parliament. Superannuation allowances were paid by virtue of statutory provisions, and what the appellants contended was that those provisions conferred on Civil servants the right to those allowances in accordance with the Acts as a matter of right. That right was denied by the Crown.

The second point taken by the appellants was that Civil servants entered the service of the Crown on the faith of a Treasury Circular of 1859, published by the Treasury, stating the terms of employment, and that, apart from the statutory provisions, a contract was entered into between the Civil servants and the Crown embodying the effect of that circular.

It was necessary to review the historical provisions for superannuation allowances. Originally, Civil servants were entitled to no allowances, but in early days, even in Stuart times, one branch of the Civil Service—namely, the excise—created a fund of its own to pay pensions. In 1809 the matter was the subject of legislation confined to that department and controlling the fund subscribed. In the subsequent Acts of 1810 and 1822 a scheme of contribution was arranged for the whole Service, but by an Act of 1824 that was altered.

In 1834 a consolidating Act (4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 24) was passed repealing the earlier Acts and providing for deductions from salaries towards the expense of the superannuation allowances. That was altered again in 1857 (20 and 21 Vict., c. 37) and the deductions were done away with. Then came the Superannuation Act, 1859 (22 Vict., c. 26), of which the important section was section 2, which fixed the scale of pensions and contained a proviso that if any question should arise "as to the claim of any person or class of persons for superannuation under this clause it shall be referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final."

That provision was limited and only gave the Treasury the right to decide whether a pension was payable and not to fix its amount. Later sections in the Act referred to the forfeiture of the claim to superannuation allowances and referred also to persons being "entitled" to them. That all went to show that there was a legal right to the allowances.

Further, independently of the Act, the Treasury Minute of June 14, 1859, which was distributed as a circular, and on the strength of which two of the plaintiffs said that they entered the service, was important. The language of section 2 of the Act of 1859 might be contrasted with section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1887, which conferred power in certain cases on the Treasury to grant compassionate allowances.

The last Act to be considered was the Superannuation Act, 1909, which altered for the future the scale of pensions. In section 1 a pension was referred to as something to which a person was "entitled," as opposed to a gratuity which might be granted to him.

Continuing, counsel said that on the second point he contended that the Treasury Minute of 1859, which was printed by order of Parliament and put on sale to the public, was an offer made on behalf of the Crown to persons proposing to enter the Civil Service, and by entering the Service they accepted that offer.

The Master of the Rolls asked with whom it was said that the contract would be made.

Mr. Schiller replied that it was with the King through the Minister of the Department to which the particular Civil servant was appointed. It was true that the appropriate procedure of anyone seeking to sue was by petition of right, but the Attorney-General had waived that objection in this case. This second point could on the evidence only be raised with regard to Mr. Nixon and Mr. Clark. The first point applied to all.

The argument was still proceeding when the Court adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Percy Robinson and Co.; the Treasury Solicitor.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
VALIDITY OF A JEWISH MARRIAGE

SPIVACK, G. v. SPIVACK, H. B.

(*Before the* President *and* Mr. Justice Bateson)

A Divisional Court dismissed this appeal from an order of the Leeds stipendiary magistrate directing that the appellant, Mr. George Spivack, engaged in business at Middlesbrough, should, on the ground of desertion, pay to the respondent, Mrs. Hay Brucha Spivack, of Brunswick-place, Leeds, 12s. 6d. a week maintenance.

The respondent said that she married the appellant in Russian Poland in 1890 according to Jewish rites.

It was submitted on Mr. Spivack's behalf that there was no evidence before the magistrate on which he could find that the marriage, alleged to have taken place at Kalushin, near Warsaw, in Jewish form, on November 13, 1890, was a valid marriage in English law, and that documents purporting to be *prima facie* evidence of such marriage were improperly admitted in evidence. It was also said that he sent his wife a *ghet*, or letter of divorce.

In 1913 Mr. Spivack married again.

The attention of the Court was drawn to the recent decision of Mr. Justice Hill in Nachimson v. Nachimson (*The Times*, December 18, 1929), as to the invalidity in English law of a marriage by Soviet law which was determinable at will by either of the parties.

Mr. Percival Clarke appeared for the appellant; Mr. Bertram Long for the respondent.

Mr. Ernest Peter Gambs, formerly Russian Vice-Consul in London, and graduate in law of Petrograd University, was called for the respondent, and said that a document put in evidence at the police court certified that a religious ceremony of marriage between the parties had been celebrated before a rabbi according to the Jewish form.

JUDGMENT

The President, in giving judgment, said that the case for the respondent was that in 1890, when she was under age, she went through the Jewish form of marriage with the appellant, who was at that time also under 21. In turn, they lived at their respective fathers' homes for some years. Mr. Spivack then came to England and sent his wife money for some time. After that a long time elapsed before she learned that the appellant, who had originally communicated with her from Cardiff, was in business in Leeds. She came to England in 1929 and summoned him for desertion. The magistrate held that there was evidence on which he was forced to come to the conclusion that the parties were legally married in Poland; that many years ago the defendant deserted his wife in Poland; that if he deserted her many years ago in Poland he deserted her also to-day; and that the summons had been properly framed, desertion being a continuous offence. The magistrate thereupon made the order for payment of 12s. 6d. a week.

The grounds of appeal included the submission that a document purporting to be the certificate of marriage was not properly admitted; but if there had been any doubt of its admissibility that was set at rest by the expert legal evidence called to-day, which showed that the marriage was a valid marriage and that an official was present. It was said by the appellant's counsel that it did not establish a legal marriage, and that at the police court a rabbi had given evidence that such a marriage was dissoluble by the delivery of a *ghet* (apparently a letter of divorce) by the husband to the wife, and he referred the Court to the recent case in which Mr. Justice Hill held that a marriage contract entered into by a man and a woman in Soviet Russia which could be ended, apparently, by either of the parties merely visiting a registration office was not a marriage cognizable in English law. That decision did not apply to Jewish marriages.

If there was one fact conspicuous in the development during the last 150 years of the laws of marriage in this country it was the provision made by the Legislature for the legality of Jewish marriages. The Legislature had put Jewish marriages outside the ambit of their enactments with regard to marriage generally, and merely required that at such marriages a representative of the civil registrar should be present.

Counsel for the appellant based a further submission on the necessity of strictly proving a foreign marriage before the magistrate on certain decisions in bigamy cases. But the strictness of proof of marriage in bigamy trials was on a totally different standard from that required in summonses for maintenance before the magistrates. He (his Lordship) was content to accept the principle with regard to proof of marriages in civil suits laid down by the late Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane:—

> Where there is evidence of a ceremony of marriage having been gone through, followed by the cohabitation of the parties, everything necessary for the validity of the marriage will be presumed, in the absence of decisive evidence to the contrary, even though it may be necessary to presume the grant of a special licence.

There was a very large Jewish community, and in view of the state of things which had arisen during recent years great difficulties had been thrown in the way of many poor people with regard to that question of marriage. It was unthinkable that their position should be left in doubt.

The burden of disproof was on the appellant. He (his Lordship) was satisfied that the decision of the magistrate was right—namely, that the appellant married the respondent in Poland and that there had been desertion by the appellant. The appeal would be dismissed.

Mr. Justice Bateson.—I agree.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. King-Hamilton and Green; Mr. Alfred Masser.

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION
BISHOP OF WINCHESTER ON PROHIBITION

The Bishop of Winchester, who was the guest of the English-Speaking Union at their monthly luncheon on Tuesday at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, spoke of his recent visit to the United States.

He said he had discovered how widespread and deep was the feeling of kinship between the people of the United States and ourselves, though, on the other hand, they did not talk much about sentiment. In the minds of the large majority of thinking Americans war between the two countries was unthinkable. In spite of the extraordinary variety of the material from which the United States was drawn, there was in formation a patriotism, a sense of citizenship, and a great love and loyalty to country which older nations might well envy. All over the country American character was pre-eminent and, in spite of variety of ingredients, there was a great common life. The United States was faced by the difficulty of disrespect for the law.

There would be no repealing of prohibition, for reasons which were well known. All honour was due to the people who had even conceived, let alone carried out, so far-reaching a moral experiment in social life. From the President downward there was a movement for extending and restoring a respect for law.

The movement towards constructive peace was growing steadily, and he was assured that the cause of peace was safe among the students. The liberty for which the world was longing was liberty from that preoccupation of fear which was the bane of the 19th century.

Sir Archibald Weigall was in the chair, and among those present were:—

Lady Beattie, Lady Scott-Moncrieff, Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Sir Evart Greaves, Sir Arthur Yapp, Sir Murray Hyslop and Lady Murray Hyslop, Mrs. Woods and Miss Priscilla Woods, Dr. Archibald Fleming, Mr. William Gourlay, and Mr. J. Landfear Lucas.

FRAUD ON MINISTRY OF PENSIONS

At the Westminster Police Court yesterday Edgar Owen Griffiths, 40, was charged on a summons with obtaining money by fraud and false pretences from the Ministry of Pensions. He pleaded "Guilty." Mr. Lawson-Walton, counsel for the prosecution, said the defendant, formerly a lieutenant in The London Regiment, was awarded a disability pension of £52 10s. a year from March, 1920. On the false statement that his wife was living with him and that he was supporting her, a supplementary pension was granted. This the defendant had drawn for years, the defalcation amounting to £158. Detective-sergeant Bishop, Scotland Yard, said the defendant rose from the ranks, and his Army service was good. There was, however, a previous breach of trust when the defendant was found Post Office employment, and on that occasion he deceived the Magistrate by a tale that he was paying 16s. a week for his son's education.

Mr. Gill sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment in the second division.

CAUTIONING OF DEFENDANTS

An official of the Labour Exchange giving evidence at the North London Police Court yesterday told Mr. Bertrand Watson that he had cautioned a defendant that what he said might be used in evidence against him. Mr. Bertrand Watson.—That is the old form of caution. The new one is that the person questioned should be told that whatever he says will be used in evidence—whether it is in his favour or against him.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
A CREDIT BETTING SCHEME

HELLINGS v. COOPERATIVE TOTE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, AND OTHERS.

(*Before* Mr. Justice Wright)

His Lordship began the hearing of this action in which Mr. Henry Frederick Hellings, of 19, Hazelbrouck-gardens, Hainault, near Ilford, claimed from the Cooperative Tote Association, Limited, and Mr. James Sutters, Mr. L. A. Harward, and Mr. John Ochiltree, the directors of the company, all of Grand-buildings, Trafalgar-square, W.C., £15 as money had and received by the defendant company to the use of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff alleged that by advertisements in the Press the defendant company invited members of the public to become subscribing members of the defendant company's organization and to pay subscriptions to the defendant company on the terms that any subscription so sent should be repayable to the subscriber on demand, and that the directors of the defendant company jointly and severally guaranteed the repayment of any subscription on demand. The plaintiff said that by letter dated October 3, 1929, sent to the plaintiff and signed by the defendant company and the three directors, the defendants invited the plaintiff to send a subscription to the defendant company on the terms that such subscription would be withdrawable on demand, guaranteed by the directors jointly and severally. On October 18 the defendants notified the plaintiff that he had been elected a member of the defendant company's organization, and invited him to send a subscription. On October 26 the plaintiff sent a subscription of £15, which the defendants acknowledged, enclosing a receipt for subscription "repayable on demand," and a book of rules.

On November 12 the plaintiff gave written notice of withdrawal of the sum of £15 and demanded the return thereof, but the defendants refused to return it.

The defendants admitted the receipt of the £15, but said that it was subscribed for the purpose of enabling the plaintiff to engage in credit betting transactions, up to the amount subscribed, and that the right to withdraw was subject to any losses in such transactions. They alleged that the plaintiff had in fact engaged in betting transactions in which he had lost the sum of £15, and that there was no balance withdrawable. Alternatively, they claimed to set off £15 due to the defendants against the plaintiff's claim.

Mr. Gilbert Beyfus appeared for the pl

Sporting News

RACING

LINGFIELD PARK MEETING

KINGSFORD WINS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Lingfield Park January Meeting was concluded yesterday, when there was again a good attendance of visitors. A thick mist enveloped the course when racing was begun and little could be seen of the first two events. It cleared before the third race, however, and the remainder of the programme was decided in very pleasant conditions.

Endwell, who had been unplaced in a race on the previous day, won the Lingfield Amateurs' Selling Steeplechase, the first race on the card, by three lengths from Letham, with the favourite, Fleet Prince, third. So far as could be seen Keep Cool made the running from Fleet Prince and Prince Regent, but the first and last-named both fell somewhere in the mist, as did Rita Fall. There was an exciting finish to the Sussex Selling Hurdle, in which Coole made the early running from Crowndale. Between the last two hurdles Island and John Haig were in front together, and ran a great race home, Island winning by a neck, with Red Conrad three lengths away third. After the race Speck, the rider of John Haig, objected to the winner for bumping, boring, and crossing at the last hurdles. There certainly appeared to be grounds for the complaint, but the Stewards evidently took the view that it had not affected the result of the race, as they overruled the objection but ordered the deposit to be returned. Etoile d'Argent was very well backed, but his chance of success was completely destroyed when he was jumped across two hurdles from the finish.

The Burstow Steeplechase, Class I., which was the most important event of the afternoon, followed. Lordi, who won at Hurst Park last week, was made favourite but ran disappointingly, and was always nearer last than first. Glangesia ran a cudious race, being at different times at the head, at the tail, and in the middle of the field. He was in front as far as the top of the hill, when Transit took up the running from Alike, with Lordi last. Kingsford moved up coming down the hill the second time and came into the Straight in front of Transit. Glangesia and Alike were almost level with Kingsford two fences from the finish, but could not match his finishing speed, and Mr. Platt's nice-looking gelding went on to win by two lengths from Alike, who beat Glangesia by five lengths for second place. There was another fine finish in the Eden Vale Hurdle, which Llandreamer won by a neck from Lacock and Polish Patriot, who dead-heated for second place. Fomorian made the running in the early stages of the race, but approaching the Straight Make and Break held a clear lead from Llandreamer and Hyde Park. Llandreamer was over the last hurdles first and, in a desperate finish, just managed to hold off the challenges of Lacock and Polish Patriot. Make and Break was fourth.

Holiday Hall was made favourite for the Weald Steeplechase, but could do no better than finish second behind a comparative outsider in Camp Bed. Coolcommon made the running to half-way, when Saunter was sent into the lead. He seemed a very probable winner until he fell three fences from the finish, at which point Camp Bed went on from Coolcommon and Holiday Hall. The last-named challenged on the Flat, but could make no impression on Camp Bed, who won easily by five lengths, with Coolcommon third, a similar distance behind Holiday Hall. The Tandridge Court Hurdle, with which the meeting was concluded, provided the only successful favourite of the afternoon, Adage winning by a neck from Rock Bottom, with the well-backed Stranathro third.

WINDSOR MEETING POSTPONED

Owing to the water-logged condition of the course, to-day's programme at Windsor has been postponed until to-morrow and to-morrow's programme abandoned. The paddock and the parade are both under water. A decision as to to-morrow's racing will be made at noon to-day.

LINGFIELD RESULTS

1.0 (1.4).—The LINGFIELD AMATEURS' SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 120 sovs. Two miles and a half.

ENDWELL, b g. by Young Pennon—Castilla (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 9lb. Captain Weber 1
LETHAM, b g. by Lochryan—Mrs. Partington (Colonel A. C. Little), aged, 10st. 13lb. Mr. W. West 2
FLEET PRINCE, br g. by My Prince—May Fleet (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw), aged, 11st. 13lb. Mr. Thackray 3
Newtown Wonder (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 12st. 4lb. Owner 0
Keep Cool (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 12st. 8lb. Owner 0
Gold Label (Mrs. Masters), aged, 11st. 13lb. Mr. Delmege 0
Prince Regent (Mr. G. W. Pennington), aged, 11st. 9lb. Captain Vivian 0
Rita Fall (Mr. C. Pease), aged, 11st. 4lb. Mr. R. Gubbins 0
Manambar (Mr. E. B. Skey), aged, 10st. 12lb. Owner 0
White Cargo (Mr. J. Pendarves), 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. (car. 11st. 4lb.) Mr. W. West 2
Pactolus (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 10st. 3lb. Mr. R. Harding 0

(Winner trained by Hedges, at Epsom)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Fleet Prince, 6 to 1 each Endwell and Newtown Wonder, 7 to 1 Prince Regent, 100 to 6 each Rita Fall and Letham, 10 to 1 Keep Cool, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; a bad third. White Cargo was fourth and Pactolus last.

The winner was bought in for 160 guineas.

1.30 (1.32).—The SUSSEX SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 120 sovs. Two miles.

ISLAND, b m. by Sir Berkeley—Sea Girt (Mrs. N. Brownlee), 5 yrs, 11st. 6lb. ..... L. Butchers 1
JOHN HAIG, b g. by Trespasser—Spardora (Mrs. L. Ribli), 5 yrs, 10st. 8lb. ..... W. Speck 2
RED CONRAD, ch g. by William Rufus—Lady Connie (Mr. J. F. Johnson), aged, 11st. 2lb. (car. 11st. 3lb.) ..... Owner 3
Crowndale (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. J. Sinnott 0
Treasurer (Mr. A. D. Halford), aged, 11st. 7lb. S. Ingham 0
Altitude (Mr. H. Escott), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... A. Escott 0
Etoile d'Argent (Mr. S. Wootton), 6 yrs, 11st. W. Crump 0
Monk's Dream (Miss Williams-Bulkeley), 6 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... Maxwell 0
Duc de Guise (Mrs. L. Panto), 6 yrs, 11st. 3lb. T. James 0
Paisy (Mr. J. Sale), aged, 11st. ..... J. Hogan 0
Ben Trovato (Miss V. Ellis), 5 yrs, 10st. 11lb. R. McCarthy 0
Puffman (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb. W. Turner 0
Coole (Mr. J. Scott), 5 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ..... H. Graves 0
North Coast (Mr. A. Edwards), aged, 10st. 4lb. H. Gurney 0
Lady Bickley (Major J. Evans), 6 yrs, 10st. 3lb. W. Stott 0
Arsince (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... D. Butchers 0
Silver Spring (Mr. J. A. Newman), aged, 10st. G. Wilson 0
Our Empire (Captain D. P. Simson), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. T. Adams 0
Slindon (Mr. A. Law), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ..... J. Browne 0

(Winner trained by Butchers, at Lewes)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst John Haig, 7 to 2 Island, 4 to 1 Etoile d'Argent, 8 to 1 Lady Bickley, 10 to 1 each Altitude and Treasurer, 100 to 8 each Duc de Guise and Coole, 100 to 6 Red Conrad, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a neck; three lengths separated second and third. Duc de Guise was fourth and Silver Spring last. An objection to Island for bumping was overruled.

The winner was bought in for 100 guineas.

2.0 (2.3).—The BURSTOW DOUBLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (CLASS I) of 150 sovs. Three miles.

KINGSFORD, ch g. by Dairy Bridge—High Jinks (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... W. Stott 1
ALIKE, br m. by Southannan—The Very Same (Lady H. McCalmont), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. M. Barry 2
GLANGESIA, gr g. by Le Sauvetat—Malline (Mr. R. E. Melton), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Browne 3
Lordi (Mr. A. M. Jones), aged, 12st. 3lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Transit (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 12st. J. Hogan 0
Maroon Gun (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), aged, 10st. 5lb. M. Morgan 0
Nannie II. (Mr. H. B. Brandt), aged, 10st. 2lb. D. McCarthy 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

BETTING.—11 to 8 agst Lordi, 3 to 1 Glangesia, 4 to 1 Alike, 7 to 1 Kingsford, 10 to 1 Transit, 100 to 8 Maroon Gun, 100 to 6 agst Nannie II.

Won by two lengths; five lengths separated second and third. Transit was fourth and Maroon Gun last.

2.30 (2.33).—The EDEN VALE HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

LLANDREAMER, ch g. by Llangibby—Pleasant Dream (Mr. V. Stapleton-Bretherton), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... L. Butchers 1
LACOCK, ch g. by Argosy—Sweet Louise (Mr. J. Baylis), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... H. Graves 2
POLISH PATRIOT, b g. by Kosciusko—Waterpoof (Mr. T. Walton), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... J. Hogan 3
Swift Rowland (Mrs. C. Beatty), aged, 12st. 7lb. T. Leader 0
Fomorian (Miss Vera Ellis), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. R. McCarthy 0
Legislator (Major C. H. Stevens), 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. W. Stott 0
Alliteration (Mrs. C. Evans), aged, 10st. 12lb. W. Stott 0
Brewster (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs, 10st. 7lb. G. Turner 0
Hyde Park (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. W. Speck 0
Make and Break (Mr. F. W. Hoole), aged, 10st. 2lb. R. Everett 0

(Winner trained by Fitton, at Lewes)

BETTING.—11 to 8 agst Lacock, 100 to 30 Polish Patriot, 7 to 1 each Hyde Park and Alliteration, 10 to 1 each Swift Rowland and Llandreamer, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by a neck; a dead-heat for second place. Make and Break was fourth and Fomorian last.

3.0 (3.1).—The WEALD HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

CAMP BED, b g. by Feather Bed—Gulide (Mrs. M. Gordon), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... W. Parvin 1
HOLIDAY HALL, ch g. by Holiday House—Peahen (Mr. R. A. L. Harmsworth), aged, 11st. 8lb. W. Stott 2
COOLCOMMON, b g. by Goldcourt—Miss Jenkins (Major J. M. J. Evans), aged, 11st. 10lb. J. Hanes 3
Saunter (Mr. C. A. Ringwood), aged, 11st. 4lb. E. Smith 0
Brackbawn (Mr. R. Miltanke), aged, 10st. 13lb. W. Payne 0
Skipper's Own (Mr. R. M. Prior), 4 yrs, 10st. T. James 0
Merrie Memories (Mr. J. F. Hackett), aged, 10st. M. Doherty 0

(Winner trained by Powell, at Aldbourne)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Holiday Hall, 5 to 2 Saunter, 100 to 30 Brackbawn, 7 to 1 Coolcommon, 10 to 1 Camp Bed, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by five lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Brackbawn was fourth and Skipper's Own last.

3.30 (3.33).—The TANDRIDGE COURT HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

ADAGE, ch h. by He—Aunt Hetty (Mr. S. Wootton), aged, 11st. 13lb. ..... F. Rees 1
ROCK BOTTOM, ch g. by Herodote—Stoneyland (Mr. J. Tiller), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... A. Piper 2
STRANATHRO, br g. by Tredennis—Mertoy (Mrs. Rowland Wolder), 6 yrs, 12st. ..... G. Pellerin 3
Young Middleton (Mr. M. Markham), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. Hayes 0
Mr. Toots (Mr. O. Dixon), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. T. James 0
Speyside (Mr. A. R. Berry), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. M. Morgan 0
The Sirdar (Mr. V. Emanuel), aged, 11st. 2lb. F. Brookes 0
Acrobatic (Mr. F. L. Hill), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... Owner 0
Birlingham's Joy (Major P. J. C. Hosier), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... S. Cox 0
Pantera (Mr. E. Robson), aged, 11st. 2lb. W. Beasley 0
Florin II. (Mr. V. H. Smith), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. R. Everett 0
Lucky Charlie (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. W. Payne 0
Lion Heart (Mrs. J. Carruthers), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. P. Donoghue 0
Yoyo (Mr. W. Cassiet), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. R. Piggott 0
Kirk's Pride (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), 5 yrs, 10st. 11lb. T. Leader 0
Bridge of Hope (Mr. R. G. MacMillan), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... Ingham 0
Star Boy (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 5 yrs, 10st. 11lb. L. Butchers 0
Gugnune (Mr. J. Read), 4 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ..... Crump 0
Tangira (Lord Beaverbrook), 4 yrs, 9st. 11lb. W. Crump 0
Perdan Prince (Mr. H. B. Lawrence), 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. W. Stott 0
Soulful Eyes (Mr. R. McAlpine), 4 yrs, 9st. 11lb. P. Puffett 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

BETTING.—11 to 10 on Adage, 3 to 1 agst Stranathro, 10 to 1 Persian Prince, 100 to 7 each agst Gugnune and Florin II., 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a neck; four lengths separated second and third. Mr. Toots was fourth and Yoyo last.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

WINDSOR MEETING

CLARENCE HURDLE.—Bunthorne.
MOSTYN HURDLE.—Firedamp.
WINDSOR ENGAGEMENT, JANUARY 18.—Brilliant II.

MISCELLANEOUS

UNITED SERVICES' CUP (HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE), NEWBURY.—Miss Girl.
SEFTON STEEPLECHASE, NEWBURY.—Olaf.
METROPOLITAN MAIDEN HURDLE, SANDOWN PARK.—Slater.
ALL STEEPLECHASE ENGAGEMENTS.—Advocate.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Winter Ray, Syntax (dead), The Maid (dead).

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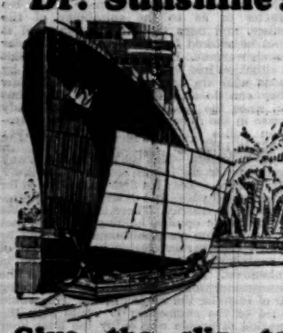

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HUNTING

A GOOD RUN WITH THE WHADDON CHASE

THE BEAUFORT met at Compton Bassett yesterday. A tree fox found under Roch Wood led hounds at a good pace above the Hangings to Clyffe Hill. He was headed from the Vale, and, turning uphill towards Stanmore, was lost. A Blackwell fox got to ground in Roch. Another from Compton Park made back along the Hangings. Finding just beyond the Gores, hounds raced passed Abberd and High Penn, straight to Hilmorton Lodge, killing in the garden after a topping burst over an ideal country.

THE BERKELEY met at Rockhampton yesterday and had a very hard day. They found an outlier and ran to Eastwood, and, crossing the Valley to Hill Woods, ran over the Meads to Sunday's Hill and Buckover. They lost their fox eventually at Milbury Heath after a good 55 minutes, with a five-mile point. Hounds then ran from Tortworth and finished up a long hunt by getting back to Berkeley Castle Coverts after a hard day on the horses.

THE BLACKMORE VALE met at Leweston yesterday. Finding in the Big Wood, hounds ran very fast to Conway's Gorse, where they divided, the main lot going up over Knighton Hill to Honeycombe and as far as More's Hill, thence across Mr. Willis's fields to Westbridge Sherborne, where the fox turned short back and no more could be done. The next draw was Whitfield, where a fox went away at once from Westwood towards Bear Hackett, right-handed through Red Stowells almost to Thornford, up into Honeycombe and on to Leweston, where they changed foxes and came back to Knighton Hill, where they killed.

THE FERNIE met at Carlton Curlieu yesterday. Shangton Holt gave the first fox, who led to Illston Spinneys, but left little scent, and was viewed back to Shangton. Hounds pushed him out again, and he ringed out to Noseley, where other foxes were afoot. Hounds hunted on to Rolleston and continued towards Billesdon, then turned for Tamboro, where scent gave out after some 80 minutes' slow hunting on bad scent. Thick fog came down in the afternoon and stopped hunting.

THE MEYNELL were delayed by fog until 12.30 p.m. after meeting at Allestree yesterday. Hounds found in Colville Wood, but the fox turned back from Quarndon into the fog, and was left. Finding again in Champion Carr, they ran fast towards Kedleston, but hunted slowly back through Ireton Rough to Farnah, and left-handed to Gunhills. Then, with Salts Wood on the right, they pointed for Meynell Langley, short of which they swung right-handed for Mercaston and marked their fox to ground just beyond Slade Lane. This long hunt occupied over two hours.

THE NORTH WARWICKSHIRE met at the kennels, Kenilworth, on Wednesday. A fox was found in Thickthorn Wood at Stoneleigh. He took hounds on a good scent past Stoneleigh Abbey, back behind Kenilworth, and, circling round through Woodcote Park at Leek Wootton, left the kennels on his right before retracing his steps into Woodcote and Wedgnock Park, Warwick, where hounds were at fault, after a very fast 35 minutes. A fox was found in Stoneleigh Abbey Grove, and, crossing the Avon, was killed in the Abbey grounds. An afternoon fox from Haseley House Coverts gave a sharp burst of 18 minutes and was lost.

THE OAKLEY met after the hunt ball at Oakley Bridge, and had a racing 20 minutes from Hangers across the Bedford-Newport Pagnell road. Leaving Wick End on the left they crossed the Northampton road and ran through Salem Thrift into Bromham Spinneys, where they gave the fox three turns, came away, and killed him in the brook two fields from Colmer's End. From Kempston Wood there was a brilliant hunt with a seven-mile point by Stagsden, across the Turvey country, through Astwood and Hardmead, hounds being stopped in the dark at the top of Sherrington Hill.

THE SOUTHWOLD, after meeting at Girsby Manor yesterday, found at Wykeham Pond. Hounds went away over Girsby Park to the Grange Covert, where they changed foxes and ran the same line again. They then crossed Lincoln Road, pointing for Biscathorpe, but returned over Girsby Park to the Grange Covert. Subsequently they went away pointing for Willingham Moor, but turned through Cow Pasture Plantation, crossed the valley, and lost near Sixhills Walk Farm after a twisting hunt of 90 minutes, fast at times, although scent was catchy.

THE V.W.H. (CRICKLADE) met yesterday at Wroughton Wharf. Hounds drew Okers Withy-bed blank. Finding in Salthrop, they hunted slowly on through Cloutts, past Rectory Farm, and, leaving Upcott on the left, ran through Bassett Down, where the pack divided. The main body hunted slowly on past Can Court, crossed the canal and the railway, on through Hagbourne Copse and over Toot Hill. Leaving Mannington on the right, they came on through Roughmoor, and were run out of scent by Common Platt after a slow hunting run of two hours. They did very little in the afternoon.

THE WARWICKSHIRE met at Gaydon Inn yesterday and found an outlier close to Bawcutts. He took hounds to the railway and was headed back past Gaydon Spinney and towards Pipers Hill. Then left-handed into Itchington Holt and, after a turn round, the fox was forced away over Christmas Hill through Checkley's Brake and back into the Holt. Hounds now ran with a rare cry and marked their fox to ground close to Kingston Farm. He was bolted and killed after an excellent 2¼ hours' hunt.

THE WHADDON CHASE had an extraordinary hunt after meeting at Cheddington yesterday. A fox from Mentmore took hounds very fast past the electric light plant to Ascott. Then, crossing the Leighton road, he ran with Liscombe Stud Farm and Durrants Wood on the right, to the Stewkley road. Leaving Hollingdon Gorse on the left, he crossed Clack Bottom and the Dorcas Lane, and, leaving Lady Villier's Gorse on the right, ran up to Newton Longville. Doubling back short of the village, he was killed in the open after a run of 55 minutes and a point of 5¼ miles.

THE WOODLAND PYTCHLEY had good sport after meeting at Drayton House yesterday. A fox from Round Lowndes ran at a good pace through Snapes Wood to Grafton Park. After circling round the park he went back to Snapes Wood and repeated this circle and then went to ground outside the wood. He was bolted and killed. The run lasted 85 minutes. Another was then started at Cranford Wood, hounds running to Cranford, thence to Grafton Underwood and Stubb's Spinney, where they lost after 30 minutes.

Mr. W. H. Midwood, of Calveley Hall, Nantwich, has resigned the Mastership of the Cheshire Hunt after serving for seven years. At a meeting of the Hunt Committee Mr. Midwood was warmly thanked. The Committee are taking steps to fill the vacancy.

THE COUNTY POLO ASSOCIATION

The County Polo Association will hold their annual general meeting at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Friday, March 7. Major T. J. Longworth is the president of the association and Major J. S. Mason the president-elect.

The association's annual County Polo Week will be held as usual at Ranelagh, between July 14 and 19. Entries for the County Cup and Junior County Cup will close on June 14. It is proposed to exclude from these two tournaments anyone who has, during the current season, played more than six times on any ground within eight miles of Charing Cross. It is proposed that the choice of grounds for the Novices' Divisional Tournaments shall, in future, be at the absolute discretion of the respective divisional secretaries.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.0.—Endwell, WIN 9s. 6d., PLACE 4s. 6d.; Letham, PLACE 6s. 8d.; Fleet Prince, PLACE 8s. 9d.

1.30.—Island, WIN 25s. 9d., PLACE 5s.; John Haig, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Red Conrad, PLACE 11s. 6d.

2.0.—Kingsford, WIN 25s., PLACE 27s. 6d.; Alike, PLACE 8s. 9d.

2.30.—Llandreamer, WIN 28s., PLACE 6s.; Lacock, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Polish Patriot, PLACE 3s. 6d.

3.0.—Camp Bed, WIN 90s., PLACE 19s.; Holiday Hall, PLACE 4s. 9d.

3.30.—Adage, WIN 5s. 9d., PLACE 2s.; Rock Bottom, PLACE 17s. 9d.; Stranathro, PLACE 3s. 6d.

AFRICAN DOUBLE.—3.0, Camp Bed, and 3.30, Adage —unbacked.

It is understood that Sir Victor Sassoon's horses, formerly trained by the late J. H. Crawford, are shortly to be moved from Fitz-Roy House to C. Waugh's place at Carlburg, Newmarket.

The National Hunt Stewards have decided that The Beezer, who fell at the last fence in the White Lodge Steeplechase at Haydock Park, and was remounted by the trainer's daughter, Miss J. Sanday, and finished second, is not entitled to second prize.

GOLF

CAMBRIDGE TRIAL MATCH

Golf at the Universities will soon be in full swing again, for the Cambridge mid-winter trial match was played on the Royal Worlington and Newmarket course at Mildenhall yesterday, and Oxford follow suit with a trial at Southfield next Wednesday.

Cambridge are fortunate in having six players who took part in the last University match:—E. M. Prain, W. E. S. Bond, W. C. Carr, W. H. Bermingham, E. Martin Smith and H. C. Longhurst; and N. A. Keith was given his place in the team at the end of last term. None of the seven players mentioned took part in yesterday's trial match, in which the Captain's team beat the Hon. Secretary's side by seven games to five.

The results were:—

Captain's Team		Hon. Secretary's Team	
H. L. Carr (Clifton and Trinity) (3 and 2) ..	1	J. W. P. Blenkin (Marlborough and Trinity) ..	0
P. A. Young (Rugby and Christ's) (6 and 4) ..	1	K. R. Ibott (Tonbridge and Peterhouse)	0
I. K. MacRosty (Glenalmond and Clare) (7 and 5) ..	1	R. F. Price (Wellington and Trinity)	0
H. W. Higginson (Halleybury and St. John's) (7 and 6) ..	1	L. N. Robertson (Fettes and Magdalene) ..	0
J. D. Kerr (Cheltenham and Trinity Hall) (2 holes)	1	E. A. Milne (Rugby and Jesus)	0
R. S. Fletcher (Shrewsbury and Trinity Hall)	0	E. A. Milne (2 holes) ..	1
P. C. Savage (Christ's College, N.Z., and Clare)	0	M. Hellewell (Fettes and Emmanuel) (1 hole) ..	1
D. A. Drayson (Charterhouse and Clare) (8 and 7) ..	1	K. J. Fraser (Aldenham and Caius)	0
G. L. Jessop (Weymouth and Christ's) (2 and 1)	1	W. T. Anderson (Durham and St. John's) ..	0
C. H. J. Hill (Malvern and Trinity) ..	0	R. B. Beare (Charterhouse and Jesus) (hole)	1
J. A. Davidson (Mill Hill and Trinity Hall) ..	0	J. Ladenburg (Charterhouse and Pembroke) (2 and 1) ..	1
H. Martin Row (Marlborough and Jesus) ..	0	J. F. Allay (Repton and Clare) (3 and 1) ..	1
Total	7	Total	5

A medal round was played in the afternoon when R. S. Fletcher, who reached the semi-final of the Boys' Championship in 1926, and H. Martin Row both had scratch scores of 77.

The leading scratch scores were:—

R. S. Fletcher, 77; H. Martin Row, 77; P. C. Savage, 78; G. L. O. Jessop, 79; M. Hellewell, 80; C. H. J. Hill, 81; R. B. Beare, 83; W. T. Anderson, 86; I. K. MacRosty, 83; J. W. P. Blenkin, 84; H. L. Carr, 84; K. R. Ibott, 85; L. N. Robertson, 87; D. A. Drayson, 87; and H. W. Higginson, 87.

The best net scores were:—

Fletcher, 77—4=73; Savage, 78—5=73; Martin Row, 77—3=74; Hellewell, 80—4=76; Hill, 81—3=78.

GUILDFORD ALLIANCE

The Guildford and District Alliance held a meeting at St. George's Hill yesterday, when the medal competition in the morning was won by C. Shankland, a member of the home club with a return of 75—1=76. A thick fog covered the course at the start. Shankland did well to reach the turn in 37, after having played a fine pitch shot to the fourth for a three, and he was one under fours with four holes to play. The last four holes, however, cost him 20 strokes. G. Faulkner, who was second, took three putts on the first green, but then settled down to some fine play. He was out in 37 and back in 38, his only mistake during his homeward half being the taking of three putts at the 17th.

The leading returns were:—

Mr. C. Shankland (St. George's Hill)	75 + 1 =	76
G. Faulkner (Bramley)	75 + 2 =	77
F. H. Frostick (St. George's Hill) ..	78 + 2 =	80
Mr. A. J. Lee (St. George's Hill) ..	86 — =	86
Mr. A. S. Anderson (Hindhead)	80 scratch	80
Mr. W. Watt (R.A.C., Epsom)	79 + 2 =	81
*J. Stempt (asst.) (Sunningdale) ..	81 scratch	81
Captain G. Duff (Berkshire)	87 — =	87
Mr. W. L. Hope (St. George's Hill) ..	80 + 2 =	82
The Rev. H. A. Tapsfield (St. George's Hill)	83 — 1 =	82
T. Monpee (Camberley Heath)	80 + 2 =	82
A. H. Frend (asst.) (Surbiton)	83 scratch	83
F. Wallis (asst.) (St. George's Hill) ..	83 scratch	83

*Wins assistants' prize.

The results in the bogey Foursomes tournament in the afternoon were:—

Mr. C. Shankland (St. George's Hill) (+1) and Mr. W. L. Hope (St. George's Hill) (+2), all square; Mr. J. S. F. Morrison (Sunningdale) (scratch) and *J. Stempt (asst.) (Sunningdale) (scratch), all square; the Rev. H. A. Tapsfield (St. George's Hill) (1) and A. J. Howlett (West Surrey) (+2), 1 down; Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Sargent (Camberley Heath) (4) and Mr. E. McCormick (St. George's Hill) (6), 3 down; Major C. B. Ormerod (Wentworth) (scratch) and N. Sutton (Ash) (Wentworth) (scratch), 3 down; Mr. A. S. Anderson (Hindhead) (scratch) and G. Humphreys (Asst.) (Hindhead) (scratch), 4 down; Mr. A. J. Lee (St. George's Hill) (6) and C. N. Tozer (Guildford) (+2), 5 down; Mr. J. E. Chalcraft (Henley) (5) and C. W. Pedler (Henley) (+2), 5 down.

CAMBRIDGE v. ADDINGTON

The following team will represent Cambridge in their first match of the present term against Addington, over the latter club's course to-morrow:—

E. M. Prain (Clare), W. C. Carr (Trinity), H. C. Longhurst (Clare), W. E. S. Bond (King's), W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex), E. Martin Smith (Pembroke), N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex), H. C. Carr (Trinity), I. MacRosty (Clare), H. W. Higginson (St. John's), R. S. Fletcher (Trinity Hall), and H. Martin Row (Jesus).

J. G. SHERLOCK'S TEAM v. CAMBRIDGE

J. G. Sherlock has raised the following strong team of professionals to meet Cambridge University in a match at Mildenhall on February 27:—

Abe Mitchell (Private, St. Albans), C. A. Whitcombe (Crews Hill), E. R. Whitcombe (Meyrick Park, Bournemouth), G. Gadd (Roehampton), H. J. Jolly (Foxgrove), J. Braid (Walton Heath), J. Bradbeer (Porters Park), J. H. Taylor (Royal Mid-Surrey), Alex. Herd (Moor Park), J. G. Sherlock (Hunstanton), H. J. Sherlock (Royal Worlington and Newmarket), and A. N. Other.

"NEWS OF THE WORLD" TOURNAMENT

The courses have been fixed for the final stages of the *News of the World* £1,040 Tournament, and also for the Southern Section's qualifying rounds. The finals will be decided over the Oxhey Club's course at Carpenders Park, near Watford, on September 23, 24, 25, and 26, and the Southern qualifying test will take place at Woodcote Park (Coulsdon) on September 9 and 10.

BADMINTON

SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Scottish Badminton Championships were begun in Glasgow yesterday, when among those successful in the women's singles were Mrs. R. J. Horsley and Mrs. R. C. Tragett, who reached the semi-final round. They are likely to reach the final, for they are in opposite halves, but Mrs. Tragett is in the stronger one. D. L. Craig, the old Queen's Park amateur football player, beat D. R. McCulloch by 15—0, 15—3 in the first round of the singles.

The results were:—

SINGLES (SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIP).—FIRST ROUND.—J. L. Rankin beat F. L. Treasure (5—15, 15—9, 15—7); D. L. Craig beat D. R. McCulloch (15—0, 15—3); W. Hamilton, w.o.; Sir G. A. Thomas, scratched.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIP).—FIRST ROUND.—Mrs. E. J. Horsley beat Mrs. F. Macgregor (11—3, 11—3); Mrs. R. C. Tragett beat Miss J. M. Lawson (11—3, 11—0). SECOND ROUND.—Miss J. M. Chaplin beat Miss N. Stoker (11—8, 8—11, 11—4); Mrs. Horsley beat Miss M. M. Hamilton (11—0, 11—0); Mrs. Tragett beat Miss Mavis Hamilton (11—1, 11—4).

DOUBLES (SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIPS).—FIRST ROUND.—Jackson Millar and E. D. Ballantine beat Jo. W. Goddard and J. K. M. Wylie (15—11, 12—15, 17—14); F. L. Treasure and H. E. B. Neilson beat N. L. Goodwin and R. S. McCall (15—7, 15—9); D. W. Stevens and Miss Adams beat Captain H. J. Forbes and A. G. Hamilton (15—6, 15—10); E. R. Butcher and T. G. Dempster beat H. C. Bellcott and J. K. Stevenson (15—11, 15—9). SECOND ROUND.—A. Hamilton and W. Hamilton beat W. Buchanan and J. Barr (15—6, 15—13).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIP).—FIRST ROUND.—Miss E. A. Downie and Miss A. Dyson beat Mrs. W. Wedgewood and Mrs. W. McKenzie (15—9, 15—9). SECOND ROUND.—Miss E. C. Macdonald and Miss P. C. Murray beat Miss B. O'Brien and Miss J. Cook (15—9, 15—6); Miss M. K. King-Clark and Miss D. H. Ramsay beat Miss V. A. Brown and Miss M. G. Hodge (15—9, 15—9); Mrs. R. J. Horsley and Mrs. J. M. A. Clark beat Mrs. J. H. Hamilton and Mrs. L. Hamilton (15—9, 15—10); Miss D. Good and Miss N. Stoker beat Miss Stenhouse and Miss L. M. Downey (15—4, 12—9); Miss C. B. Allison and Miss E. W. Jackson beat Mrs. M. V. Dickie and Miss M. Fleming (15—12, 18—16); Mrs. R. C. Tragett and Miss G. T. Duncan beat Miss G. A. Matheson and Mrs. J. Hamilton (15—4, 17—15).

MIXED DOUBLES (SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIP).—SECOND ROUND.—W. Hamilton and Miss D. Good beat A. K. Stevenson and Miss M. Chesls (15—1, 12—15, 15—11); A. Hamilton and Miss M. Hamilton beat F. L. Treasure and Miss D. H. Dickson (15—8, 15—10); Major J. D. M. McCallum and Mrs. R. J. Horsley beat E. L. Young and Miss B. O'Brien (15—9, 13—3).

HOCKEY

OXFORD v. ROYAL NAVY

Oxford University will play their first match of the term to-morrow when they meet the Royal Navy and Royal Marines at Portsmouth. Their team will be:—

*G. S. Gwatkin (Rugby and Christ Church), goal; P. F. Garthwaite (Wellington and Brasenose) and *G. S. Gee (Uppingham and Brasenose), backs; H. J. Linnell (St. Lawrence and Trinity), *G. Theophilus (St. Lawrence and University), and *J. M. Monkhouse (Rugby and Trinity), half-backs; D. Walmsley (Rugby and Queen's), M. Peat (Marlborough and St. John's), T. J. R. Dashwood (Wellington and Brasenose), D. G. Oswald (St. Lawrence and Wadham), and T. L. Jones (St. Lawrence and Brasenose), forwards.

*An old Blue.

In a county hockey match on the Orientals' ground at Yardley yesterday Worcestershire beat Northamptonshire by one goal, scored in the first-half by Spreckley, to none.

Norfolk, after leading at half-time by two goals to one, beat Suffolk by three goals to two at Norwich yesterday. Moore, Colman, and Hall scored for Norfolk, while the Suffolk goals were scored by Satterthwaite and Catchpole.

RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
*Worcestershire ..	1	Northamptonshire ..	0

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S MATCH WITH DAVIS

The fortnight's match by time between Lindrum and Davis was continued at the Holborn Billiard Hall, in Hyde-street, New Oxford-street, yesterday, when Lindrum was leading by 2,375. This is the first, and only, time the players meet in the course of the present season, and as Davis is the holder of the Professional Championship the result of the game has a special importance. The play in the afternoon was extremely good, and it was very gratifying to the large number of spectators that Davis was able to score 1,089 for the fine average of 121, while Lindrum made 1,181 for an average of 131.

The opening was curious. Davis paid his first three visits without scoring, and Lindrum, in two visits, made only eight points. When, at his third visit, Lindrum did secure an opening he gave a beautiful display and increased his lead to over 3,000 by means of a break of 728. Lindrum applied himself to the close cannon game considerably, and he created a good deal of amusement by the clever manner in which he kept the balls in position. In the first run he made 84 cannons and later in the break he made a run of 91 cannons. Soon after completing the seventh hundred Lindrum made the first stroke in which his judgment was really at fault. He played a sharp screw loser a little too gently and left the object ball six inches above the middle pocket, but he made a very good long jenny. He appeared to have secured a good position again, but a few strokes later he had to play a very difficult *masse* cannon and missed in making the attempt.

The play of Davis was equally as good. Scoring very quickly, Davis made a break of 329, which included a run of 72 cannons, and he showed just as much skill in his judgment of strength when playing the top-of-the-table game. Lindrum kept well ahead with a run of 108, but Davis, at his next visit, made a break of 247. It was a little peculiar that in three of these four breaks Lindrum twice and Davis once had failed to make a *masse* cannon. In his second break Davis made some particularly good strokes, including a clever run-through cannon, a deep screw cannon, and a very good run-through loser. An impression of Davis's play was that he is the equal of any player in the game, with the possible exception of his present opponent. His confidence was a very big asset. In the course of the afternoon Davis had a number of difficulties to overcome, but his stroke play was so very good that it served to show what a very fine all-round player he is. With the exception of an occasional short run of close cannons, Davis scored by all-round methods, and actually his play at times was more varied than that of his opponent.

When Lindrum missed a run-through loser and left the white ball on the edge of a pocket Davis had no hesitation in potting it, leaving a double balk, but he could see profit by this defensive policy, and Lindrum made runs of 34 and 116 while his opponent was adding only a few points. Davis, however, maintained an even rate of scoring with his opponent by making a break of 347. It included suggestion of undue specialization. Davis missed a stab red winner at the end of the break, and Lindrum was scoring so easily that another large run seemed to be probable, but when he had scored 187 he missed quite an ordinary drop cannon. This gave Davis an opportunity to play out time with a break of 161 (unfinished), but Lindrum led still by 2,467.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 9,349; Davis (in play), 6,882.

Lindrum increased his lead in the evening to 2,828, scoring 1,239 for an average of 95, while Davis made 878 for an average of 67.

The play, after a most promising start, was a little disappointing. Neither player was consistent, and more easy strokes than usual were missed. Davis failed to make a winner when he had increased his run of 161 (unfinished) to 223. It was an expensive mistake, as mistakes are liable always to be in a game with such a rapid scorer as Lindrum. Playing with great certainty which has made all his big breaks so noteworthy, Lindrum made a run of 892, a little slower than often has been the case, and with enough error to show that he is not merely a scoring machine. The biggest mistake Lindrum made was when he left the red in baulk when playing a forcing loser, and from this he did not recover. With the exception of a run of 55 close cannons, Lindrum concentrated on the top-of-the-table game for the first half of the break, but then he made runs of 31 and 99 cannons. When he had scored 803 Lindrum was a little lucky in obtaining a *masse* loser, instead of the cannon which he appeared to play for, but either stroke was always a possibility. When he left the red in baulk Lindrum played for, and made, a very fine three-cushion cannon. At his next stroke he made another good cushion cannon, but the next stroke a still more difficult cannon, he failed to make.

Although so far behind, Davis played steadily, and very well, while making a break of 344 at his next visit. It included a run of 52 cannons, and the form he showed was so good that it came as a surprise when he missed a cushion cannon. Lindrum added a run of 137, including 73 cannons, and then he gave a clever exhibition of a red ball play in a little break of 51. Lindrum had lost the white, and, after making two hazards off the billiard spot, he screwed the cue ball into position for the winner of the middle spot. This he repeated several times, much to the amusement of the spectators. Davis failed to maintain his early form, and his chance of reducing his opponent's big lead was diminished by the fact that in eight visits to the table he scored only 68 points. Lindrum, too, could not retain form for some time, and his highest runs for the remainder of the session were 45, 32, and 44. Davis recovered his form in a break of 231, and he played out time with a run of 131 unfinished.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 10,588; Davis (in play), 7,760.

CARPENTER v. NEWMAN

Carpenter outpointed Newman in the first session of their game, at Thurston's Hall, London, yesterday, but the difference in their totals was small, Carpenter's being 696, and Newman's 694. Carpenter's play was of a higher standard than in the previous sessions, his average being 116. His chief breaks were 328, 98, 78, and 50, against Newman's 208 (full), 197, and 118. Newman averaged 99. The scores at the interval were:—Newman, 7,208; Carpenter (in play) (receives 2,000), 5,419.

The closing scores were:—Newman, 8,627; Carpenter (receives 2,000) (in play), 5,773.

SMITH v. McCONACHY

Smith got to within 95 points of McConachy as a result of the early play in their game in Edinburgh yesterday. He scored 1,280 points, and had an average of 214, while McConachy made 714 for an average of 126. McConachy, however, made the best break of the session, taking an unfinished break of 102 to 762. Smith made up for that to some extent with a break of 628, and then made runs of 353 and 209 (unfinished). The scores at the interval were:—McConachy, 18,132; Smith (in play), 18,037.

The closing scores were:—Smith (in play), 19,124; McConachy, 18,931.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

E. C. B. Collins (receives 30) beat V. Brent (receives 80) by 26 points in the second round of the Stock Exchange handicap at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday. The winner's best runs were 22 and 19, and the scores were:—E. C. B. Collins, 250; V. Brent, 224.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

J. J. Ashley defeated R. L. Bennett by 1,000 to 608 in the London qualifying competition of the Amateur Billiards Championship at Thurston's Hall, London, yesterday. Ashley's best breaks were 53 (full), 57, 97, and 63 (unfinished), and Bennett's 33.

THE PROFESSIONAL SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

The draw for the Professional Snooker Championship was made in London yesterday, with the following result:—

Finer Rooms.—Bye.—J. Davis (Chesterfield) (holder). Heat 1.—A. D. Mans (Smethwick) v. T. Lawrence (Birmingham). Heat 2.—T. Newman (London) v. N. Butler (London). Bye.—T. A. Dennis (Nottingham).

The season's fishing by members of the Dreadnought Sea Angling Society (London) has resulted in the capture of various kinds of fish weighing in the aggregate 2 tons 11cwt. 3qrs. 17lb.

TO-MORROW'S RUGBY FIXTURES

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

CARDIFF.—WALES v. ENGLAND (2.45).

CLUB MATCHES

ALDERSHOT.—Windsor v. R.A.S.C.
BATH.—Bath v. Swansea.
BECKENHAM Hnt.—Old Dunstonians v. Old Hailey-burians.
BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Walsall.
BLACKHEATH.—Blackheath v. London Scottish (2.45).
BRISTOL.—Bristol v. Royal Air Force (3.0).
CANTERBURY.—Canterbury v. Mathematical School.
CARLISLE.—Carlisle v. Northern.
CHELMSFORD.—Chelmsford v. Southend.
CHISWICK.—Civil Service v. Old Rutlishians.
COVENTRY.—Coventry v. Mossley (2.30).
CRAWLEY.—Crawley v. Old Reigatians.
DARESBURY.—Darenth v. Orpington.
DERBY.—Derby v. Blackwell.
DEVONPORT.—Devonport Services v. Harlequins (2.45).
DORKING.—Dorking v. Horsham.
DULWICH.—Old Alleynians v. Bedford.
EALING.—Ealing v. Leytonstone.
EDGWARE.—Edgware v. Middlesex Hospital.
ELMER'S END.—Old Crovdonians v. Streatham.
EPSOM.—Old Ethamians v. Old Queenians.
ERITH.—Old Erithians v. Goldsmiths' College "A."
FAIRLOP.—Old Blues v. United Services (Portsmouth) (2.45).
FINSBURY.—R.A.F. College v. H.A.C.
GLOUCESTER.—Gloucester v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
HARPENDEN.—Harpenden v. Harrow.
HARROW.—Polytechnic v. Victoria.
HEADSTONE LANE.—Old Millhillians v. Old Paulines.
HONOR OAK.—Guy's Hospital v. Birkenhead Park (2.45).
LEICESTER.—Leicester v. London Welsh (2.45).
LINCOLN.—Lincoln v. Sheffield.
LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. London Hospital.
MAIDENHEAD.—Thames Valley v. Beckenham.
MILL HILL.—Old Haberdashers v. Old Berkhamstedians.
NEW BARNET.—Old Brightonians v. K.C.S. Old Boys.
NEW BARNET.—Toc H v. Rutlish School.
NEW BECKENHAM.—Roslyn Park v. Exiles.
NEW BECKENHAM.—Midland Bank v. Finchley.
NEW CAMBRIDGE.—National Provincial Bank v. Clare College, Cambridge.
NEW MALDEN.—Old Emanuel v. Wasps.
NORBURY.—Westminster Bank v. Nimrod.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Plymouth Albion (2.45).
NORTHFIELDS.—Twickenham v. Chartered Bank.
READING.—Berkshire Wanderers v. Reading University.
RICHMOND.—Roslyn Park v. U.C.S. Old Boys (2.45).
SEVENOAKS.—Sevenoaks v. Tunbridge Wells.
SIDCUP.—Sidcup v. Catford Bridge.
ST. ALBANS.—Old Albanians v. Barnet.
SUTTON.—Sutton v. West Hertfords.
TEDDINGTON.—Old Merchant Taylors v. Richmond.
THAMES DITTON.—Old Cranleighans v. R.H.C. (Greenwich).
TRINITY FIELD.—Upper Clapton v. St. George's Hospital.
WANDSWORTH COMMON.—Old Leysians v. Woodford.
WARLINGHAM.—Old Whitgiftians v. Old Haileyburians.
WEST BUCKHAM.—Park House v. Guy's Hospital.
WIMBLEDON.—Old Wimbledonians v. Surrey Yeomanry.

SCOTTISH MATCHES

GALASHIELS.—Gala v. Heriot's F.P.
GLASGOW.—Glasgow University v. Glasgow Academicals.
GLASGOW.—Glasgow High School F.P. v. Selkirk.
HAWICK.—Hawick v. Melrose.
JEDBURGH.—Jedforest v. Watsonians.
MURRAYFIELD.—Scotland v. The Rest (2.30).

WELSH MATCHES

BLAINA.—Blaina v. Cross Keys (3.0).

RUGBY LEAGUE

WEMBLEY.—WALES v. AUSTRALIA (2.45).
BARROW.—Barrow v. Widnes (2.45).
BATLEY.—Batley v. Bramley (2.45).
BROUGHTON.—Broughton Rangers v. Wigan Highfield (2.45).
CASTLEFORD.—Featherstone Rovers v. Hunslet (2.45).
HALIFAX.—Halifax v. Bradford Northern (2.45).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield v. Swinton (2.45).
HULL.—Hull v. York (2.45).
KEIGHLEY.—Keighley v. Castleford (2.45).
LEEDS.—Leeds v. Hull Kingston Rovers (2.45).
OLDHAM.—Oldham v. Leigh (2.45).
SALFORD.—Salford v. Wakefield Trinity (2.45).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens Recreation v. Dewsbury (2.45).
WARRINGTON.—Warrington v. St. Helens (2.45).
WIGAN.—Wigan v. Rochdale Hornets (2.45).

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH

H. P. JACOB UNABLE TO PLAY

It is announced that H. P. Jacob has had to decline the invitation to play for England against Wales at Cardiff to-morrow. He has damaged one of the muscles of his leg and, in the interests of the side, does not feel justified in turning out. The selectors will decide to-day who is to take his place.

PRINCE OF WALES'S CUP

The Royal Horse Guards beat the 3rd Battalion, The Coldstream Guards, in the first round of the Prince of Wales's Cup in the Honourable Artillery Company's Ground, Finsbury Park, Windsor, yesterday, by a goal and two tries (11 points) to a try (3 points).

The game was keenly contested in the first half, when the Royal Horse Guards, with their advantage in weight, had slightly the better of the play. After the interval Birkett ran through to score a try for the Royal Horse Guards. The Coldstream Guards were frequently hard pressed after this, but their tackling and kicking were good. Eight minutes from time a great forward rush by The Coldstream Guards ended in Dickson touching down a try, which Raybold just failed to convert. The Royal Horse Guards rallied strongly, and a fine individual effort by Birkett resulted in his scoring a try near the corner-flag. In the last minute of the game Rummens scored another try for the Royal Horse Guards, which Birkett converted.

B. S. Cumberlege has been asked to referee the match between Ireland and France at Belfast on Saturday, January 25.

RUGBY LEAGUE

THE AUSTRALIANS AT WEMBLEY

The Australian Rugby League team, which has been playing a series of matches against the teams of the Rugby League in the North of England during the last three months, will play the last game of their tour at Wembley Stadium to-morrow afternoon. The kick-off is at 2.45. This is their only visit to London, and it is one of the rare occasions on which the Rugby League game may be witnessed here.

The Australians have had a remarkably successful tour, and they are considered by those who know to be a better all-round team than any of those which came over here previously. Still, they failed to win the rubber in the Test Matches against representative English teams. In the first game played at Hull they won handsomely by a large score, but were beaten in the second at Leeds, when the weather did not suit their style of play. In the third and deciding game at Swinton neither side took any risks, and as the ball was kept close there was no scoring. The three matches having yielded no definite result, though England still retained the cup, which was won on their last visit to Australia, it was agreed after long discussion to play a further Test Match, and at Rochdale on Wednesday England won a hard and close game by a try to nothing.

The team to oppose the Australians at Wembley to-morrow is composed of players in the Rugby League who come from Wales, and will include several of those who have represented Wales in the Rugby Union game. One of the most interesting will be Sullivan, the full back, who captained the English side in the Test Match this week. It will be interesting for those who have a knowledge of the Rugby Union game to compare it with that played by the Rugby League. There are not very many differences between the two games, but, such as they are, it is claimed by Rugby League players that their methods tend to more open and therefore more interesting play. There are differences in the method of counting points, but these are not so important as the variation in scrummage formation, the absence of the line-out at touch, and the rules governing kicking into touch. In the Rugby League game there are only six forwards, who pack three in the front row, two in the second, and one in the third. Each man, therefore, can put his whole weight into the push, and the absence of wing forwards with their constant spoiling of the half-backs allows the ball to pass out more readily into the open. Besides, when the ball is once put into the scrummage, the half-back must retire behind the line and till it comes out. The absence of the line-out does away with a great deal of wasted energy which does not generally bring very fruitful results. The ball may not be kicked direct into touch, and backs often try to make it land just inside the field of play and trust to the luck of the bounce to take it out.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY

		Pts.			Pts.
PEMBROKE	..	20	JESUS	..	5

ASSOCIATION

		Goals			Goals
TRINITY	..	2	MAGDALENE	..	2
CLARE	..	5	CAIUS	..	3

HOCKEY

LEAGUE

ST. JOHN'S	..	5	CORPUS CHRISTI	..	0
DOWNING	..	6	SELWYN	..	0

OTHER MATCHES

Y.M.C.A.	..	1	CHRIST'S	..	0
SIDNEY SUSSEX	..	6	CAIUS	..	0

M.C.C. IN WEST INDIES

FIRST TEST MATCH DRAWN

BARBADOS, JAN. 16

The first Test Match between the M.C.C. team and the West Indies was left drawn here to-day. Some good bowling by Rhodes and G. T. S. Stevens disposed of the six remaining West Indian wickets for 58 runs, and so made the last day of the match an exciting fight for runs, M.C.C. having to score 287 runs to win in three and three-quarter hours.

The West Indies, who at the close yesterday had made 326 for four wickets, had everything in their favour to-day, the conditions being excellent. Rhodes and G. T. S. Stevens began bowling to G. Headley (157) and J. D. Sealy (5). Rhodes bowled Sealy at 352, and then F. S. G. Calthorpe changed Rhodes and Stevens to the opposite ends. Headley was caught at short-leg by O'Connor with the total at 360, having scored his runs out of 354 in 6¼ hours. He gave only one chance—a very hard return to Stevens when he had made 153. The seventh wicket fell at 362, and at 381 the eighth went to Stevens, who had bat Hill caught at the wicket. Stevens soon finished off the innings, as at the same total he had Griffith caught at short leg, and at 384 the West Indies were all out.

Gunn and Sandham scored 30 runs before the luncheon interval, and afterwards Sandham had made 51 out of 77 in a brave bid to give the M.C.C. a good start when his effort at forcing the pace was cut short by Griffith, who bowled him. Stevens, not quite recovered from his indisposition, mistimed a fast rising ball from Griffith and was caught by Constantine in the gully, the second wicket going down at 85. Hendren and Ames then played out time.

Score:—

WEST INDIES

First Innings				Second Innings			
E. L. G. Hoad, c. Rhodes, b. Stevens			0	c. Astill, b. Calthorpe			0
C. A. Roach, c. Hendren, b. Astill			24	c. Calthorpe, b. Hair			0
G. Headley, hit wkt., b. O'Connor			122	c. O'Connor, b. Rhodes			77
F. I. De Caires, c. Sandham, b. Stevens			21	c. Rhodes, b. Stevens			70
J. D. Sealy, c. Haig, b. Stevens			5	c. and b. Stevens			10
L. N. Constantine, l.-b.-w., b. Stevens			58	b. Rhodes			15
C. A. Browne, b. Stevens			13	c. Stevens, b. Rhodes			6
E. St. Hill, c. Calthorpe, b. Stevens			0	c. Hendren, b. Rhodes			0
J. Walcott, run out			9	c. Ames, b. Stevens			0
H. C. Griffith, l.-b.-w., b. Stevens			24	not out			12
R. Hunte, not out			8	c. O'Connor, b. Stevens			16
Byes, &c.			10	l.-b.-w., b. Stevens			9
			9	Byes, &c.			11
Total			384	Total			384

M.C.C.

First Innings				Second Innings			
Gunn (G.), l.-b.-w., b. St. Hill			32	b. Walcott			29
Sandham, l.-b.-w., b. Constantine			51	b. Griffith			51
G. T. S. Stevens, run out			9	c. Constantine, b. Griffith			5
Hendren, c. Constantine, b. St. Hill			0	not out			36
O'Connor, c. Constantine, b. Griffith			80	not out			44
Ames, b. Constantine			37				
Astill, c. Constantine, b. Griffith			16	not out			2
N. Haig, c. Hunte, b. Browne			47				
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, b. Hill			0				
Hair, not out			10				
Rhodes, not out			40				
Vere, c. Hoad, b. Browne			13				
Byes, &c.			19	Byes, &c.			2
Total			467	Total (3 wkts.)			167

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WEST INDIES.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vere	7	1	20	0
Hair	17	1	120	2
Rhodes	27	10	73	4
Stevens	27·1	9	44	5
	5	0	105	5

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vere	3	0	28	0
Calthorpe	20	7	38	1
Astill	7	0	44	0
Stevens	26·4	10	72	0
	1	0	10	0

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Constantine	39	9	121	2
Griffith	36	11	102	2
St. Hill	35	7	110	2
Browne	13	6	19	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Constantine	12	3	47	0
Griffith	11	3	27	2
St. Hill	11	3	24	0
Browne	13	1	50	0

—*Reuter.*

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Walcott	9	0	30	1
Roach	5	1	17	0
Headley	2	0	6	0
De Caires	2	0	9	0

THE HAMPSHIRE CLUB

The annual report and statement of accounts to be presented to the annual meeting of the Hampshire County Cricket Club, to be held at Southampton on Friday, January 31, shows that the overdraft at the bank has increased from £2,251 to £2,313 in spite of the donation from the M.C.C. of £500, share of the profits from the tour in Australia, and of a share of Test and Trial matches in 1929 amounting to £240. The amount of £3,538 realized by members' subscriptions constituted a record, but an appeal is made for an increase in the membership.

Philip Mead, in recognition of his splendid batting, will receive as a second benefit the match against Gloucestershire at Southampton on June 14, 16, and 17. Hampshire, under the existing County Championship scheme, will not play Surrey or Derbyshire next season, but will meet Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire, who were not opposed last year.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN GROUNDSMAN

Jesse Hopkins, the Hampshire County groundsman, died yesterday at Southampton, aged 54, after six weeks' illness. He was born at Birmingham, and played for Warwickshire before entering the service of Hampshire in 1904. He also played occasionally for Hampshire, and was one of the best-known groundsmen in the country.

SIR J. CAHN'S TEAM FOR ARGENTINA

Sir Julian Cahn, of Nottingham, is taking the following side to tour the Argentine, the party sailing on February 19 and returning on April 24:—

Captain F. W. H. Nicholas (Essex), P. T. Eckersley (Lancashire), L. Green (Lancashire), R. W. V. Robins (Middlesex), R. N. Hunt (Middlesex), T. Arnott (Glamorgan), F. C. Newman (Surrey), G. Rowlands (Wales), Richmond (Nottinghamshire), and C. Flood.

THE BOAT RACE

PRACTICE AT OXFORD

There was a further fall in the river at Oxford yesterday, when the University crew continued their practice, although there was little change in the force of the stream. The President dispensed with tubbing, but in the afternoon, before the eight was launched, he gave instruction to Poole and Low, Clive and Hutton, and Ingles and Dutton, the last named also having a long spell of sculling practice.

Waterhouse, who retired from the boat on Wednesday on account of indisposition, was again absent, and the boat was manned in the same order as on the previous afternoon. On leaving the Raft they proceeded upstream to Randall's Bridge in one piece of paddling at a rate of 22 strokes to the minute, and, having turned, pulled through to Iffley. They had no hard work on the return journey against the strong stream, the longest spell being from the Boathouse to Salter's Raft, in which the stroke barely exceeded 21. After putting about they finished the afternoon's work with a spell of paddling to the Boathouse.

The order of rowing was:—

D. E. Tinné (Eton and University College) (bow), C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose), N. K. Hutton (Cheltenham and University College), R. Low (Winchester and University College), J. A. Ingles (University of Tasmania and Magdalen), Lt. Clive (Eton and Brasenose), C. T. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke), H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox).

PRACTICE AT CAMBRIDGE

The weather was dull and overcast at Cambridge yesterday, but fortunately a thick fog had dispersed by the time that the Cambridge crew got afloat for their practice. There was only one change in the order of rowing, and that was the substitution of R. Rickett for H. R. N. Rickett at No. 2. Mr. Haig-Thomas instructed all the members of the crew in the tub-pair, and Mr. Holcroft gave similar instruction to A. S. Reeve, H. R. N. Rickett, and J. H. M. Ward.

The crew got afloat at 3.15 in the presence of a large crowd, and they did the usual journey to Baitsbite and back in easy stages of paddling.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

			st	lb
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Magdalen) (bow)			12	0
2. N. M. Aldous (St. John's, Leatherhead)			11	4
3. R. H. H. Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret)			12	0
4. P. V. Carpenter (Oundle and Jesus)			11	11
5. O. V. Bevan (Bedford and Lady Margaret)			12	8
6. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)			13	11
7. E. A. Davies-Cooke (Eton and Third Trinity)			14	3
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)			12	4
R. F. Swarbrick (Mashlosi, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)			7	6

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from reports received by the Automobile Association:—

During and immediately after rough weather many roads are apt to be temporarily obstructed by fallen trees, &c., and A.A. patrols will advise as to whether any part of the route being traversed is affected.

HOME COUNTIES.—The repairs on the Bedford-Stony Stratford road at Wolverton have now been completed, but on the London-Aylesbury road repair work has been begun at Berkhamsted. Widening is being carried out on the Lymington-Milford-on-Sea-Christchurch road between Everton and Milford-on-Sea and at New Milton, and repairs are in progress at Somerford. Care should be exercised on the Christchurch-Ringwood-Salisbury road owing to widening between Kingston and Blashford, pipe-laying at Ringwood, and repairs at Gorley. The Worthing-Littlehampton-Bognor road is closed between Durrington and Goring cross-roads; A.A. loopway signs indicate the alternative *via* A.27 and Angmering Village. On the Cuckfield-Brighton road heavy repairs will be encountered on Burgess Hill, one-way traffic being in force, while the Haslemere-Midhurst-Chichester-Bognor road is being reconstructed full width between Henley Hill and Midhurst.

EASTERN AREA.—On the Ipswich-Felixstowe road the railway bridge leaving Ipswich is being widened, and repairs are in progress at Trimley St. Mary. The Cambridge-Ely-King's Lynn road is also being repaired at Waterbeach and between Southery and Hilgay. Great care is necessary on the Cambridge-Bishop's Stortford road, one mile from Cambridge, and at Shelford (repairs) and at Stumps Cross (widening). Repairs have been begun on the Cambridge-Haverhill-Colchester road at Halstead and Sible Hedingham.

MIDLAND AREA.—Widening is being undertaken on the Stonebridge-Brownhills road near Coleshill and Bacons End, and the Wolverhampton-Newport-Whitchurch road is being repaired near Ternhill. The Northampton-Stony Stratford road is being widened near Yardley Gobion, and the Rose-Ledbury road at Colborn' Wood. Lentwardine Bridge, on the Bromfield-Knighton road, has been closed; alternative route *via* Bedstone and Bucknell.

WESTERN AREA.—On the Taunton-Langport-Ilchester road there has been a landslip between Wrantage and Fivehead; A.A. loopway signs indicate alternative *via* Rock. Care should be exercised on the Bristol-Taunton-Waterloo cross-road at Bedminster Down. Langford, Weare, and between Pawlett and Dunball (repairs), and between Taunton and Trull cross-roads, and between Lamb Hill and Waterloo Cross (reconstruction). Care is also necessary on this road between Highbridge and Pawlett and at Biddisham Bridge in wet weather to avoid skidding. The Gloucester-Chepstow road is being widened at Highnam Corner and at Sparkes Hill. The Cirencester-Faringdon road is still being repaired at Buscot.

DEVON AND CORNWALL AREA.—Widening is being undertaken on the Plymouth-Tavistock road between Plymouth and Crownhill, on the Yarcombe-Taunton road on Browndown Hill, on the Liskeard-Tavistock road between Callington and Newbridge, and on the Barnstaple-Ilfracombe road near Braunton, Fox Hunters Inn and at Mallacott Hill. Pipe-laying is being carried out on the Exeter-Exmouth-Newton Poppleford road near Countess Weir, and the Honiton-Bridport road is being repaired near Charmouth.

SOUTH WALES AREA.—Great care is necessary on the Newport-Monmouth-Whitchurch road at St. Julliens Hill, near Newport, owing to a road subsidence, one-way traffic being encountered. The Cardigan-St. David road is being widened between Dinas and Fishguard, and on the Merthyr-Neath road repairs and road widening are being undertaken leaving Merthyr. The Brecon-Llangurig road is still under construction from Pontybat to Llyswen. A.A. Loopway signs indicate the alternative *via* Brandllys and Dderw Pitch.

LIVERPOOL AND NORTH WALES AREA.—The St. Asaph-Mold road is being widened at Blue Hand and between Trefnant and Bodfari, care necessary; the Chester-Mold *via* Penymynydd road is being repaired between Padeswood and Llong. The Llangollen-Corwen road is being widened 2½ miles from Llangollen.

NORTH-WESTERN AREA.—The Keswick-Grasmere road is being widened three miles from Keswick, and the Penrith-Appleby-Brough road is being repaired between the second and third milestones south of Appleby. The Preston-Blackpool road *via* Kirkham is being widened at Clifton, Newton, and Little Marton. Skew Bridge entering Ingleton is in a dangerous condition and closed to traffic, A.A. Loopway signs in position.

NORTH-EASTERN AREA.—Wood Bridge between Doncaster and Thorne is limited to five tons; alternative route for heavy traffic *via* Doncaster-Selby road. The L.M.S. Arch Railway bridge between Gargrave and Hellifield is under reconstruction; special care is necessary. The Weatherby-Leeds road is being repaired on Wellington Hill entering Leeds, and the Ripon-Middleham-Hawes road is being improved between Worton and Bainbridge.

EAST MIDLAND AREA.—Special care is advised when travelling on the Newark-Ollerton-Worksop road between Wellow and Ollerton owing to a new railway bridge being constructed. Sharpes Bridge, one mile north of Spalding, is closed, a temporary bridge being used, while Geidney Bridge, between Boston and Long Sutton, is under repair; one-way traffic in operation. The Newark-Saxondale-Widmerpool road is being repaired south of Saxondale, and the Nottingham-Derby road is also being repaired near the tram terminus, Derby.

NEWCASTLE AREA.—The Hexham-Allendale road is being extensively reconstructed between Low Gate and Allendale and between Langley and Allendale. A.A. loopway signs indicate alternative. Care is necessary on the Wooler-Alnwick road between Chillingham and Harehope Hall owing to full width repairs being carried out. The Darlington-Staindrop road is being widened between Ingleton and Summerhouse, and on the Durham-Castle Eden road, the bridge near Sherborne Hospital is being reconstructed. A.A. Loopway signs indicate the alternative.

AIR RACE ROUND EUROPE

INCLUSION OF ENGLISH AERODROME

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The air race round Europe, held for the first time last year and starting and finishing at Orly in France, is this year to include England in the circuit, and this will mean that a large number of foreign light aeroplanes will be chasing each other across the Channel to England and then, after a halt here, resuming the European circuit.

Last August there were only two British competitors, Captain H. Broad and Miss Spooner, both of whom acquitted themselves very well on Moth light aircraft, and they flew a total of about 4,000 miles through France, over Italy out to Bucharest, and then back *via* Vienna, Prague, Warsaw, Berlin, Hamburg, and Brussels to Orly. This year, with the prospect of the race including an English aerodrome near London, there will probably be more English participation, and it is expected that there will be more than the 55 entries of 1929.

Representatives of the Royal Aero Club have left for the Continent for the preliminary organization. The details of the English portion of the circuit have yet to be settled, but in all probability Heston Air Park will be the landing point here, and the time of arrival will be a date in July to follow the annual race for the King's Cup.

HOME SECRETARY AND WORKERS IN TANNING INDUSTRY

Last August the Home Secretary issued in draft an Order for securing the welfare of persons employed in factories and workshops in liming and tanning of raw hides and skins (including the retanning of partly tanned hides and skins) and incidental processes. Certain objections received to the draft Order are being referred by him to a referee for settlement in pursuance of Section 7 (4) of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions), Act, 1916, and the rules made by the Secretary of State on July 16, 1917; and Sir Harold Morris, K.C., has been appointed to be the referee. Notice is given in pursuance of No. 3 of the rules on behalf of the referee that he will open the proceedings before him on Tuesday, February 18, at 10.30 a.m. at 5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Any person desiring to be heard is requested by the referee to give notice beforehand addressed to Room 209, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. The text of the objections referred to the referee may be obtained on application to the Home Office (Room 209).

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SYMPHONY CONCERT

Sir Landon Ronald will conduct the ninth of the B.B.C. Symphony Concerts at the Queen's Hall which is to be relayed this evening to 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. The programme will include the "Academic Festival" Overture and Concerto in D by Brahms, and Tchaikovsky's Symphony, No. 5 in E minor.

FREE TICKETS FOR B.B.C. CONCERTS

The B.B.C. announces that any member of the public who would like free tickets (admitting two) for the remaining B.B.C. concerts of contemporary music in the Central Hall, Westminster, should make immediate application to the Music Department, B.B.C., Savoy-hill, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

On February 3 Ansermet is conducting Stravinsky's "Les Noces"; the programme on March 3 includes music by John Ireland, Lambert, and Walton; "Pierrot Lunaire," by Arnold Schonberg, is the chief attraction on April 7; and on May 5 Hermann Scherchen will conduct an orchestral concert.

Separate applications should be made for each concert.

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMME TESTS

The B.B.C. announces that next Tuesday and on Saturday, January 25, the published programme for London will, from the end of the first news bulletin until midnight, be broadcast by the National programme transmitter, working on a wave-length of 261 metres, and also by Daventry 5XX. At the same time the Regional programme transmitter, working on a wave-length of 358 metres, will broadcast the published programme for Daventry 5GB. The published programme for London, therefore, will be obtainable from either the National programme transmitter (261m.) or from Daventry 5XX, while the published programme for Daventry 5GB will be obtainable from either 5GB, working as usual on 479 metres, or the London Regional transmitter, working on 356 metres. Any listeners who have difficulty in receiving the National programme transmitter, or who find that their receivers cannot separate the two programmes, are invited to address a post-card to the Chief Engineer, B.B.C., Savoy-hill, W.C.2. Information will then be forwarded to them.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, January 17, are as follows:—

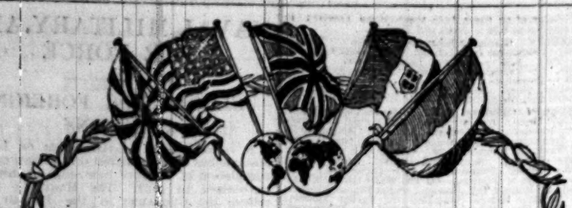
LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (1934kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., 11.10 p.m. and 11.55 p.m., London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—The Townswoman's Day, 3:—In the Home, 4:—The Care of Domestic Pets, by Miss Joyce Wedgewood. **11-12 (5XX only)**:—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—Maurice Blendel (violin); Miriam Duncan (pianoforte). **12.30**:—Organ Recital by Reginald Goodall, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow. **1-2**:—Gramophone Records. **3**:—May Blyth (soprano); John Buckley (baritone); Elsa Karen (pianoforte). **4**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.30**:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15:—Children—Alice plays croquet with the Queen and meets the Mock Turtle (from Alice in Wonderland, by Lewis Carroll), arranged as a dialogue story, with Angela Baddeley as Alice, music to suit the occasion played by the Gershom Parkington Quintet. **6**:—A Gardening Talk—Succession Crops, by Mr. Gerald Butcher. **6.15**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather; News. **6.35**:—The Wireless League Quarterly Bulletin, by Professor A.



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Books of the Week

EXMOOR

A STUDY IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

THE RECLAMATION OF EXMOOR FOREST. By C. S. ORWIN. (Oxford University Press. London: Milford. 10s. 6d. net.)

Exmoor is a name which conjures up fragrant memories in divers people. To some it represents hunting, with an element of strangeness and a contact with really wild country that cannot be obtained elsewhere except perhaps with some of the foxhounds that range the fells of the Lake District. Others fish the streams that descend from the high central moorland and find compensation for the smallness of the trout in the peace and freedom of the upland glens. Not that Exe and Barle do not hold good fish, but it is on the little streams that the true moor lover prefers to throw his fly. To others again Exmoor is the country of the Doones and of "girt Jan Ridd," for Blackmore's novel still finds fresh lovers and brings them to the moor in each generation.

But Mr. Orwin's book is less a history of Exmoor itself than of its reclamation and partial conversion into farming land. It deals with Exmoor Forest, the high central knot from which the waters descend in all directions, but does not include much of the open moorland usually thought of as Exmoor, not even Dunkery itself. Not that Exmoor was ever forest in the narrower use of the word; 100 years ago the only trees were a bare two score planted round the one house at Simonsbath; the plantations one now sees, depleted as they were during the War, are all of more recent growth. But down to 1818 Exmoor was a Royal forest, some 20,000 acres in extent, unoccupied save for one house, traversed only by one or two packhorse tracks, and utilized for the summer grazing of sheep and ponies which came up from the surrounding farms of North Devon and West Somerset. From these sources it yielded an annual revenue of from £250 to £300. The Crown then decided to sell, and procured an Act enabling the forest to be allotted and enclosed. Some 10,000 acres became the King's portion, the other big allotment being that to Sir Thomas Acland, who received upwards of 3,000 acres in lieu of his freehold tithes. The Crown then made a surprisingly good bargain in selling its portion for £50,000 to John Knight, member of an old Worcestershire family of ironmasters, who afterwards added two other large allotments and made up his estate to 15,000 acres. Mr. Orwin's book recounts the way that John Knight, between 1818 and 1842, and then his son Frederic Knight down to 1898, set about converting this treeless waste into cultivated land. The story is of singular interest in that it deals with the last big piece of reclamation that has taken place in England and one that can be followed in detail, because the present representatives of the Knight family have given Mr. Orwin free access to the records they still possess. At some time or other all England was in much the same condition of waste—open down or scrub forest, but as a rule the processes by which it was taken in and made productive can only be guessed at. Much of the work belongs to pre-history as the recent aerial surveys are more clearly disclosing; even in Cæsar's time England was a considerable corn-producing country, coveted by him for that reason. One can pick out certain definite reclamations made within more recent times, like the drainage of the Fens and the bringing into cultivation of Lincoln Heath, but the records are imperfect and it is impossible to draw up a balance-sheet to show what the making of the land cost. Much of the work has been done obscurely by individuals who did not count the cost, like Tennyson's old farmer who looked to the stubbing of Thurnaby Waste to square his account with his Maker. English land to-day is the product of man's labour in the past; the bare soil itself is of small account apart from the buildings, the roads, the fences and ditches, the accumulated labour of one generation after another.

One gathers from Mr. Orwin's book that John Knight set out to convert the forest into arable land and to farm it under his own direction. In the main this project failed, if for no other reason because the land was too high and exposed to produce paying crops. But much of the work he did in breaking up the subsoil pan and liming remains fruitful to this day, for without it there cannot be even good grazing. Frederic Knight proceeded to settle the land by dividing it up into farms and finding tenants. Little by little also experience dictated the reduction of the arable on each farm to a few fields carrying oats and turnips. Cheviot sheep also were introduced, and though the tenant farmers still stick to the local breed of Exmoor Horns, Lord Fortescue, who bought the estate after Frederic Knight's death, still maintains a flock of about 5,000 Cheviot ewes. With the Cheviot sheep came Scotch shepherds, some of whose descendants now occupy the farms. It took some time indeed to find tenants who could make a success of the new farms, which had to be managed not on the customary Devonshire lines but by North Country methods of dealing with similar uplands.

The book also records the history of several attempts to mine iron ore on Exmoor, attempts which proved abortive because the ore is too pockety and irregular to pay for extraction. There is evidence of early workings upon Exmoor, though their reputed "Roman" origin is more than doubtful. Thus Exmoor must remain agricultural, and as such is of less importance in the national economy than it was in John Knight's time. It is unlikely that any man in these days will attempt a similar reclamation. But the Knights' achievement represented no slight gain to the nation. Where a century ago there was nothing but a waste occupied by one family there are now some 300 people working 5,000 acres, stocked with 1,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep. But the time may come again when Britain cannot afford to leave her waste land unutilized, when it must both produce food and support men. Who then is to undertake the work that the Knights did for Exmoor a century ago? Can we trust to the magic of ownership to turn sand into gold or will the work have to be left to the ever-encroaching State?

This is the final question Mr. Orwin asks; meanwhile we are grateful for his lucid presentation of a prolonged investigation of the records that is vivified by his personal familiarity with English land in general and with Exmoor in particular.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

ON BOARD THE EMMA

DUMAS AND GARIBALDI

ON BOARD THE EMMA: Adventures with Garibaldi's "Thousand" in Sicily. By ALEXANDRE DUMAS. Translated by R. S. GARNETT. (Benn. 21s. net.)

Mr. R. S. Garnett is the lucky owner of a Dumas manuscript, and it could not be in hands which could make happier use of the possession. Until this publication the world knew only that portion of the manuscript which dealt with an historic episode. That the rest, which is living and hearty Dumas, should have remained so long in hiding is matter for wonder. Read at racing pace—the inevitable way—and the pace is Dumas'; hold it up to the light and his engaging name is in the watermark.

On board the yacht Emma, with a party of friends, including (of course) a young woman, who was dressed as a midshipman, and with provision of champagne and fireworks among the cargo, Dumas set sail from Marseilles on May 9, 1860. He had sent his "prospectus" to the Government many years before. He would visit Corsica, Sardinia, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, Africa, Spain—"that is to say, the world of Napoleon, Augustus, Constantine, Christ, Sesostris, Mahomet, Hannibal, and the Cid." What a book would follow a journey like that! It would be, said Dumas, who knew his worth, "less a record of a voyage than a universal history. We shall take the human story from its genesis, watch the exodus from the Ark, descend the mountains of Armenia with our three ancestral brothers who have peopled the earth. We shall search in the dust of the nations to which they gave birth, and in the ruins of the cities which they built. Nothing that was great will escape our notice."

But the Emma put into the port of Genoa, and a gallant piece of modern history then unfolding distracted Dumas' thoughts from Noah and Genesis. A message from Garibaldi, "Rally where you hear my guns," promised an adventure even more to the taste of Alexandre. Besides, liberty was at stake, and there was nothing so stirring as a moral campaign. And had not he and Garibaldi saluted each other with noble names once at Turin? A friend must be served, and the ruined cities of the East could wait.

"On Board the Emma" is Dumas' story of the campaign that ended with Garibaldi as victor in the City of Naples. It is told with the inevitable flourish and colour, and it is not less an excellent contribution to the history of the Italian struggle for unity on that account. Garibaldi is made vital and intimate for the reader. There is much merriment, excitement, and social gossip in the 28 new chapters, but its historical scenes are of special value. When Garibaldi entered Naples the author was installed in the Palazzo di Chiatamone, and the "epilogue" to this narrative is magnificent Dumas:—

> I found the General on the fourth floor [of the Palazzo d'Angri], in the garret, according to his custom. "Ah! here thou art," he cried on seeing me. "God be thanked! Thou has made me wait long enough." . . . "And now," said Garibaldi, "show Dumas to his palace." . . . The good people said that Naples was feeding me, and that I (I, who drink water only) was ruining Naples by my orgies. Garibaldi was told that I was spending fifty piastres a day and that I constantly had twenty diners at my table; but he merely replied in his melodious voice: "If twenty people sit down at Dumas' table, I am sure of this, at least, that they are twenty good friends of mine."

Mr. Garnett, besides translating the manuscript, has completed an excellent work with careful historical introduction, footnotes, and appendices.

NEW NOVELS

Among new novels are HER PRIVATES WE, by "Private 19022" (Peter Davies, 7s. 6d. net), and SHEPHERDS IN SACKCLOTH, by Sheila Kaye-Smith (Cassell, 7s. 6d. net).

Most of the novels about the Great War are founded, or profess to be founded, upon personal experiences, and describe events from the point of view of the chief character. HER PRIVATES WE maintains this convention to the extent that most of what happens is seen through the eyes of a certain Private Bourne, who is a better educated and more thoughtful man than his fellows. But the book aims much higher than to be a narrative of one man's war. Its personages are in many cases well drawn, but they appear to have been deliberately limited to outline sketches. For the author is not in the main concerned with personal characteristics or impressions or experiences; he has attempted to set before us the life of the private soldier of an infantry battalion in the year 1916.

Has he succeeded? Well, he has done better than any English writer of whom we can think, so far. If one were to be asked by a non-combatant or a woman—or, let us say, the inhabitant of another planet—for the non-combatants and the women are so well read in "All Quiet on the Western Front" that they are convinced they know more about war than Old Bill himself—if one were to be asked for a book describing what war at that period meant to the man in the ranks, how he was employed, what pleasures or alleviations he found, what he thought about it all, one could not direct the inquirer to a better than this. The daily routine is described with extraordinary fidelity. At times there are conversations which at first sight appear to be pointless and of no assistance to the action; but on reflection one is inclined to believe that here, too, the writer is deliberate and has all the while an eye to the general effect he is striving to produce. "Her Private We" is in fact a book to ruminate upon and one of which the full merit is realized only when it has been read to the end. Here, indeed, is the soldier as we know him, without frills or fancies: cursing always, grumbling generally, miserable, bored, or fearful often, but merry and even happy at moments. In or out of the line he goes about his affairs, little concerned, it would appear, with the fate of the War, though ready at times with remarkably shrewd comments upon it. "Private 19022" brings him back, him and the conditions of his existence, so that one almost smells again the mingled odours of unwashed men and burning coke that used to come from the mouths of the dug-outs on the Somme.

In Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith's new novel there are two distinct stories—the story of the pastoral life of old Mr. Bennet, a kindly, devoted, cantankerous man with a fierce prejudice against Bishops, and the story of the tragic love between the boisterous hoyden, Theresa, and the Methodist lay-preacher, George Heasman. The two stories sometimes drift into each other and sometimes away from each other, sometimes the reader sees the tragedy of Theresa's love and death through the shocked, bewildered, but still understanding, eyes of Mr. Bennet, sometimes the Bennets themselves (for Mr. Bennet had a very delightful wife) appear through the decided, inexperienced eyes of Theresa as pathetic, old, and innocent. Theresa, for all her wildness and love of the society of what may be called her social inferiors, was a lady and the heir of a rich, aristocratic aunt—the bane of Mr. Bennet's life—while George served behind a counter as well as preaching at the Calvinistic Methodist Chapel. So, with an engagement and marriage out of the question, Theresa, in whom passion was inextricably mixed up with innocence, and George took what the world was so obviously determined to deny them. The sequel was Theresa's death, nearly followed by George's suicide, but Mr. Bennet, who had a curious and unwilling affection for the man whose crude and violent ways of thinking are so unlike his own, stops him in time, and George lives to become a well-known itinerant preacher. All the dramatic elements in the book are, of course, focused on Theresa and George, but it is in Miss Kaye-Smith's descriptions of Mr. Bennet's work in Delmonden, a village on the borders of Kent and Sussex, that strip of country she knows so well, that the reader will find her at her most typical and, as many will think, at her best.

SHORTER NOTICES

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, TRAVEL

Mr. George Glasgow is in no hero-worshipping mood in CONTINENTAL STATESMEN (Bles: 10s. 6d. net), nor does he bring to his studies of the political leaders of Europe the shallow kind of depreciation which wins easy popularity. He is interested chiefly in policies, and in politicians only as they represent the conditions of affairs in Europe. His studies have brought him into touch with the statesmen and his descriptions and explanations have an intimate note. There is acid as well as appreciation in his appraisements. The reader's reaction to many of these characterizations may depend upon his politics, but there is instruction in these pages for a large body of people in this country who are not sufficiently informed of tendencies and personalities on the Continent.

No sighs for good times past will arise from a reading of JU-JU AND JUSTICE IN NIGERIA, told by Frank Hives and written down by Gascoigne Lumley (Lane; 12s. 6d. net). When Mr. Hives went to Nigeria as an administrator the hinterland of the Protectorate was hardly touched by civilization, and he was one of the pioneers to whom the task was given of opening up the country. To-day there are excellent roads, well-built villages, and a contented people. Twenty-five years ago there were no roads and the people were living in a state of savagery and a darkness of mind which only the convincing pages of this remarkable narrative could make believable. The natives, with their tribal wars, their cannibalisms, slavery, horrible rites and superstitions, seemed to live in constant fear—fear of one another and of themselves. Mr. Hives, in his work of suppressing Ju-Ju, met with many strange and uncanny adventures.

AROUND THE COAST OF ARABIA, by Ameen Rihani (Constable; 21s. net), is the work of an experienced traveller and author in a land which has inspired some of the best of our travel books and still presents opportunity for fresh investigations. The author discusses politics and people, customs and manners. He spent some time with King Hussein in the Hejaz and was thus able to get into close touch with affairs. His outlook is broad and enlightened and his narrative should be of help to the student of the East.

Miss Marjorie Bowen makes very good use of some of the by-products of her historical researches in a series of portraits of certain historical characters and descriptions of their last days contained in EXITS AND FAREWELLS (Selwyn and Blount; 7s. 6d. net). Some of the characters are famous, others obscure. The presentation is dramatic and romantic.

Mr. Edward Wagenknecht's THE MAN CHARLES DICKENS: A VICTORIAN PORTRAIT (Constable; 18s. 6d. net) is biography of the modern kind. It rejects the chronological current. It is psychography, which, as Mr. Gamaliel Bradford says in an introduction, "does not concern itself in any way with the sequence of external fact, except in so far as it is necessary to clear the background." Character and "effective" portraiture is the aim. Mr. Wagenknecht's portrait is of a noble man; but it would appear that the most attractive feature of the art of psychography is its infinite possibilities. If Mr. Bradford were to attempt a portrait of Dickens on the same plan, he avers, the result would be quite different.

Sir John C. Fox has edited from the State Trials THE LADY IVIE'S TRIAL (Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Milford; 12s. 6d. net). The trial was not really a State trial, but was a suit brought against Lady Ivie by one Thomas Neale, the lessee under the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's of extensive lands in Shadwell. It was held before Chief Justice Jeffreys in 1684. Some of the documents put in evidence by Lady Ivie were proved to be forged, and the action was decided against her. Sir John Fox has provided an introduction both learned and readable, in which he gathers together what is known of Lady Ivie's strange life, describes the land in question and the points at issue, and provides copious notes on the judges and counsel. As the Provost of Eton says in an introduction, the State Trials are of absorbing interest, not only to the lawyer and historian, but to the lay person, and with Jeffreys on the Bench things are never dull. Certainly, one could not wish for a livelier narrative than this.

THE COLOURED COUNTRIES, by Alec Waugh (Chapman and Hall; 18s. net), is Mr. Waugh's first travel book. It describes "the New Hebrides; Haiti's blood-stained history; Martinique, Siam, Ceylon, the West Indies." It is chiefly interesting for its accounts of French colonial life, for its insight into native psychology in various corners of the world, and for its philosophy of travel. The author has set down what many experienced travellers have often felt, for example, about such matters as the difference in atmosphere between a French and an English liner. The descriptions, whether of love-making in Tahiti, of a planter's life in the New Hebrides, of a cock-fight in Martinique, of Siamese jungle, or of a bad West Indian hotel, carry conviction.

Mr. Martin Andersen Nexö, the Danish novelist, earned a European reputation by his long study in realism called "Pelle the Conqueror." He has turned to a warmer and more chromatic clime in DAYS IN THE SUN (Allen and Unwin; 12s. 6d. net), a journal of travel in Spain. Mr. Nexö has a critical eye, and even Spain cannot make him rhapsodize. Sunlight, colour, and the beauty of buildings move the poet in him, but the seamy side, poverty and suffering, never escape his compassionate glance. His narrative is the work of a thinker and an artist.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL: ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND PRESENT SURROUNDINGS (Oxford: Blackwell; 10s. 6d. net) is the work of several members of the school's archæological society, with an introduction by the Headmaster. The school's history is interestingly told, and to make complete the picture chapters are included describing the life of the City when the school was founded and the principal monuments and places of interest in the immediate neighbourhood of the school.

SOME NEW BOOKS

THE LETTERS OF DOSTOYEVSKY TO HIS WIFE. Translated by Elizabeth Hill and Doris Mudie. (Constable. 21s. n.)
AFRICA AND SOME WORLD PROBLEMS. By General J. C. Smuts. (Milford. 7s. 6d. n.)
AROUND THE COAST OF ARABIA. By Ameen Rihani. (Constable. 21s. n.)
PEOPLE OF THE SMALL ARROW. By J. H. Driberg. (Routledge. 10s. 6d. n.)
THE MAN CHARLES DICKENS. By Edward Wagenknecht. (Constable. 18s. 6d. n.)
COLONEL WILLIAM SMITH AND LADY. By Katharine Metcalf Roof. (Constable. 24s. n.)
THE ROMANCE OF A COLONIAL PARLIAMENT. By Ralph Kilpin. (Longmans. 8s. 6d. n.)
THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF RELIGION. By C. E. M. Joad. (Benn. 10s. 6d. n.)
MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL. (Oxford: Blackwell. 10s. 6d. n.)
PILSUDSKI. By Rom Landau. Translated by Geoffrey Dunlop. (Jarrolds. 18s. n.)
MY MARRIED LIFE WITH LUDENDORFF. By Margarethe Ludendorff. Translated by Raglan Somerset. (Hutchinson. 18s. n.)
LORD HENRY BENTINCK'S FOXHOUNDS. By Lord Charles Bentinck. (Hutchinson. 21s. n.)
THE STHENICS. By Sir James K. Fowler. (Macmillan. 3s. 6d. n.)
JU-JU AND JUSTICE IN NIGERIA. By Frank Hives and Gascoigne Lumley. (Lane. 12s. 6d. n.)
NATURAL HISTORY. THE PLEASURE AND PURPOSE OF OBSERVATION. By Lord Grey of Fallodon. (University College, London. 1s. n.)

FICTION

SHEPHERDS IN SACKCLOTH. By Sheila Kaye-Smith. (Cassell. 7s. 6d. n.)

HILARY TERM AT OXFORD

ROADS TO COMMERCE

"TEXTBOOK EDUCATION" IN PASS SCHOOLS

(FROM OUR UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT)

The event of most interest to Oxford during the vacation—apart from the Rugby football match—was the correspondence in the columns of *The Times* on "Roads to Commerce"; its echoes are likely to be heard both in Senior and Junior Common Rooms during the early part of this term. Though the correspondence was closed and summed up by a leading article on January 11, something may perhaps be added on points which immediately affect Oxford. The issues in the controversy were complicated by the "fallacy of many questions," and one or two of them may be disentangled. In the first place, it will be generally agreed here that anything in the nature of a vocational course in preparation for business is inconsistent with the fundamental conception of the University.

As Lord Eustace Percy said, "The important point for the universities to consider is not so much what will satisfy the business man as what constitutes a sound education." A sound education will, incidentally, fit a man for business as for other careers because it will have given him a trained mind and enabled him to grasp a problem and reason out its solution. But it will not prepare him for business, and it is more than doubtful whether, even as a post-graduate course, such preparation would be fitting for the University to undertake. The Government "vocational" courses for probationers in the Indian Civil and African services are not really parallel, for they are also essentially educational and deal with subjects in which there is already university teaching.

A more subtle means of insinuating the vocational idea was made in the suggestion that more attention should be paid to the Honours Schools of Modern Languages. There is surely a fallacy here; the intensive study of modern languages, their philology and literature, which rightly constitutes the Honours course, bears little relation to their practical and colloquial use, which is needed in business; the latter is far better acquired in a stay of a few months abroad.

PASS SCHOOLS

Cutting across this immediately relative problem came the suggestion made by the master of University College that the Honours Schools should be limited to first and second class candidates, and third and fourth class men encouraged to take Pass Schools, which should be improved and diversified. On this question the general opinion of those engaged in the work of teaching is likely to be against the proposal; any tutor could testify to the immense intellectual gain which many of the lower-classed men win from their first-hand acquaintance with original authorities and from the methods of Honours work, and could quote instances in which pupils who at the outset seemed to be of third or fourth class calibre developed into second or even first class men. There can be little doubt, too, that the general standard of undergraduate intelligence has been greatly raised by the tendency of late years to prefer the Honours Schools. It is true that the Pass Schools, multiplied and improved as they have been, provide a much better education than they did, and it is noticeable that nearly all the ideal combinations suggested by correspondents can, in fact, already be taken. But the education of the Pass Schools is and must be, in the main, a text-book education. No doubt there is room for further improvement in the Honours Schools, but in all of them there are many men who take a very keen and active interest in their subject, whatever class they ultimately obtain.

There is still silence as to the future of the Ashmolean and Taylorian and the scheme for the Bodleian, but it is believed that the Hebdomadal Council has been giving much attention to all these problems, and it may be possible shortly to make known their conclusions.

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

The most important appointment now under consideration is undoubtedly that of a new Registrar in succession to Mr. E. S. Craig, whose retirement at the end of this year is announced. The duties of the Registrar have greatly increased owing to modern complexities and not a little owing to the energy of the present holder of the office. It is understood that a Statute is likely to be proposed this term to give him still wider functions, and as a consequence to consolidate other offices under the Registrar and increase his staff. The nomination is in the hands of Council and their proposal will be awaited with great interest.

Good building weather during the vacation has made for much progress in the important additions and reconstructions now in hand. Sir Giles Scott's new wing at Magdalen, which continues St. Swithin's and runs parallel to Long Wall-street, is nearing completion and will be a dignified and appropriate addition to the College. The Rector's house at Lincoln looks perhaps a little heavy at present and will obscure the view of the Library, but it is difficult to judge of its general effect in Turl-street till it is completed. Merton is most heartily to be congratulated on the transformation of the ugly building abutting on Christ Church meadows into a lower and more substantial block completely in harmony with the Fellows' Quad; the change in the view from the Broad Walk is astonishing. When the débris is cleared away, it is to be hoped that it may be possible to remodel the walk between Merton and Corpus so as to remove the ugly double row of railings which now disfigures it. This corner of Oxford would then be almost perfect.

The O.U.D.S., inspired by the success of *Othello*, are to produce *Macbeth* this term, and it is rumoured that there will again be an undergraduate producer; Mr. Brewster Morgan's achievement of last year might well be repeated. The Bach Choir, like the Orchestral Society, will be engaged in preparation for the Musical Festival in May, rehearsing Handel's *Solomon* and Beethoven's *Mass in D*. The provisional programme for the Festival, published late in last term, is most attractive, and includes besides the works mentioned an orchestral concert conducted by Mr. Guy Warrack, a choral concert of Bach motets and cantatas by the Harmonic Society under Mr. Reginald Jacques, a chamber concert by members of the O.U.M.C., and performances of Dr. Vaughan Williams's opera *Sir John in Love* in the Playhouse; on the Saturday afternoon, if it is fine, the Oxford Folk-dance Society will give a display in New College gardens.

PRESS ADVERTISING

SIR C. HIGHAM ON CHEAPEST FORM OF SELLING

SIR CHARLES HIGHAM, addressing the Institute of the Motor Trade (Inc.) at the Holborn Restaurant, said the British motor industry was organized as few industries were, and it had now in it practically no unemployment. He did not believe that any Government would be so stupid as to hurt that industry, or any other prosperous industry, and so throw thousands out of employment. If they did the sooner they were thrown out of power the better.

The unemployment problem could only be solved by selling more goods. Yet political Labour, who should realise this most, seemed determined to let in foreign goods in greater numbers and so cook our goose instead of letting it lay golden eggs. To export lay our salvation. None of the present parties seemed to be thinking of the Empire first and themselves afterwards. We needed a new spirit and a great pull-together effort.

On the subject of advertising he said:—"The cheapest and most effective way by which the local dealer, or anyone else, can advertise is in the Press. I know of no other method that is at once so quickly productive of results. Advertising is cheaper because more people than ever respond to it. Where 50 people bought as the result of the appeal of the advertiser 10 years ago a hundred buy to-day. The public know now that newspapers do not accept advertising for unreliable goods or services. The public now know that when they see an advertisement in a newspaper they can buy the goods advertised with the confidence that they are worth what is asked for them and that they are guaranteed. Such is the power of Press advertising to-day that it has become the cheapest form of selling."

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7 Tennis Courts 2 Squash Rackets Courts

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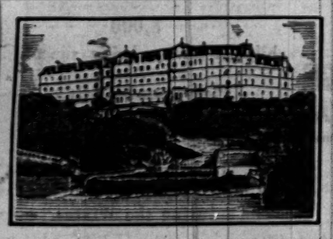

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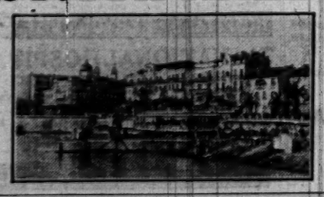

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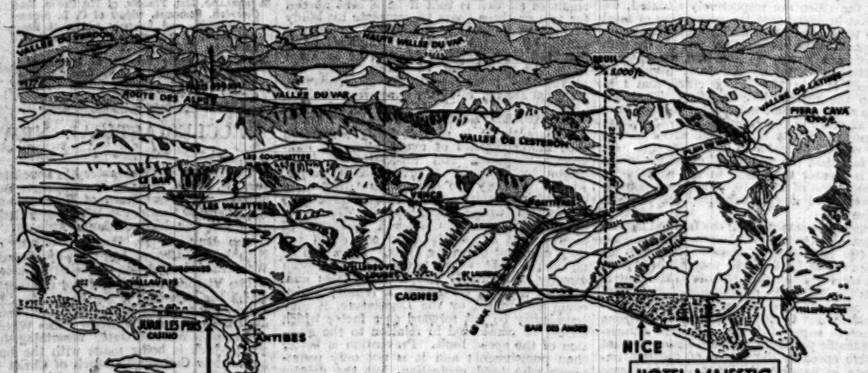

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Letters to the Editor

NAVAL CONFERENCE

THE FIFTY CRUISERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I venture to point out to Mr. A. H. Pollen that in my letter to you dated January 13 I did not suggest a two-Power standard in Europe, but "a return to the two-Power standard leaving the United States out of the picture"? The words "in Europe" were carefully omitted, because our problem, although mainly European, also includes the security of our oversea possessions and interests in Eastern seas.

I am, &c.,
REGINALD CUSTANCE.

89, Piccadilly, W.1, Jan. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A recent biography has recalled the all-pervading sense of disorder the Navy experienced when Lord Fisher was applying his "revolution" to it (the term is his own; Letter to Lord Esher, April 19, 1908), and the present poignant moment for the Navy is the inevitable outcome. The effect of that revolution was to substitute a Dreadnought competition for the maritime supremacy then (1904) enjoyed by the British Empire with such power that rivalry at sea had ceased.

Fisher's revolution has run its course, and the result is our present unhappy position. We seem to have given up our sovereign right to decide what is necessary for national security, and to have referred the strength of the Royal Navy to an international conference. Revolution has come back to its starting point, and the British Empire, in a maritime sense, has to begin all over again, or die.

I am yours faithfully,
D. R. L. NICHOLSON, Admiral.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty, upon which you comment in your leading article of January 11, is, I believe, the first strictly official confirmation of the fact that the Board of Admiralty have been able to inform the Government that a cruiser strength of 50 ships will be sufficient to meet British requirements for security. Your readers will recollect that in 1927 the corresponding figure was 70 ships, and there is a proper desire on the part of the public to know, I quote your own words, "By what reasoning and on what principle so large a reduction is justified."

May I submit an explanation, because it seems of paramount importance that the agreements which all men of good will hope and pray will emerge from the deliberations of the forthcoming Conference shall have behind them the intelligent support of public opinion? If the agreements are not endorsed by the public as well as signed by the delegates their value in times of stress will be doubtful. The public cannot endorse an agreement unless they know what is involved in that agreement. Your readers should understand the following facts. In considering the strength of the British Fleet a naval officer looks at the matter from two points of view. One of them is commonly called "absolute requirements" and the other "relative requirements." Among the absolute considerations the following factors find their place:—

(*a*) The Navy has been our first line of defence for centuries and may still be that safeguard 50 years hence.

(*b*) It takes much longer to train naval *personnel* than to build naval ships.

(*c*) *Personnel* cannot be trained without going to sea in naval ships.

(*d*) When a certain level of reduction and slowness of replacement of material has been reached it becomes very difficult to expand rapidly if a crisis such as the failure of the Peace Pact made expansion necessary. For instance, armour plate and gun-making plants must either receive orders or subsidies, or close down.

There are many other points of this nature, but they may be summarized in the statement that from the absolute point of view it is arguable that to-day and for a long time to come the safety of the British Empire depends primarily upon the existence in an efficient condition of a sea-fighting organization, and that if the men and ships which compose it are reduced in numbers below a certain level the organization begins to lose essential qualities. One may reduce one's domestic staff to a cook-general or have no servants at all, but there is no equivalent in naval armaments to the charlady who comes in by the hour.

So much for the absolute point of view. The relative requirements proceed from a totally different base. We may start with the truism that if by some miracle every foreign warship disappeared to-night the Royal Navy could immediately be reduced to the level of a police force, since the primary functions of warships is to fight their kind. It is not believed in official circles that the above-mentioned miracle is likely to occur in the near future, and, from the relative requirements point of view, the situation has to be considered over a period of, say, 10 years. Sufficient unto the decade are the problems thereof.

In considering the relative requirements for 10 years the naval officer says to himself:—"Making every allowance for any reductions in foreign navies which appear possible during this period—I note that the French Government have a penchant for submarines and that the Japanese seem to want more cruisers—what is the minimum size of navy with which I can obey the orders of the Government if I am directed to undertake naval operations during the next 10 years?"

I hope, Sir, that if your readers have had the patience and you the generosity to follow me up to this point, it will be now clear that in deciding upon the final figures of naval strength it is necessary to seek a compromise between absolute and relative requirements. It will depend upon the political situation, domestic and international, whether the compromise leans towards the absolute or the relative figure. Moreover, when the balance had been struck by the naval staff it may again be modified by the Government, who may deem it advisable in the interests of world peace that definite risks shall be taken with Imperial security both from the absolute and the relative point of view.

In 1927 absolute requirements were allowed great influence while it was judged by the Government of that time that naval requirements should not be heavily subordinated to political considerations. A Cabinet containing Mr. Bridgeman and Mr. Churchill will perhaps take a more pessimistic view of the value of the Peace Pact than will the present Cabinet. The result of the inter-play of forces in 1927 was 70 cruisers. In 1930 relative requirements have been allowed more weight than in 1927, while political factors, of which the MacDonald-Hoover conversations were an index, are well to the fore. The usual compromise has emerged as a figure of 50 cruisers.

I submit, Sir, that is the explanation of the 50-70 conundrum. It seems important that the voters should realize that the real problem is as follows: How far short of its real needs in war can the British Navy be kept during the next 10 years, in the hope that there will be no war during that period? In accepting 50 cruisers we are showing our faith in the value of international agreements as a means of security. It is right that we should lead the way in taking a risk for peace, for only a Great Power can do a great thing, but this unprecedented departure from our traditional naval policy will lose much of its value if the public in whose name it is made do not realize what they are doing.

Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN KING-HALL.

Moor Place, Yateley.

FOR A GOOD DIGESTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Referring to the correspondence about Mr. Gladstone's admonition, and his insistence on 32 bites being necessary for meat and 25 for fish, may I point out, as an old physician, that meat and fish, when not tough, are the ingredients of a meal which can be safely bolted. Carbohydrates, on the other hand, such as bread, potatoes, &c., require the ferment in the saliva, and therefore should be thoroughly masticated.

Yours faithfully,
AN OLD PHYSICIAN.

TRANSPORT IN LONDON

RESTRICTION OF MAIN LINE STATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The announcement of the Government's intention to take over the present transport agencies in London is no doubt a political reply to the "pooling" proposals of the London County Council last year, but I venture to think that neither are sufficiently comprehensive to cure the disease for which they were intended.

Sir Eric Geddes evidently realized in drafting his Railway Bill of 1921 that the suburban railways must be unified, or he proposed a fifth group, "The London Group." This was dropped for the sake of the main proposals, but surely in any attempt at unification these important services could not be ignored. Parliament has clamoured for a cohesive scheme for the London lines for 60 years, and here is its chance of welding the whole of the present chaotic local services, tubes, and Underground into one complete unit by which every part of Greater London could be put into electric communication with every other part. Existing conditions are rapidly approaching saturation point, when we should be compelled, as they were in New York in 1908, and in Berlin at a later date, to seize ruthlessly all the existing services and reconstruct them in a hurry (as they did), whatever may be the cost. How much better, while there is still time, thoroughly to investigate the whole problem by means of a Royal Commission aided by the companies themselves.

As chairman of a special committee of the London Society which studied the problem in 1917, may I be allowed to indicate a few of the principles which then appeared to be essential features of any reformation?

1. We do not consider that there need be more than one terminus for each of the four present groups—namely, Paddington, Euston, Waterloo, and Liverpool-street. At present there are 15, but no town-planner with a clean sheet before him would consider that more than four were necessary. It is noteworthy here that we predicted in our report in 1917 the groups actually formed in 1921.

2. In order to make it possible to reduce the number of present termini we advocate the withdrawal of the suburban trains from those four stations.

3. We consider that central termini are superfluous and unnecessary for suburban trains for the simple reason that nearly all passengers thereto continue their journeys by other vehicles to their destination.

4. If central termini for suburban lines disappear it follows that these lines must be interwoven with the existing underground system. This would produce a radial system of lines with shuttle services running from and to opposite points of the compass through the centre, possibly combined with one or more outer circle lines to connect outlying districts.

5. Heavy goods transit through London could be expedited by a circular route connecting all the main sorting sidings, but some of these, such as Nine Elms and Stewarts-lane, should be decentralized.

6. Provision should be made for delivery of all goods consigned to points inside the central area by underground lines to present goods stations and also underneath Billingsgate, Covent Garden, and Smithfield Markets. This would greatly relieve our streets of fish, vegetable, and meat traffic.

7. The same applies to coal, except that, so long as house coal is still permitted in London, there should be in addition several large specially designed stores to provide for the invariable shortages which follow a "cold snap," when all reserves become exhausted.

8. An extension of the Post Office pneumatic tube system would seem to be very desirable, communicating with all district post offices and also between the main line termini, so that personal luggage could be quickly dispatched from one to another, and also to any district post office for collection when required by the passenger. This would greatly reduce the numbers of taxis and mail vans in the streets.

9. The old Regent's Canal (now Grand Junction) should either be abolished altogether or developed into the important artery it might be by adaptation to receive 100-ton barges and developments along its banks. Its natural owners and administrators would seem to be the Port of London Authority.

All the above recommendations were embodied in a plan and report prepared by my committee and submitted by request to the traffic branch of the Board of Trade. There they have remained, owing to the want of a single ownership, which would make the changes indicated possible. To neglect the magnificent opportunity offered by such a policy as that indicated by the Ministry of Transport would seem to be folly, and would inevitably lead to confusion worse confounded.

The expenditure would be vast, but it would be economically sound, and would provide work for thousands of skilled and unskilled workers. It could be undertaken by stages as circumstances might permit, but it should not be begun until the whole scheme has been hammered out and agreed upon, and that can only be done by an expert inquiry, with power to examine officials of the companies. Many of these men know what is wanted, but dare not speak because of their official positions.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY J. LEANING, Chartered Surveyor.

28, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

CHRISTIAN TENETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In spite of the repeated assertion of Mr. Noyes, the Bishop of Birmingham is quite correct. Mr. Noyes's misunderstanding is a common and natural one. The Nicene Creed speaks of Jesus Christ as "God of God," and Mr. Noyes understands by "Jesus Christ" the Man Who was born at Bethlehem and died on Calvary. But there he differs from theological usage, which employs the word "Jesus" for the human element and "Christ" for the Divine element in the one God-Man Jesus Christ. So that it is right to speak of Jesus Christ as God, but not of Jesus.

The quotations which Mr. Noyes makes from Dr. Barnes make it clear that Dr. Barnes is using "Jesus" of the human figure. (I use this vague word deliberately in order to avoid the philosophical difficulty which lies at the root of the doctrine of the Incarnation.) Now Mr. Noyes may not like this usage, but he is bound to recognize it, for it has the authority of one to whom he is bound to bow, St. Thomas Aquinas, and I would draw attention to two passages in the "Summa Theologica" which settle the point in favour of the Bishop of Birmingham:—

Part III., Q.16, Art. 5.—"Now concrete words stand for the hypostasis of the nature; and hence of concrete words we may predicate indifferently what belongs to either nature—whether the word of which they are predicated refers to one nature, as the word *Christ*, by which is signified *the God-head anointing and the manhood anointed*; —or to the Divine Nature alone, as this word *God* or *the Son of God*;—or to the manhood alone, as this word *Man* or *Jesus*." (English Translation, p. 235.)

III., Q.16, A.11,—". . . hence this is to be denied rather than granted: *Christ as Man is God*." (p. 246.)

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. J. WOOD.

St. John's Vicarage, 384, Clapham-road, S.W.9, Jan. 16.

PYLONS IN LAKELAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a member of the local committee who are protesting against the overhead electric pylons in the Lake District, may I as a member of the Workington and District Unemployment Committee, whose area includes the Lake District, put one of the strong reasons why I think the electric cable ought to go underground all the way through this lovely district?

As a result of the great unemployment in West Cumberland for the last nine years, I estimate that the Government have paid out in unemployment benefit the sum of £250,000 a year, and there is no likelihood of this being reduced for a considerable time. I would, therefore, suggest that ways and means be found of utilizing some of this money by employing a great many men in West Cumberland to lay the cable underground. Seventy-five per cent. of the unemployed are skilled in the use of pick and shovel, being mainly coal and iron ore miners, dock labourers, &c. These men would be only too happy to be given the chance of some employment, many of them having been out of work for years through no fault of their own. They could be conveyed to and from their homes each day in motor-lorries, and those lorries could be used during the day in carting away *débris* or bringing material to the work.

We are as anxious as any member of the community not to stop the progress of the electricity scheme, but as guardians of this beautiful district we feel very strongly that every possible step should be taken to preserve the district in its natural and unspoilt state.

Yours faithfully,
H. T. PAPE.

Lodore Hotel, Keswick.

MODERN EDUCATION

DANGER OF PREMATURE SPECIALIZATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Looking back, as a past University and college official at Oxford, over a period of more than 50 years, punctuated by several commissions, I find no difficulty in agreeing with your recent correspondents who take the increased number of undergraduates, with wider choice of subjects, now working for Honours (as distinguished from Pass) Degree examinations, as evidence of progress. The University, we agree, is now educating its undergraduates better than it did formerly, and may educate them still better in the future along the same lines.

But there is the danger of specialization or over-specialization, here, in work done for our Honours Degree examinations, and of specialization in its most injurious form—specialization at school in preparation for scholarship and other entrance examinations at the colleges here. My object in this letter is to suggest a means of discouraging premature specialization (in the Humanities—I do not venture to refer to it in the Natural Sciences) on the part of candidates for college scholarships at Oxford. Instead of announcing that an examination will be held for scholarships in Classics and another examination for scholarships in Modern History, could not colleges sometimes announce an examination in which both subjects would be represented throughout all, or most of, the papers set, and the best candidates in the whole field would be elected, whether calling themselves classical or modern history candidates? This plan would enable examiners to discern ability, as distinguished from erudition, more easily, and might sometimes suit some colleges by securing a larger and better field of candidates.

I should like to add that I do not think it desirable that the pass-man should disappear before the march of educational reform. He is a valuable asset, on the athletic side of university life and in other important respects; but the regulations for his degree examinations need simplification.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. A. STEWART.

Oxford.

SUBMARINE "LIGHTNING"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The strange occurrence, referred to in *The Times* of January 10, of submarine "lightning" reported by the captain of the British India steamer Talma as having been seen by him in the Gulf of Martaban on December 28 was very probably due to a great stream-like shoal of the highly phosphorescent pelagic *Tunicate Pyrosoma*. The animal has the form of a hollow sack open at one end, and varying in size from one inch to several feet in length. The walls are composed of little barrel-shaped individuals joined to make a colony. Sometimes these colonies form huge shoals floating and swimming in a current just below the surface, the smallest sacks above and the largest in the deepest stratum. It is not surprising the engine revolutions dropped with the propellers revolving in a medium so resistant. The "phosphorescent globules" would probably be separate individuals of colonies.

I once saw outside the entrance to the Persian Gulf a brilliant scarlet band about 10 yards wide and many miles long contrasting sharply with the deep blue water. The colour was due to a highly pigmented variety of *Noctiluca miliaris*, the phosphorescent animalcule. At night when the water was poured from pail to pail a cascade of living blue-violet fire resulted. Again off the South of Java I have seen the sea bright yellow to the horizon and brilliantly phosphorescent at night. Here the phenomenon was due to a minute, rod-like alga. There was no fouling of the propeller in the last two instances. There are several species of Pyrosoma living in the various oceans of the world.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. KIRKPATRICK, Department of Zoology, Natural History Museum (Retired).

ACCIDENTS THROUGH SPEED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you permit me to bring to the notice of those interested in traffic control some important facts obtained by an analysis of the Annual Returns of Street Accidents caused by vehicles and horses in the year 1928 (issued by the Home Office)?

If we take the figures for the 12 largest cities in England (other than London) and compare them with those for the counties in which the cities are respectively situated, we find that in every case the proportion of fatal to the total number of accidents is greater in the counties than in the cities. Taking the sum total of each group, we find that the average proportion of fatal to the total number of accidents is 1 in 32.9 in the cities, and 1 in 15.7 in the surrounding counties. Thus the chance of an accident being fatal is more than twice as great in the counties as in the cities. This might at first be thought to be due to better control of traffic in the cities, if it were not a fact that the number of accidents in the cities is greater than that in the counties in the proportion of 17 to 10, though the population concerned is approximately the same in each case.

Similar facts emerge from the London figures. If concentric circles be drawn around London City, the Metropolitan Police Area and the counties round London, the proportion of fatal to the total number of accidents in the central zone is 1 in 75, in the middle zone 1 in 42, and in the outer zone 1 in 17 (approximately).

These figures to my mind form very strong evidence in support of the view that congestion of traffic predisposes to accidents, but that excessive speed is the factor of greatest importance in causing fatalities. In any case the figures deserve the careful examination of all interested in the subject, especially since the abolition of the speed limit is contemplated.

I am, &c.,
January 16. ZACHARY COPE.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECTURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Apparently some of your correspondents imagine that an inquiry into this matter of official architecture would be a novelty; but that is not so. In 1911 a Report was published by the Board of Education on the "Abstracts of Evidence taken before the Departmental Committee on the Cost of School Buildings." This Committee held 16 meetings and examined 30 witnesses, and also visited many buildings in various parts of the country; they communicated with the council of the R.I.B.A., and three witnesses were nominated by the institute.

Again, a "Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Architects and Surveyors and Engineering Divisions of H.M. Office of Works, London" was made to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury and published in 1914. The Committee stated they had the advantage of the views of two past presidents of the R.I.B.A. The Report also states: "We do not feel satisfied, therefore, that, even from the purely artistic point of view, the State cannot obtain good results from the employment of an official architectural staff. From the administrative and financial point of view the arguments for employing such a staff appear to us stronger." About 10 years ago a committee was appointed by the R.I.B.A. to consider the matter, and made a report. This should be read by all who are interested in the subject.

Yours obediently,
STUDENT.

In addition to the appointment of Mr. Eric Parker as editor-in-chief of the *Field*, Mr. James Wentworth Day has been appointed to the post of acting editor.

Points from Letters

ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT

It is quite understandable that some boys, as is stated by the secretary of the Salvation Army Migration and Settlement Office in *The Times* of Wednesday, should leave the farms after the first two years of their "after care" and drift to the towns. However, the real advantage to the boys, as I have found in my limited experience, is that because of the groundwork they have already learnt on the farms there is there always a livelihood for them on which to fall back when unemployment is rife in urban districts, even though they may prefer, after experiencing both, work in the cities.—Mr. PERCY H. JOSEPH, President of After-Care Committee, Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home for Children, 101, Nightingale-lane.

DANGER OF ELMS

The great gales of this winter are surely trying to teach us one lesson for our safety; no more elms, with their shallow roots and heavy heads, should be allowed to grow in our roadside hedges. Their beauty may still be enjoyed if they grow around the fields, but to grow them close to roads is courting disaster and taking too great a risk in these days of heavy traffic. Let anyone who doubts this come and look at East Devon roads at this moment and hear the stories of "providential escape." If the Minister of Transport has not the necessary authority, will not the Landowners' Association take the initiative?—Miss F. M. DICKINSON, Ridgeway Close, Ottery St. Mary.

ROBERT BROWNING SETTLEMENT

I have undertaken with the help of a Ladies Committee to raise £50,000 for the rebuilding and extension of the Robert Browning Settlement, the living memorial to one of England's greatest poets. Browning Hall, for the past 40 years the centre of various social and religious activities which provide amenities otherwise far beyond the reach of the residents living in the crowded streets and mean tenements of Walworth, is on the verge of collapse, and has been condemned by the London County Council. Unless help is forthcoming quickly, all its activities must come to an end, and the practical side of Browning's philosophy of hope will be destroyed. Moreover, the extension scheme, which includes the provision of playgrounds, an oasis of green in a desert of bricks and mortar, cannot be carried into effect. All donations should be sent to me, by whom they will be most gratefully acknowledged.—The LADY LAWRENCE, Chairman of Ladies Committee, 105, St. Clement's House, Clement's-lane, E.C.4.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TSETSE FLY

Professor Huxley, writing of the tsetse fly, says:—"The tsetse fly is painted with three spots of paint, whose position and colour indicate the place, day, and hour of its capture, and then released. By this means we shall learn how far and how quickly fly stray from one locality to another, and whether they behave differently in different kinds of bush and different kinds of weather." Professor Huxley of course appreciates that a tsetse fly on the wing, like a bird, an aeroplane, or an airship, is absolutely parasitical to the air in and on which it is borne. Accurate observation of the time taken between two spots cannot surely, therefore, give any information of the insect's own flight capacity, the speed and course of the insect's passage being the product of the insect's own proper speed and course in dead still air, and the full speed and direction of the wind or breeze prevailing at the time of the passage. From this it follows that the insect's apparent behaviour in differing wind conditions will be the exact measure of those wind conditions. The insect, in fact, is a constant, and the prevailing conditions provide the inconstant factor.—COMMANDER BERNARD ACWORTH, R.N.

CYCLISTS' REAR REFLECTORS

Unquestionably a very large number of reflectors used by cyclists are quite useless, yet it is so easy for them to obtain satisfactory reflectors for a few pence. "Approved" reflectors are granted certificates by the National Physical Laboratory as to optical efficiency, and evidence of this is marked both on the reflectors and on the cartons containing them. But optical efficiency itself is not enough. Cyclists should make sure that the mechanical part of the reflector is so designed that damp, wet, or mud cannot penetrate between the glass and the reflector itself, so as to impair its efficiency by rust or dullness. When a suitable reflector has been purchased, both in order to comply with the regulations and to obtain maximum reflection, it should be properly fitted "not less than 15in. from the ground and in a vertical position facing squarely to the rear."—Mr. H. R. WATLING, Director, British Cycle and Motor-Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Coventry.

APPLE BUTTER

There is a glut of apples in this district (Suffolk) and I believe it is the same elsewhere. The farmers are not attempting to sell them because of the price offered. In the year 1888 I was staying in the town of Emporia, Kansas, U.S.A., and always on the table at the house where I lived was placed a conserve which the good lady of the house called "apple butter," and very delightful and appetizing it was. It was made with apples and was thick like jam—very different from our apple jelly. I have not come across it outside the U.S.A., where it seemed to be well known, especially in the Middle West—and most likely still is. Perhaps one of your American lady readers, if she should see this letter, would kindly supply the recipe, for I am sure if it became known here the surplus of apples could be put to a profitable advantage.—Mr. F. C. BELL, 74, Berners-street, Ipswich.

ROADS TO COMMERCE

Lord Eustace Percy deplores the fact that we have abandoned modern languages as a medium of higher education to a far greater extent than any other European country. The parent of a boy at a public school has to decide at a very early age whether he shall follow a modern or a classical career; if the former is decided upon he forthwith gives up the study of the Latin language, and devotes all his time to following modern languages. The result of all this is that if he is sent abroad for two or three years to complete his study of modern languages, and wishes to enter a university on his return to England, he is debarred from doing so because he does not know the smattering of Latin which the universities require.—Mr. E. V. NEWTON, Imperial House, 15-17-19, Kingsway, W.C.2.

THE SPEED LIMIT

Apparently it is at last being recognized that motor-vehicles of every kind are dangerous machines, and especially so when driven by incapable or irresponsible people. In this category are drivers who drive in a state of intoxication, and also that large class of drivers whose judgment in driving is occasionally upset by a small quantity of alcohol, but as to whom no one could say they were the worse for drink. There can be no doubt that many accidents have been directly or indirectly due to this cause; and, difficult as it is to suggest a remedy which could be applied by the Legislature, it may confidently be put forward as a factor which should be considered in relation to the question of the speed limit. Prevention is better than punishment; and it is not only pedestrians who need protection, but the drivers themselves and those whom they drive.—Mr. W. MARSHALL, 49, Dover-street, W.1.

FRENCH PRISONERS IN ENGLAND

What is now the workhouse standing on the outskirts of the little town of Llanfyllin, in Montgomeryshire, was in the Napoleonic Wars used as quarters for French prisoners of war. Some, at any rate, of the French officers were allowed to live in lodgings in the town—presumably on parole. One of these, said to have been an Italian in one of Napoleon's regiments, occupied an upstairs room in the main street of Llanfyllin, the walls of which he decorated all over with frescoes in neutral tint. These paintings, which are of various landscapes arranged in large upright panels, are still to be seen, and are an interesting and artistic relic of the involuntary sojourn of one of Napoleon's officers in this country.—COLONEL C. FIELD, R.M., Gateacre.

"HIKE"

Being a Sussex woman, I had a Sussex nurse, born at Chailey, but brought up in the house of her grandfather, Edmund Davey, of Rottingdean, one of the most noted smugglers on that bit of coast, as his gravestone recorded. She used "hike" transitively, in two senses, both flavoured with effort: hike it along, for pass it quickly; hike it down, for reaching something down from above. I write of 50 to 60 years ago.—DR. GERALDINE HODGSON, Clifton, Bristol.

"Hike" is a very old Shropshire word, signifying to throw, to push, or sometimes to draw out. Should a denizen of the pigsty be found head first in the swede heap, you would probably hear the gentleman in charge of that department exclaiming, "That bosted auld sow be a-grouting in turmut toomp, we mun 'ike 'er out quick."

Here is another example:—

"Theer com'd a bull,
An' cracked 'is skull,
An' 'iked 'in a saw-pit."

That is, or was, on a gravestone in Whixall Churchyard.—Mrs. MARIE CORBETT, Longnor Hall, Shrewsbury.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

A RAEBURN FOR SCOTTISH NATIONAL GALLERY

Miss BETSY ELIZABETH ROBERTSON, of Dun Donnachaidh, Pitlochry, Perthshire, who died on September 8, aged 93, left unsettled personal estate in Great Britain in her own disposition valued for probate at £58,615. By her death bequests made by her brother Niel Robertson (who died in 1904) for public uses now take effect. The bequests referred to are as follows:—

The portrait by Raeburn of Major-General Fergusson (great-uncle of the deceased), formerly of the East India Company's Service, to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

£3,500 to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, to build and endow a lifeboat to be called "Nellie and Charlie," for use on the coast of Scotland at such spot as the directors of the Institution may in their discretion decide.

£1,000 to the Church of Scotland Home Mission Fund; £500 to the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Fund; £200 to the Perth Infirmary; £200 to the Society for the Relief of Incurables in Perth and the Perthshire Hillside Home; and £100 to the National Bible Society of Scotland.

Mr. GEORGE SAUNDERS SAPSWORTH, of The Old Brewery House, Steyning, Sussex, who died on November 9, aged 88, left estate of the gross value of £109,096, with net personalty £83,683.

Mr. JAMES LILLYWHITE, of Westerton, Chichester, captain of the first team which played Australia in Test Matches in Australia, and the last English survivor of the first Test Match, who died on October 25, aged 87, left estate of the gross value of £1,008, with net personalty £662.

Mr. WILLIAM NIELD BICKERTON, J.P., of Thornycroft Hall, Siddington, Cheshire, a director of the National Gas Engine Company, Limited, Ashton under Lyne, and of Mirrlees, Bickerton and Day, Limited, Hazel-grove, Stockport, who died on November 6, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £60,477, with net personalty £56,002. He left:—

5,000 Ordinary shares in the National Gas Engine Company, Limited, in trust for the benefit of employees who shall be in distress or need of assistance; 1,000 shares to the District Infirmary at Ashton under Lyne; 1,000 Ordinary shares in Mirrlees, Bickerton and Day, Limited, to the Macclesfield General Infirmary; £100 to the Baptist Chapel, Welbeck-street, Ashton.

£100 each to Charles Udall, chauffeur, and George Blench, sen., and George Blench, jun., gardeners, if respectively in his service.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FRANCES LYNE HILL, of Hanover House, Boxwell-road, Berkhamsted, who died on September 8, widow of E. Hill, of Tring, left estate of the gross value of £7,470, with net personalty £7,316. She left:—

£300 to the West Herts Hospital, Hemel Hempstead.

£500 to the rector and churchwardens of St. John's Church, Brinkley, the income to be used for deserving poor residents, this bequest being "in memory of my dear father and mother."

£500 to the Headmaster of Chigwell School, Essex, to be used for the erection of an armoury for the School Officers Training Corps to be named after and in memory of "my late dear son, Roland Edwin Hill."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ALLEN, Mr. Benjamin, I.S.O. (85), of The Leas, Hadlow-road, Sidcup, retired Civil servant (net personalty £4,488)	£6,491
ARIS, Miss Harriet (91), of Pattishall, Northants (net personalty £7,630)	7,661
AUSTIN, Mr. Alexander Pratt, of Barnton-terrace, Edinburgh (personal estate)	16,637
BEECHENO, Mr. Charles James (69), of Hamilton Corner, Felixstowe, son of the late Rev. J. Beecheno (net personalty £1,309)	1,483
CARTWRIGHT, Mr. Charles Frederic (83), of Ulster-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., third son of the late Samuel Cartwright, F.R.C.S. (net personalty £11,384)	11,601
DRAKE, Miss Julia Diana Tyrwhitt (76), of Spindrift, Walmer (net personalty £10,370)	11,408
FINZEL, Mr. Louis, of Fairlight, Kingsmead-avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey (net personalty £10,998)	14,051
GREENE, Mrs. Jane (84), of The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E., widow of A. E. Greene (net personalty £5,947)	6,121
HARBOTTLE, Mr. George William, M.B., B.S. (56), of Rectory-terrace, Gosforth, Northumberland (net personalty £3,231)	4,947
HUDSON, Mr. James, of College-road, Whalley Range, Manchester, solicitor's clerk, for many years with Messrs. Chapman, Roberts and Beck (net personalty £10,067)	10,134
HOBSON, Mr. George de Cortlogan, late Indian Civil Service (85), of St. Leonard's-road, Ealing, W. (net personalty £6,496)	6,566
JUDGE, Mr. William Henry (73), of Spring Hill-road, Sheffield (net personalty £4,073)	5,997
LEE, Mr. Crichton Stirling, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (50), of Sainsfoins, Little Shelford, Cambs., retired medical practitioner (net personalty nil)	5,036
MANOCK, Mr. John Edward Parker (68), of Barrow House, Barrow-on-Humber, Lincs., manufacturing chemist (net personalty £20,220)	£21,368
MCCURDY, Mr. Henry Perkins (55), of The Priory, Roehampton, domiciled in Pennsylvania, U.S.A. (net personalty £11,742) (in England)	12,436
PICTON, Mr. George Frederick (84), of Pershore-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, carrier (net personalty £8,794)	10,166
RAMSDEN, Mrs. Fanny Maria (88), of Hitherfield-road, Streatham, S.W. (net personalty £9,928)	9,988
RICHARDSON, Mr. Arthur (50), of Craigcrook, Ilford-avenue, Great Crosby, Liverpool, late chief steward of the White Star Liner Arabic (net personalty £919)	946
RICKARDS, Mr. Louis Hall (67), of Woodrising, West Runton, Norfolk (net personalty £9,635)	10,081
SAVAGE, Mr. James (85), of Carleton-road, Tufnell Park, N., and of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W., tailor and draper (net personalty £66,056)	£6,606
SMITH, Mr. George (otherwise George Scoby), C.B.E., J.P. (61), of Lyndhurst, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, for 60 years in the service of Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan and Co., Ltd., who began work with that concern as a "number catcher," a director of the Stockley Lime Co., Ltd., the British Magnesite and Calcining Co., Ltd., and the British Basic Slag Co., Ltd. (net personalty £21,806)	23,886
SMITH, Mrs. Helen (68), of Winchester-road, Oxford, wife of N. H. Smith, M.A., formerly bursar of Mansfield College (net personalty £1,715)	1,780
SMITHERS, Mrs. Elizabeth Sophia (85), of Belvedere, Montpellier-road, Brighton, wife of H. W. Smithers, J.P. (net personalty £7,407)	7,566
SOULSBY, Mr. Joseph, A.R.C.O. (69), of Westbourne-avenue, Kingston-on-Hull (net personalty nil)	4,693
STRUTLIFFE, Mr. James (60), of Ford Bank, Queen's Park-road, Burnley, cotton manufacturer (net personalty £12,005)	13,305
SUTHERLAND, Mrs. Frances, of The Grove, East Clevedon, Somerset, widow of C. L. Sutherland, C.I.E., and formerly widow of Rear-Admiral J. H. Marryat, C.B. (unsettled) (net personalty £9,032)	9,190
WOOD, Miss Emily Frances, of The Beeches, Astley Bridge, Bolton, only daughter of J. Wood, of Egerton Lodge, Bolton (net personalty £17,393)	17,476

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The Bishop of Winchester has appointed the Rev. E. MOOR, vicar of St. Michael's, Bournemouth, and Rural Dean of Bournemouth, to the Honorary Canonry in Winchester Cathedral vacant by the death of Canon Annand.

The Rev. A. M. RAMSEY, curate of St. Nicholas', Liverpool, has been appointed Sub-Warden of the Scholae Cancellarii, Lincoln.

The Victoria Cathedral Fund Committee, of which the chairman is the Right Rev. Bishop Perrin (formerly of Willesden), have issued an illustrated pamphlet entitled "The Watchman at Britain's Western Gate," describing the progress which is being made with the building of the new Cathedral Church of Christ in the City of Victoria on Vancouver Island. Details of this building appeared in *The Times* of last October 20.

PROPOSED £4,000,000 HOUSING LOAN FOR BIRMINGHAM

The Birmingham City Council, after considering a report on housing, decided to apply to the Minister of Health for sanction to borrow £4,000,000 by instalments. This sum is intended to cover a five-years' programme embracing a minimum of 25,000 houses. Up to date the corporation has erected over 24,000 houses, while nearly 7,000 more have been contracted for. However, there are nearly 18,000 applicants for houses. The amount of expenditure on housing already sanctioned is £12,250,000. The revision of the housing subsidies will have a considerable effect on the annual financial loss borne by the corporation. Hence the limit of such loss was extended by £20,000 to £150,000. The actual loss to the end of September was over £133,000.

THE BERNHARD BARON SETTLEMENT

The 10th annual report of the Bernhard Baron St. George's Jewish Settlement is much longer than usual in view of the opening of the new premises in Betts-street, Commercial-road East, E. The report gives a history of the settlement's activities, a review of the past year, and a description of the aims for the future. The new building, it is stated, will have the most comprehensive home of any settlement in London, and probably in England. Not only will all the present activities be adequately housed, but there will also be a roof playground, a theatre, gymnasia, space for a veterans' club, and accommodation for classes and reunions. The cost of every piece of equipment has to be found, and the annual upkeep will be nearly double its present cost.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' CAMPAIGN

The Transport and General Workers' Union is concentrating on a campaign for securing for its members in a large number of industries a shorter working day and the extension of the principle of holidays with pay. The union contends that a shorter working day would help considerably to ease the unemployment problem, and that holidays with pay is "a reform which, in view of the great call upon the nervous system by present methods of production, is long overdue." The Transport and General Workers' Union is one of the unions which have submitted to the Co-operative Wholesale Society a claim on behalf of C.W.S. employees for 12 days annual summer holiday and payment for all statutory and customary holidays. Negotiations are pending.

COAL DUST EXPLOSIONS

Coal dusts vary greatly in their degree of inflammability. There has not existed hitherto a laboratory test of this inflammability capable of replacing satisfactorily the laborious and rather costly method of repeated trial in large-scale explosion galleries. Now, however, such a test has been evolved and is described in the Safety in Mines Research Board Paper No. 56 by A. L. Godbert and R. V. Wheeler (Stationery Office, price 6d. net). The method of test is to measure the inflammability by ascertaining the proportion of inert dust necessary to suppress inflammation when small quantities are blown by oxygen through a heated tube. It has been proved to give results comparable with the explosion gallery trials. A refinement of the same test has been used to study the effect of the fineness and chemical composition of coal dust on its inflammability.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Midds.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.

CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-patients in 1928, 94,411.
414 Beds—Open-air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

SUFFERING CHILDREN are given happiness instead of misery—a fair chance instead of degradation and ruin—by
The N.S.P.C.C.
Please help by Gift to WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, Director, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, Victory House, Leicester Square, London,

RURAL BEAUTY

THE CONFERENCE AT OXFORD

MANY INTERESTS TO BE REPRESENTED

Interest in the conference to be held at University College, Oxford, to-morrow to consider the development and beauty of the new English countryside, will be increased by the action of the conveners in inviting the attendance of representatives of the General Post Office, the Central Electricity Board, the Great Western Railway Company, public utility companies, the Oxford Bill Posting Company, the British Poster Advertising Association, and a number of prominent advertisers. The aim of the conference is to consider how to combine with the preservation of rural beauty the needs of transport, electricity, trade, and public convenience. It is hoped that by bringing together delegates from such organizations as the National Trust, the Scapa Society, the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England on the one side, the Ministries of Transport and Health, county councils, and the Oxford City Council on another, and also those with whom the champions of beauty have been engaged in controversy, a measure of common ground may be found.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION

A wide range of topics will be brought before the conference; and to facilitate the interchange of views it is suggested that they should be assembled in six groups. Under the heading of roads it would be possible to consider new roadways, the best maximum width of main roads, ribbon development, bridge design, the saving and planting of trees, and petrol supply stations. Poles and pylons for electric light and power, telegraph and telephone poles fall into a second group; while a third include advertisements, the lettering of road signs and shop notices, inn signs, and bill-posting stations. It is proposed that all these subjects shall be discussed in the afternoon when the conference is to meet in the Hall of University College. After an interval for tea there is to be further discussion in the Library of the college on gardens, allotments, rubbish dumps, and litter; watercourses and fisheries; the colour and design of buildings and the preservation of beautiful and interesting houses, inns, shops, and barns.

The programme is crowded and, although the importance of spiritual and educational influences on the welfare of the country has been recognised by the invitation of the Diocesan and Nonconformist clergy, and representatives will attend from the Rural Community Council for Oxfordshire, Women's Institutes, and the Women's Cooperative Guild, it is indicated that the general work and influence of these bodies must be regarded as a background of discussion rather than as an element in the agenda.

THREAT TO EVESHAM COTTAGES

TOWN COUNCIL'S PLAN WIDELY RESENTED

The need for cooperation, which the conference at Oxford is intended to supply, is illustrated by a controversy which has arisen at Evesham between the town council and the Vale of Evesham Antiquarian Society, which is attempting to save three 16th-century cottages in Bridge-street, Evesham, the demolition of which has been ordered by the council.

The property was acquired by the council in 1924. At the annual meeting of the council in 1928 demolition was proposed; it was urged that the removal of the cottages would improve the entrance to the Abbey Park. Strong local opposition to the proposal was aroused, and in February, 1929, the cottages were inspected by Mr. Humphrey Gimson on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. He reported that they were an interesting "memorial of the domestic life of the town between the medieval periods," and expressed the opinion that they could be reconstructed and preserved at less expense than that at which they could be demolished and new buildings erected in their place. At the next meeting of the town council the proposal for demolition was referred back to the Parks Committee for further consideration, but at a meeting in November, 1929, the General Purposes Committee's recommendation that "the best course to adopt would be to pull the whole lot down" was carried; it was urged that the cottages were so interlocked and in such a bad state of repair that they were not much better than slum property.

The Vale of Evesham Antiquarian Society has this week placed before members of the Town Council expert opinion totally at variance with the council's view that the cottages must be demolished. The Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts writes:—"There can be no doubt that these charming cottages form one of the most delightful features of Evesham. It is quite clear from the report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings that it would be possible to recondition them and make them thoroughly sanitary and habitable at a cost not exceeding that of erecting new cottages."

Sir Philip Stott writes:—"I have very carefully examined the cottages at the foot of Bridge-street, Evesham, and consider them well worthy of retention. After reasonable repair they could easily be converted to any use the corporation might desire." Mr. P. L. Griggs, A.R.A., in a message to the Antiquarian Society, says:—"It is hoped that your protest will save the town from this latest action of its governors." Sir Henry Fowler writes: "I feel that these cottages are among the most delightful and picturesque bits of old town architecture I have ever seen." Mr. E. H. New, A.R.I.B.A., writes to the same effect. Pledges to support the movement to preserve the cottages have been received from the Worcestershire Archæological Society and the Birmingham Archæological Society. In a letter to the local Press, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., vice-president of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, states:—"It seems a sad pity to hear that the Evesham Town Council are resolved upon the destruction of the Fleece cottages, one of the few characteristic and picturesque groups of buildings left in the town."

Copies of the letters quoted, with many others from eminent artists, architects, and archæologists, have been sent to every member of the Evesham Town Council this week. It is expected that the matter will be again considered at a meeting of the Town Council to be held on February 19.

COUNTY COUNCILS' POWERS

The function of county councils in preserving rural beauty was referred to by SIR EDWARD HOLLAND, chairman of the Surrey County Council, at a dinner at the Hotel Cecil, on Wednesday. Sir Edward Holland emphasized the urgent need for county councils to look to their powers, and possibly seek greater powers, to preserve the amenities of the country. It was extremely difficult, in face of all the conflicting duties placed upon the county council in the matter of housing and new roads, to preserve the amenities of such a beautiful county as Surrey, but they must do their best to reconcile the conflicting interests and to preserve the wonderful heritage they had received.

THE BURGLARY AT YATTENDON HOUSE

The help of Scotland Yard was sought yesterday by the Berkshire police in connexion with the theft of jewelry, worth about £20,000, from the house of Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson at Yattendon House, Berks. Marks were found on a number of articles left behind by the thieves, and these were handed over to the Scotland Yard finger-print department for expert examination.

Although the family were at dinner when the robbery occurred neither they nor any of the servants heard the intruders, but when a maid went upstairs she found that the door of one of the bedrooms had been wedged, and subsequent examination showed that all the jewelry in a case had been stolen. Included in the missing property is a rope of 98 Indian pearls valued at £18,000, earrings, pendants, brooches, and a gold watch.

PYLONS IN KENT

NEW THREAT TO PILGRIMS' WAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WROTHAM, JAN. 16

The beautiful north-eastern Weald of Kent and a hitherto unspoilt stretch of the Pilgrims' Way are threatened with disfigurement. Surveys are being made for a section of the South-East England electricity scheme, and, although it is stated on behalf of the Central Electricity Board that these surveys are purely preliminary and that no decision on the actual route has been made, there seems to be good ground for local apprehension.

How protests against similar threats to the beauty of the Sussex Downs, which will be disfigured by another part of the same scheme, were disregarded has not been forgotten, and steps are being taken to organize opposition, if it should prove necessary, and, what is now, perhaps, more important, to place before the authorities detailed plans for an alternative route which would not injure the countryside.

The South-East England Electricity scheme covers an area of 8,828 square miles, with a population of more than 11,000,000. The counties included are London, Middlesex, Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Berkshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and parts of Sussex, Suffolk, and Hampshire. The estimated cost of the scheme is about £12,000,000. One section of the main transmission lines will stretch from Wouldham, near Chatham, to Brighton, *via* Tunbridge Wells, and traverse some lovely Kent country. These lines are officially described as "extra high pressure overhead lines." They will be carried on steel towers, 80ft. high, at intervals of 300 yards.

It was originally thought that the lines would have been taken southward almost directly from a point near Swanscombe to near Tunbridge Wells, and so passed west of Wrotham. This would have avoided any damage to the North Downs and to that part of the Pilgrims' Way which it is now sought to preserve. Last week, however, as was indicated in a letter published in *The Times* this morning, surveyors appeared without notice on the property of Mr. Lewis Biggs, who owns a house with one of the best views in the district and much land on the North Downs. This survey has aroused fears that the authorities are considering a deviation from the original plan. At West Yoke, to the north of Wrotham, the suggested new line turns south-east across the North Downs, over the Pilgrims' Way, along the well-known Wrotham Water, where it is stated that a "turning tower" may have to be erected, and passes south-west to a point near Plaxtol, and thence in a more or less direct line due south towards Tunbridge Wells.

From the æsthetic point of view the objections to this route are overwhelming. An ugly gash would be cut across the wooded crest of the North Downs and steel masts would be visible for miles. Besides crossing the Pilgrims' Way, the cables would pass within 20 yards of Wrotham Water, and the stately witch-elms that surround it would be cut down. Close to Wrotham Water lies what was formerly known as Trottiscliffe Manor. It dates from the reign of King John, and is now occupied by Mr. H. E. M. Roxby, who has devoted much time and money to preserving local beauty.

Mr. Biggs, who is a member of the Kent Archæological Society, Mr. Roxby, and other residents concerned realize that these masts and cables must be erected somewhere, and, if there were no alternative route to the proposed route, they would presumably accept it. They contend, however, that the route to the west of Wrotham would be more satisfactory from every point of view. Not only would it be shorter, but, so far as a layman can judge, engineering difficulties appear far fewer. It is hoped to obtain the assistance of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England in placing a reasoned case before the authorities, and it is believed that immediate action will produce a satisfactory result. It is also intended to place the facts before Sir E. Hilton Young, the local M.P., whose Bill for the preservation of rural beauty now awaits a second reading in the House of Commons.

Considerable objection has been taken to the way in which the survey is being made. It is alleged that the surveyors enter private property without having given due notice and without having the courtesy to make their presence known to the owners. Although the firm of contractors responsible for the survey have promised that this shall not continue, local residents aver that no difference has so far been noticeable. No one, of course, could oppose a properly conducted survey, and it is emphasized that there is no desire on the part of the owners to preserve this particular bit of the country for themselves. In the summer visitors spend many hours enjoying the delights of the neighbourhood, particularly the wonderful view from the crest of the North Downs. On a clear day it is possible to see east across the Weald almost to Folkestone, some 40 miles away, and south as far as Crowbocough.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND ON MR. THOMAS'S SPEECH

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, speaking at the Balfour Club, Leeds, last night, said that he had read with great interest and with much approval Mr. Thomas's speech at Manchester. He was extremely glad to hear from Mr. Thomas—and it was the first time that it had ever been said—that the Labour Party appreciated the fact that foreign trade was vital to us and that it was realized by the Government that industry had got to do the business. Mr. Thomas had said another thing that perhaps did not meet with such general acceptance but was nevertheless remarkable as coming from a Socialist Minister: It was that to bring business back finance had to be found, and that banks were not such sinners as they had been thought to be. That was a great advance for a Socialist Minister. Mr. Thomas was a great discoverer. He had discovered in the first place the British Empire Minister who had bought two English motor-cars and had a mishap with one had to wait three months before the spare part was available to put it right, and then there was a bill for £89. A Governor-General had had much the same experience. Big trade with the Dominions meant big trade for them and us. We could not expect the Dominions to give us a great deal and not to do something for them in return. They could only take from us to the extent we took from them.

ENGLAND AND INDIA

SIR ALBION BANERJI'S VIEWS

SIR ALBION BANERJI, late Dewan of Mysore, lecturing to the Fabian Society on Wednesday night at Livingstone Hall, Westminster, said that it would be a mistake to attach too much importance to the immediate situation in India. The interests of India or England stood or fell together, and this was the occasion to combine them on the principle of mutual benefit. Constitutional experts might draw up constitutions on paper, but forms of government mattered little when divorced from the realities of the economic life of the people.

Schemes of constitutional reform had in the past been built up from the top and not from the bottom. Village life, which was the basis of the Indian social organization, had to be reconstructed, taking the village as the unit, and by this process only could we undertake the reconstruction of Indian society and polity as a whole. England's long arm must for years to come protect India from serious internal commotions and external aggressions, and this duty she would never hesitate to discharge. India had to bear her own burden of responsibility and to offer a *quid pro quo* until such time as she was able to be a fully self-governing nation. It was the avenue of harmonious cooperation which offered the only possible solution of present difficulties.

THE MARGARET-STREET HOSPITAL

WORK OF LADIES' ASSOCIATION

The Mayor of St. Marylebone, accompanied by the Mayoress, presided yesterday afternoon at the fifth annual general meeting of the Margaret-street Hospital Ladies' Association, at 1, Wimpole-street, by permission of Mrs. Montague Meyer.

Mrs. Chance, hon. secretary, moved the adoption of the annual report and reported steady progress. The scheme inaugurated by Lady Kindersley for the collection of pennies in yards has been most successful; over £40 was collected in three months. The empty yards can be obtained at the hospital in Margaret-street. Besides paying £50 for the upkeep of the car at the sanatorium, £150 was paid towards the new Sun-Ray Installation at the Hospital, and a further £350 invested. The total sum invested up to December 31, 1929, was £2,050. New members and associates were needed, and the secretary would be pleased to hear from ladies wishing to join the association.

Mrs. HAWTHORNE, in presenting the accounts and moving their adoption, said money had come in fairly well during the year.

DR. MILLIGAN, seconding, said the Ladies' Association did an extraordinary amount of work in quite an unassuming way. He hoped they would soon attain a sanatorium for women and children.

DR. HAROLD PRITCHARD said After-care work was very largely dependent on women. A lot of good work done in hospitals, if not followed up, was often nullified.

SMALLPOX IN LONDON

Up to midnight on Wednesday 498 cases of smallpox in the London area had been reported to the Metropolitan Asylums Board. In addition 29 persons are being kept under observation. Over 120 of the cases are from Shoreditch, about 90 from Bethnal Green, and 85 from West Ham.

Owing to the discovery of a case of smallpox the Ilford Emergency Hospital has been closed to visitors and patients for 16 days. It was found on Monday that a woman patient was infected. She was immediately removed to the smallpox hospital. Street accident cases will be taken to Old Church Hospital, Romford.

COMPETITION FOR VOTES

The DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, presiding at the annual meeting of the North of England Shipowners' Association in Newcastle yesterday, said that Lord Grey hit the nail on the head in his speech this week when he said political parties were not opponents but competitors for votes. Each party tried to outbid the other in promises, increasing the burdens on industry, which would eventually lead to bankruptcy if continued.

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND

Among the latest contributions to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London is the sum of £100, being the annual subscription of the Prince of Wales, President of the Fund.

SIZE OF BATTLESHIPS

SIR F. TUDOR ON DANGER OF REDUCTION

Speaking at Tongham, Surrey, last night, ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK TUDOR, who was Third Sea Lord during the greater part of the War, dealt with the Naval Conference. What expenses, he asked, were they going to save by reducing the Navy? If they reduced the number of ships they also reduced the *personnel* required to man them and the numbers of men required for constructing and repairing those ships. A lot of officers had to go out on pensions, while a very large number of men would be turned adrift to join the unemployed. When they already had over a million men looking for jobs it was scarcely economy to stop spending money on ships necessary for the safety of the country.

The Admiralty technical experts who made the original forecast that 70 cruisers were the minimum necessary for this country and the protection of its commerce were now made to say that 50 cruisers would do. No doubt if the technical naval experts were told that under the various pacts there was to be no more war they would say that 50 cruisers would be enough, but to say that there was to be no more war because certain nations had signed pacts was all rubbish. Before the Great War England, Germany, and France signed a pact that in the event of war Belgium was not to be invaded, yet directly war broke out Germany tore up that pact, which she said was only a scrap of paper, and violated Belgium. What in the future was to prevent any nation acting in a similar manner?

Remembering the exploits of the German cruiser Emden, how could anyone say that 50 cruisers would be enough unless it was certain that there was to be no more war? The size of battleships was a very technical question. *The Times* now talked of reducing the size of battleships to 15,000 tons. If the size of battleships was reduced the size of the guns and the weight of armour would also be reduced, but the modern torpedo was a thing which carried a tremendous charge, and what it did was to bite a piece out of the side of the battleship. A ship of 15,000 tons attacked in this way would probably sink very quickly, but to a ship of, say, 35,000 tons the result would be practically negligible, and such a ship hit by a torpedo would be got to port and saved.

In the Great War we had several old battleships sunk in the Dardanelles, but not a single modern British battleship was sunk by torpedo action. The question of the size of battleships was one which required the gravest consideration. Reduction in the size of battleships would enhance the value of submarines and other vessels whose principal weapon is the torpedo.

BRITISH EXPORT SOCIETY

SIR A. DUCKHAM ON SALES AND SERVICE

SIR ARTHUR DUCKHAM, the new president of the British Export Society, speaking at the annual meeting of the society in London yesterday, said that the world was our dominion in the matter of export trade; we were in that respect the servants of the world. We produced for the world and had a reputation that was the highest in the world. To rely on Dominion trade would be absolutely wrong.

We, more than any other nation in the world, depended on exports. Before the War it was mainly a competition of price. To-day it was not only price, but quality and price, because the quality of our competitors had gone up. We wanted a fair price for goods of good quality, and, above all, to have goods that met the needs of prospective customers. In the past we were able to set the fashion and say, "These things are best suited to your needs." To-day those prospective customers had been educated and knew what they wanted. They were no longer prepared to take just what was offered them.

Sales must be followed by service. It was not enough merely to sell and leave it at that. When he was in Australia he found that a Prime Minister who had bought two English motor-cars and had a mishap with one had to wait three months before the spare part was available to put it right, and then there was a bill for £89. A Governor-General had had much the same experience. Big trade with the Dominions meant big trade for them and us. We could not expect the Dominions to give us a great deal and not to do something for them in return. They could only take from us to the extent we took from them.

EMPIRE FARMERS' TOUR

A MONTH IN NEW ZEALAND

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The 60 tourists who leave to-day for New Zealand form part of a company of Empire farmers who are about to visit that Dominion under the auspices of the British National Union, a body which owes its origin to the late Sir Pieter Stewart-Bam, and with the activities of which he was closely associated until his death. An official farewell will be given to the party at Waterloo Station this morning at 10 o'clock by the High Commissioner for New Zealand, Mr. T. M. Wilford. While in New Zealand, where a month is to be spent, the party will be the guests of the New Zealand Farmers' Union, which has prepared an attractive itinerary, and, in conjunction with the New Zealand Railway Travel Department, will assume the entire management of the visit.

It had been hoped to include Australia in the tour, but questions of time as well as expense militated against this. It has been found possible, however, to promise the tourists a brief glimpse of two of the States of the Commonwealth, and a short, but interesting itinerary, covering a period of from two to three weeks, has been arranged.

The total number of farmers taking part in the tour is 85, made up of 61 from this country, 18 South Africans, and six Canadians. Included in the party are some prominent figures in Empire agriculture, almost every phase of which is represented. The visit will afford an opportunity to the farmers of the Empire to come together and to exchange ideas on some of the great problems which are at present vexing their common industry.

Advantage cannot fail to result from this opportunity of personal intercourse and it is satisfactory to note that occasions for conference have been provided in the programme. The tour will enable the farmers to meet together under the most congenial conditions, and although no specially official authority attaches to the party as such, the free exchange of ideas will be welcomed by farmers throughout the Empire, and it may prove the forerunner of a still greater and more authoritative gathering at a later date.

The combined party will be under the leadership of Mr. Samuel R. Whitley, who has been a member of the Council of the British Dairy Farmers' Association for the last 30 years and chairman of the Show Committee for over 20 years. He is also hon. treasurer of the National Institute for Research in Dairying. At the request of the British National Union, Mr. Whitley accepted the position when Lord Bledisloe, who previously had agreed to act as leader, withdrew, on his appointment as Governor-General-designate of New Zealand. The possibility of meeting Lord Bledisloe in New Zealand is being anticipated with much pleasure.

The arrival of the party in New Zealand is timed for February 20. Each separate contingent is travelling independently, the British *via* the Panama Canal, the South Africans *via* Australian ports, and the Canadians direct from Vancouver to Auckland, where the tour begins. From the date of arrival until March 25 they will be shown everything of interest, both agricultural and scenic. One or two days' fishing have been included in the programme, and the party will also witness a demonstration of Maori dancing.

AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

At the conclusion of the New Zealand visit the party will cross over to Sydney, and for upwards of a fortnight will travel in train and motor-coach by easy stages to Melbourne, visiting all the more outstanding places of interest *en route*. The majority embark at Melbourne on their homeward journey on April 8, but quite a number have decided to prolong their visit in order to see more of the Commonwealth. While most of the members will travel homewards *via* the Suez Canal, others are returning *via* South Africa, where they will break their journey and see something of that country. A few will return through Canada.

The successful promotion of the tour reflects every credit upon the British National Union, which has been well served by a very active executive, of which Mr. William Mosenthal is chairman and Mr. Arthur Canham (formerly Trade Commissioner for the Union of South Africa) organizing secretary. Cordial good wishes for the success of the tour have been received from many prominent people. Mr. Amery, the chairman of the council of the union, writes that he is sure the party will return amply rewarded for their enterprise in going. "New Zealand," he says, "is so like our own country in climate and area that it affords in some ways a much better field for study than the larger Dominions." He concludes: "I wish the party every possible success, and shall look forward with the greatest interest to reading the report of their tour when they return."

The party expects to return to England about the middle of May.

POLICE TELEPHONE CALL BOXES

ADVANTAGE TO THE PUBLIC

The system of police telephone call boxes that has been in operation in "V" Division of the Metropolitan Police Area since December is regarded as highly successful. It has led to a definite decrease in the number of burglaries in the district, and has often been of value in enabling police assistance to be rapidly summoned.

"V" Division comprises the districts of Richmond, Kew, and Mortlake. It has 22 of these telephone boxes, situated at the principal centres of traffic, such as Hammersmith Bridge, Sheen-lane, Richmond Station, and Kew Green. When a call is being made to or from the police station a red light automatically appears on the top of the box, and contact is thereby established with the policeman on duty, even though he may be some distance away.

The red light is, of course, visible to anyone else who may be near; but so far from this being a disadvantage, it has already on at least one occasion proved an advantage. A policeman, hearing suspicious sounds at the back of a house, made a call at the nearest box, and within a few minutes assistance had reached him from Richmond Police Station. It was then found that the house had been broken into by burglars, who had left immediately on seeing the red light appear.

Calls have often been made by members of the public who have seen traffic accidents, and this has enabled immediate assistance to be sent to the scene of the accident. Persons have also informed the police station from one of these boxes that a suspicious-looking character was loitering in the road. Although there have as yet been no cases of such calls being particularly useful to the police, it is pointed out that there are great possibilities of usefulness in this direction; for example, a burglar would not take the same care to conceal his appearance from a passer-by as from a policeman.

LIBERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT

Speaking in his constituency, North-East Bethnal Green, yesterday, MAJOR NATHAN, M.P., said that in its attitude towards the Liberals the Labour Government was manœuvring itself into a contemptible position. It was appealing for their support in the House of Commons and attacking them in their constituencies. He had toiled with his fellow Liberals to make the way easy for the Government programme, and his only reward was that Cabinet Ministers of the calibre of Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Herbert Morrison were being sent down to attack him in his constituency. In the circumstances, Mr. Herbert Morrison's recent appeal to Liberals to keep Labour in office was the height of impudence. The Liberal opposition to the Coal Bill had unbalanced Labour speakers altogether. Since the Government majority, on the Bill to make Great Britain safe for the coalowners, was reduced to eight, the air had been rent with the squeals of the Socialists. The Liberal Party had no responsibility for this Government. It did not put it in power and was not keeping it in power. The Liberal Party was cutting its way through to certain definite objects, and only in so far as the Socialists were willing to help it in attaining those objects would it associate with them.

The Liberal Party was also being stabbed from behind by false-faced friends who placed private enmity before the public welfare. If the country were asked to choose between Lord Grey and Mr. Lloyd George, he entertained no doubt as to where the overwhelming majority would be found—with him in support of Mr. Lloyd George, with his unsurpassed experience, unrivalled authority, unexampled achievements, for he was the man for whom the House called.

LORD JELLICOE ON SEA ROUTES

NEW ZEALAND AND NAVAL CONFERENCE

Mr. T. M. Wilford, K.C., the newly appointed High Commissioner for New Zealand, was entertained by the New Zealand Association at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe (Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand 1920-24), presided. Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief-Designate of New Zealand, was a guest.

THE CHAIRMAN, proposing the toast of the High Commissioner, said he was not only an Ambassador, but a commercial traveller for the trade of New Zealand as well. Since he (Lord Jellicoe) had left New Zealand he had come to regard it as a crime for anybody in this country to eat any but Canterbury lamb, when they were not eating English lamb, or to eat any but New Zealand, or at any rate Empire, butter, when they were not eating English butter. He could also recommend New Zealand apples and honey. Mr. Wilford had a great responsibility thrust upon him on his arrival in this country, in having to represent New Zealand at the Naval Conference. So far as Great Britain was concerned, the security of its sea communications was essential to the preservation of the life and prosperity of its people. New Zealand was also vitally concerned in its sea communications being kept open, having regard to its great export trade and to its being the most distant of the Dominions. He was sure that New Zealand would have in Mr. Wilford a spokesman who would not be afraid to say what he thought. While he was in New Zealand he had the great privilege and honour of knowing Mr. Wilford intimately, and regarded him as a fine example of the typical New Zealander, one who had sat in Parliament for the same constituency since 1899, and had also won renown as a footballer, fisherman, and golfer.

BRITISH CARS

Mr. WILFORD said his mission to this country, as High Commissioner of New Zealand, was to help and not to hinder in all matters relating to the Empire. New Zealand realized the difficulties, financial and economic, which beset the Mother Country, and in this time of her travail the question they asked was: "Can we help?" It might be asked: "Why had New Zealand stopped migration?" His reply was that New Zealand had decided, for her own economic reasons, to "mark time," but that did not mean that they had bolted, locked, or barred the door. New Zealand was impressed with the huge unemployment problem which Great Britain was facing, and while "marking time" in regard to migration they had started the slogan "Buy more British goods," so as to enable British manufacturers to employ more labour. He would remind British manufacturers that one out of every seven inhabitants of New Zealand used a motor vehicle of one kind or another. It would be good news to New Zealand, and he hoped to British manufacturers also, that he had personally tried out with success a new model 6-cylinder British car, negotiating the Mangaroa Mountain "on top" without changing gears. As Minister of Justice last year he had supplied the whole police force with these British cars. If British manufacturers continued to come up to that standard they would have their share of the millions sterling which at present were going to other countries for motor-cars.

Last year the New Zealand Parliament voted, without a division, £5,000,000 for the development of second-class areas of land that had not had attention paid to them hitherto, with results which warranted the belief that they would be enabled to absorb many thousands of young settlers from the Mother Country in years to come. New Zealand was the "Dairy Farm of the Empire." Ninety-four per cent. of its exports came from its grass land. There was no country in the world which had so high a proportion of its exports from grass lands as little New Zealand. They had also within the last years, by the application of scientific research to agriculture, brought lands hitherto considered waste into profitable cultivation. Consequently they looked forward to their increased products enabling them to buy more British manufactures. Their one desire in regard to the marketing of their produce and the buying of British goods was: "Let us keep the money in the family." The New Zealand Association was a splendid medium of expression for the men of New Zealand resident in Great Britain. It might be well to establish also an association for the women of New Zealand resident in Great Britain in order that they, too, might take their part in affairs of the Empire in which they were all concerned.

He would have the honour of representing New Zealand at the Naval Conference. It was a little country, but perhaps its local knowledge of the Pacific, the waters of which washed the shores of lands carrying half the population of the world, might be of use in the deliberations. He wished the Conference well.

Among those present were:—

Lord Camrose, Mr. S. G. Tallents, Commander A. W. S. Agar, V.C., Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher, Lord Strathcona, Sir Harry Batterbee, Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, Sir Benjamin Morgan, Mr. John MacMillan, Sir Halford Mackinder, Sir Haviland Hiley, Sir Philip Nash, Mr. Procter, Sir Charles Hollworth, Sir Arthur Balfour, Sir Reginald Tuck, Wing Commander Louis Greig, and Mr. L. E. L. Donne, honorary secretary, New Zealand Association.

An "all-black" luncheon, at which the new Governor-General of New Zealand and the new High Commissioner for New Zealand will be the guests of honour, will be given by the Royal Empire Society in the Hotel Victoria next Tuesday.

ALLEGED THEFTS OF LIBRARY BOOKS

DYING DEFENDANT RELEASED

At the Marylebone Police Court yesterday CHARLES EDWARD TARRANT, 46, clerk, of Priory-road, Hornsey, and BERTRAM HARTMAN, 50, bookseller, of Petherton-road, Stoke Newington, appeared, on remand, charged with being concerned together in stealing and receiving books from Boots' Booklovers' Library. Tarrant was also charged on a Bow-street warrant with obtaining £60 by false pretences from Charles Douglas Simpson, at 9, Gray's Inn-square, W.C., with intent to defraud. The accused were originally charged with conspiracy with Edward K. W. Denton, a librarian, of Station-road, Kensal Rise, but Denton was discharged recently, and the conspiracy charge was dropped.

The case was brought before the Court first of all in July last year. Yesterday Hartman was carried into Court in a collapsed condition, and Mr. Coleman, the solicitor defending, said that he was suffering from asthma, bronchitis, and cardiac debility, and was in a dying condition. His doctor had ordered him not to attend the Court, but he had come to face the charge against him. The prosecution had been going on for a very long time, and no doubt it had tended to aggravate his condition.

Mr. Garland, counsel prosecuting, agreed that Hartman was in a terrible state of health, and said that, having regard to that, he was prepared to withdraw the charge against him if the magistrate would accede to it.

The MAGISTRATE said he felt very sorry indeed for Hartman, and he would discharge him as suggested by counsel. Hartman was then carried from the Court.

Dealing with the case of Tarrant, Detective-sergeant King said that he obtained the £60 (the subject of the second charge) by raising a bill of sale on furniture which did not belong to him. He pleaded "Guilty" to that charge, and desired that three other similar cases should be taken into account.

Mr. HAY HALKETT sentenced Tarrant to six months' imprisonment with hard labour on each charge, the terms to run concurrently.

FERRY BOATS IN COLLISION

The Woodside steamer Hinderton, which left the Birkenhead stage shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, ran into a thick fog, and, apparently carried off her course, she struck the counter of the Wallasey ferry steamer Marlowe, which was coaling off Seacombe stage. The Hinderton sheered off, and in trying to regain her course crashed bow-on into the ferry steamer Wallasey, which was leaving Seacombe stage with 30 passengers. The Wallasey was struck amidships on the port side. The steel girder along her side was ripped off, the woodwork splintered, and one of her plates stove in. The Hinderton returned to Birkenhead with her bows battered above the water-line, but was able to resume service for the time being with the Wallasey, but was later taken off for repairs.

IMPERIAL SERVICE COLLEGE

At the Army Examination in November the following pupils of the Imperial Service College (Windsor) passed into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—R. G. Hyde, G. P. Gofton-Salmond, P. de Robeck, W. H. Hyde (King's Cadetship), F. H. B. Webster, A. F. Stewart. Royal Air Force College, Cranwell:—L. N. Elsner, D. McD. Fenton, D. H. D. Gillan.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE CHANGE

Mr. G. H. Gater, education officer to the London County Council, on taking office as president of the Association of Directors and Secretaries for Education at the annual meeting of the association at the Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-lane, E.C., yesterday, gave an address on "The Raising of the School-Leaving Age."

He urged that if the school-leaving age was to be raised on April 1, 1931, the Education (School Attendance) Bill should be approved by Parliament at the earliest possible date. All of them had deplored the results of a school-leaving age of 14. The Bill, if passed, would give children a further year of preparation and guidance for their life's work, a year of greater potential value than those which had gone before, because physically and mentally they would be more capable of profiting from it. An immense responsibility rested on the teaching staffs to secure for the children the maximum possible benefit.

A careful survey of existing accommodation was required, and the estimate of additional accommodation needed must be formed after taking into account the future demands of reorganization, the result of a low birth-rate during the War years, of a high birth-rate in the years immediately following the War, and a declining birth-rate since 1920. In London there were at present 80,000 empty places in the schools and the new age group of children was estimated at 50,000. Taking the area as a whole this was ample accommodation. Unfortunately the distribution of empty spaces was uneven.

The number of children on the roll in London in 1929 was 620,000. After allowing for the fall in number owing to birth-rate and migration, and the rise owing to the raising of the school-leaving age, it was estimated that on April 1, 1932, the net addition to the school roll of 1929 would be not more than 17,000. The increase would remain practically constant in 1933 and 1934. It was estimated that the school roll in 1935 would be 11,000 less than in 1929, and in 1936 it would be 37,000 less. These figures showed that in large measure the need for additional places was temporary to cover the peak years from 1932 to 1935. He estimated that in London 10,000 additional places would be required in 1932, but in all probability not more than 5,000 of these would be permanently needed.

CASE FOR REORGANIZATION

The raising of the school-leaving age strengthened the case for reorganization, but reorganization generally would not be completed on April 1, 1931, or even on April 1, 1932. While he agreed with the Board of Education that reorganization was urgent, he hoped that it would be carried out in a careful and thorough manner. In London the estimate of additional class teachers required, provided that staffing regulations remained as at present, and taking no account of additional handicraft and domestic economy teachers, was 650 not later than April 1, 1932, and 900 not later than April 1, 1934, of which half would be men. If that was an accurate estimate, the requirements of the country as a whole would probably be 5,000 to 6,000. In England and Wales there were 108 training colleges with approximately 5,500 men and 12,000 women students, giving an annual output of 6,700 teachers. To supply the additional teachers required for the whole country would mean nearly doubling the output. He believed that a national appeal for teachers, backed by the Board of Education and the local education authorities, would augment the number of applicants, but such an appeal could not fairly be made until the Bill was approved by Parliament, and a definite prospect of employment could be held out by local education authorities to additional entrants to training colleges.

As to the effect on the system of part-time education, several day continuation schools would be very heavily hit and some would experience such a fall in numbers that unless some new field of work could be devised for them, their continued existence would not be justified. The disappearance or weakening of the voluntary day continuation schools would be a national loss and he hoped that their difficulties would be appreciated and that an effort would be made to assist them.

The improved relationship of education and industry raised the most lively hopes for the future development of technical education. The estimated number of juveniles under 18 who would be available for employment in the years 1930-34 was as follows:—1930, 2,110,000; 1931, 1,727,000; 1932, 1,531,000; 1933, 1,402,000; 1934, 1,312,000. This tremendous drop in numbers, with its reactions on the organization of industry, would be bound to influence the attitude of employers to education. There was also the question of a higher wage bill. The shortage of juveniles might bring about an improvement of wages and conditions of work which would be welcomed by all educationists. Joint exploration of the position nationally was being undertaken by the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment at the request of the Ministry of Labour. The national consideration of the problem needed to be supplemented by local consideration. Very strenuous efforts would be needed on the side of education and on that of industry to maintain the existing relationship during the years immediately following the raising of the school-leaving age.

CHARITY MATINEE AT THE PALLADIUM

Miss Betty Balfour will open the *matinée* in aid of the Cinematograph Trade Benevolent Fund which is to be held on Sunday afternoon at the Palladium. The contributors to the programme will include Miss Tallulah Bankhead, Mr. Mark Hambourg, Mr. John Stuart, Miss Dorothy Seacombe, Mr. Donald Calthrop, and Messrs. Naughton and Gold.

News in Brief

A Soviet Consulate-General has been established at 58, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Twenty horses were saved from stables adjoining a warehouse which caught fire in Sackville-street, Manchester, yesterday.

Fire broke out early yesterday on the premises of Messrs. Forster and Son, tailors, of Grafton-street, W., but the flames were quickly extinguished.

Mr. W. Lunn, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs, has appointed Mr. H. C. Charleton, M.P., to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Smashing a window at the photographic supply stores of Mr. T. A. Bennett, of Bromley, yesterday, motor bandits stole nine cameras valued at £50.

The reconditioned French liner Paris left Plymouth yesterday for New York on her first trip since the fire which caused great damage to her in the harbour at Havre last summer.

Mrs. Frances Dunkley, of Creaton, Northamptonshire, who celebrated the 92nd anniversary of her birth yesterday, has completed 70 years as organist at Creaton Congregational Church.

The winter edition of the *Highways Guide* contains, in addition to a time-table of long-distance motor-coach services in Great Britain, a list of events for 1930 at a number of holiday resorts.

The office of the Board of Trade Surveyors and the Mercantile Marine Office will be transferred from 47, Queen's-square, Belfast, to the Custom House, Belfast, on January 20. The new telephone number will be Belfast 1443.

The Marylebone Magistrate yesterday remanded Alfred Taylor, 22, a labourer, with no fixed home, accused of breaking into the residence of Mrs. Georgina Marie Sibley, at 46, Gloucester-square, W., and stealing jewelry worth £123.

Prayers for the success of the Naval Conference will be offered up in all synagogues to-morrow, and on every Sabbath while the Conference is in session. A special prayer has been prepared by the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz.

The charge against Annie Kelly, 31, a chambermaid, of murdering her newly-born child was reduced by the Tiverton (Devon) magistrates yesterday to one of infanticide, and

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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"REALIZING" OTHER PEOPLE.

By CALLISTHENES.

Not only those interested in literature but those interested in human nature must have read with interest the recently published extracts from the diary of Mary Drew. Almost every entry showed an exceptional gift for estimating the qualities of men and for putting her estimates into accurate and vivid phrases.

One of the best examples was her note on Ruskin after his first visit to see Gladstone at Hawarden: "Dinner went off admirably. Ruskin has a delightful way of realizing you, and always listens to the meanest thing you say."

Ruskin's fame has had many ups and downs since 1878. He does not get so many compliments as he used to, but we have come across no phrase that more inclined us to like him.

How it vexes us when those with whom we speak refuse to realize us! Sometimes when we go into a shop and expect to get personal attention we find that the salesman does not take the trouble to "realize" us. From his manner we know that we are nothing to him but a "customer," a mere unit of the buying public.

He has not got the interest in his job or the mental energy necessary for him to focus his whole attention on us. If he listens it is with an effort. His glance passes continually to the far distance. We feel that to impress upon him our personality and our individual wishes we should have to force our way through thick layers of inattention.

You can have the same experience in many walks of life. We have known people in hospital complain that to the nurse they were nothing but "patients," that she never realized them as individuals at all. Sometimes a politician will chill a supporter not by anything he says but by seeing him only as a constituent, whereas he wanted to be seen as a human being, a personality.

But we hope and believe that in this Store we have a gift for "realizing" our customers. We try to see each of them clearly. Every one of them is to us a personality requiring personal service. That means attention. It means listening with interest to every word that is said, knowing that it is not for us to judge if it is relevant or irrelevant, for whatever a customer says must be relevant. It means taking the eyes off the horizon and setting them keenly on the work in hand.

Thus to realize people needs sympathy, imagination, and vitality. The more a Business is deficient in these qualities the less does it feel the individuality of its customers. This Store, we believe, is rich in these qualities, and that is the explanation of our reputation for personal service.

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ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF FRENCH LIFE

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND MANUSCRIPTS

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

In commemoration of the centenary of its foundation, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has arranged an exhibition at the Galerie Jean Charpentier with the ambitious title of "Cent Ans de Vie Française." No exhibition could illustrate every phase of French life during a period of such intense political, literary, and artistic activity; and the organizers have concentrated on the manifestations of French life with which the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has been most associated.

Such was the genius of François Buloz that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* did not, like so many of its rivals, cease to represent French culture as soon as its original contributors dispersed, and the literary movement in which it had birth lost its impetus. As taste changed towards the middle of the century Buloz added to a list of contributors which already contained such names as Sainte-Beuve, Balzac, Michelet, and Gauthier those of Baudelaire, Taine, Renan, Leconte de Lisle, and Hérédia; and again, as the century drew to a close, Barrès, France, Bourget, Loti, and Madame de Noailles joined his or his successors' ranks. Of the spirit of these and many other illustrious writers the exhibition is full.

The pictures, which fill two-thirds of the catalogue, have been rightly chosen more for their historical interest than for their artistic merit. While it would therefore be unfair to judge them purely as works of art, the reflection is inevitable how seldom during the 19th century a great literary figure collaborated with a great artist in the making of a great picture. Delacroix's portraits of George Sand and Chopin, painted as one composition but afterwards cut up to make two pictures, the brilliant sketch of George Sand's head by the same artist, Ludovic Halévy by Degas, and Manet's drawing of Mr. George Moore at the Café de la Nouvelle Athènes, stand out from the mediocrity of their surroundings; but they are exceptions, and the majority only familiarize us with the appearance of some distinguished figure, or hold our attention by the light they throw on the taste of a period. Girodet Trioson's picture of Chateaubriand nobly brooding among the ruins of Rome, or Madame Récamier in the character of Sappho, by Evariste Fragonard, contain just that curious mixture of a moribund classicism and vigorous romanticism which is so significant of the epoch. Later the sketches of Eugène Lami, or the ponderous canvases of Ary Scheffer, show that romanticism at its height. Alfred de Musset and Delacroix give the rich *décor* of a mid-19th century drawing-room, or some forgotten beauty, pensive beside a rushing waterfall. If the romantic writers were not, according to present standards, always happy in their choice of painters to admire, they themselves possessed considerable talents for the graphic arts. The subsidiary talents of great men are always of interest, and the exhibition contains some striking examples of these *violons d'Ingres*.

Victor Hugo's designs for the stage settings of his plays and other drawing, for instance, show that his capacity for vigorous expression was not confined to literature, while de Musset's sketches contain the same sense of poetry and wit as his plays, and Mérimée's studies after Goya have an elegance like his prose.

Together with completed manuscripts by almost all the great writers of the period are many more casual papers. The notebooks in which Victor Hugo wrote down the first drafts of his poems between a washing bill and the record of an engagement; the first lines of Lamartine's *Harmonies* on pages torn from a cellar-book; Maurice Barrès' copybooks, covered with almost unintelligible notes, are but a few of the documents which the piety of collectors has saved to show masterpieces in the making.

A few relics preserved by their descendants or friends speak of the personal lives of these great men and women. The slipper which had belonged to his godmother, which Musset used as a paper-weight, the Phrygian bonnet made by George Sand for Eugène Delacroix, Alfred de Vigny's monumental inkpot in the Gothic taste, Théophile Gautier's *chibouk* send us back to look at their portraits with a feeling that we know them a little more intimately than before.

REPERTORY THEATRE FOR CARDIFF

PROPOSED PERMANENT COMPANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JAN. 16

A scheme to convert the New Theatre, Cardiff, into a repertory theatre is announced to-night. The scheme provides for the public presentation of plays by a permanent repertory company on five nights a week beginning on Tuesdays, Monday nights being reserved for dress rehearsals. Another proposal is that there should be informal debates and lectures on Sunday evenings on matters relating to the stage. Light refreshments will be served at these gatherings. Associated with Mr. Robert Redford, the owner of the theatre, in these plans are Mr. Murray Carrington and other actors.

The new arrangement will come into operation in the second or third week in February, when the play *The Ware Case* will be produced, and it is proposed later to work in conjunction with the repertory theatres of Birmingham and Liverpool.

THE CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY

The following programmes of the recitals to be given to-day by Mr. Clifford Ball on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park are issued by the *Daily Sketch*:—

12 noon to 12.20 p.m.—"Poor old Joe," "Drink to me only," "Londonderry Air," "Moment Musical" (Schubert), "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

3.0 to 3.20 p.m.—"Alice where art thou?" "Absent" (Metcalfe), "Minuet" (Beethoven), "Hindu Song" (Rimsky Korsakoff), "Come back to Erin."

6.40 to 7.0 p.m.—"Melody in F," "Oh, for the Wings of a Dove," "Love's old Sweet Song," "Minuet and Trio" (Mozart), "Somewhere a voice is calling."

SIR RICHARD TERRY AND "CANNED MUSIC"

SIR RICHARD TERRY, speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Aberdeen Rotary Club, yesterday, said the ability to understand music intelligently was just as general as the capacity to understand books or pictures. We were beginning to realize our potentialities, and the thing that was doing it was the thing that the professors began to fulminate against, and call "canned music." If they excepted the music which was produced from the throat, what other music could they have that was not mechanical? As one who had to do not only with the performance of music but with teaching it, he could say that every true musician welcomed the advent of what was contemptuously called "canned music."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

FOURTH CONCERT AT QUEEN'S HALL

There were two notable performances in the fourth concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society's series given at Queen's Hall last night: Herr Artur Schnabel's playing of Mozart's piano concerto in A (Koechel 488) and the orchestra's, under Mr. Basil Cameron's direction, of Sibelius's fourth symphony. It would be absurd to expatiate on the beauty of Herr Schnabel's playing of Mozart, because he refuses to expatiate. He is merely concerned to be right, to shape every phrase perfectly and to place it in its context. One hears Mozart and is not asked to admire Schnabel. The only adverse comment to be offered on the *ensemble* between pianist and orchestra is that there should not have been so marked a difference between the *tempo* of the opening *ritornello* and the pianist's first statement of the chief theme, and that there were some moments later when Herr Schnabel patterned a theme and the players were a little lax in their reproduction of the pattern.

It was good to hear again Sibelius's fourth symphony, which Sir Henry Wood first introduced to Queen's Hall several years ago. It is not likely ever to become popular, but it should never be forgotten. It is one of the most individual of modern symphonies. Sibelius never, like the classical symphonists, repeats an idea for the sake of making his hearers feel comfortable and at home with his music. One is never at home; one is frequently uncomfortable. Hard sayings are thrown out; some of them seem at first to be mere ejaculations, but every one is really significant and nothing is redundant. Sibelius's themes are of all sorts of shapes and sizes, from terse figures of only a few notes to long, undulating tunes, such as that with which the oboe begins the scherzo. His movements are developed to just the extent necessary to display his thought; then they stop and the ending always comes suddenly. And when it is over the impression is that one has heard a great deal of music, that some of it has been very beautiful, and all has been very strange. Mr. Basil Cameron understood it, and his performance was at once literal and imaginative.

After the symphony and the concerto, the rhythms of Holst's beautifully clamorous Ballet music from *The Perfect Fool* seemed very tightly packed. The programme began with Glinka's overture to *Russlan and Ludmilla* and ended with Strauss's "Don Juan."

UNDERWRITING AT EIGHTY

BIRTHDAY WISHES FOR A MASTER MARINER

An expression of good wishes is to be made to-day to Captain John Povah by members of Lloyd's on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Captain Povah is still an active underwriter attending regularly to business, and he is regarded as one of the authorities in the Overdue Market. He is a master mariner and was one of the founders of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners, and in the past he took a prominent part in preserving all the traditions of the Captains' Room at Lloyd's.

In offering their heartiest good wishes the members express the hope that he will continue to be in his seat at Lloyd's for many years to come. The message is signed by 240 members, including Mr. Percy Hargreaves, the chairman, and Mr. Neville Dixey, the deputy chairman. It is enclosed in a cover bearing the Coat of Arms of Lloyd's and a representation of the Lutine Bell, as it appeared at Lloyd's in the Royal Exchange, with H.M.S. Lutine in the background. The package was sent last night to Captain Povah at his home by registered post.

Captain Povah entered the training ship Worcester in 1863, when 13 years of age, and he passed out with a first-class certificate two years later. During his early sea career he served as a midshipman in Green's frigate-built ships the Lord Warden and Agamemnon, and he afterwards became third officer of the Roxburgh Castle and second and first officer of the Windsor Castle—ships which were the successors of the famous East Indiamen. He obtained his Board of Trade certificate as a master mariner in 1878 and commanded and was a part owner of the Star of Devon, one of the fastest barques of her size then afloat. In 1881, after three years of command, he went to Lloyd's to join his brother, the late Mr. F. G. A. Povah, as an underwriter, and in 1903 he was elected an underwriting member. He has two daughters, who have taken part in the various productions of Lloyd's Dramatic, Operatic, and Musical Society, and he is a popular figure in the Room.

THE VARIETY THEATRES

SIR A. BUTT ON CINEMA COMPETITION

In discussing, at the annual meeting of the Victoria Palace, Limited, held in London yesterday, the decline in the popularity of variety theatres, SIR ALFRED BUTT said that one of the principal causes was the introduction of the talking film and the increasing attendance of the public at cinemas.

The decrease in the profits of the company, he said, was largely due to the fact that very many music-halls throughout the country had ceased to give variety programmes (giving instead either twice-nightly *revues* or pictures). The supply of novelties was also not so great as in the past, because there was not the same demand. Under the present conditions variety artists cannot get the same continuity of work, and, therefore, there was less incentive to create new acts. Many of them, indeed, had drifted into productions and other forms of entertainment.

There had been, too, in the last year much more severe competition by other variety houses in London with greater seating capacity. These houses had adopted a policy of giving very costly programmes to attract the public, but he did not think that this policy had been wholly successful, and there was evidence that it was not likely to continue permanently.

Variety, which had been the staple programme at the Victoria Palace since it was opened, was no longer the same attraction to the public as hitherto. Therefore, Sir Alfred Butt added, if anyone came forward with an offer for the Victoria Palace he would have no hesitation in placing it before the shareholders of the company.

LORD MAYOR AT THE ECCENTRIC CLUB

The Lord Mayor and Sheriff Frank Bowater were the guests of honour at a dinner of the Eccentric Club last night. Mr. GEORGE S. ALLEN was in the chair.

Proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, the CHAIRMAN recalled the long association of the family of Waterlow with City administration. The present Lord Mayor gave England its Treasury notes, and during the time the printing of them had been under his control over 500,000 million had been issued. In conclusion, the chairman announced the election of the Lord Mayor as an honorary life member of the club.

The LORD MAYOR, responding, said that one thing on which he looked back with great pride, not only on his own part but on behalf of those who worked under him at that time, was that during the wonderful record of the production of Treasury notes from 1914 to 1928 not a single pound was lost to the country and only one or two very slight cases of theft arose. During the last five years he had had control of the contract there was no difference divulged by the stocktakings of either the 10s. or £1 notes, though 500,000,000 notes or more were produced within a year. The Lord Mayor then paid a warm tribute to the generosity of the members of the club in supporting benevolent objects.

SHERIFF BOWATER replied to the toast of "The Guests."

ART PERIODICALS

THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION

As might be expected, what the *Burlington Magazine* justly calls the "great" Exhibition of Italian Art takes up a good deal of space in the January art periodicals, though chiefly—owing to publication dates—by way of illustrated anticipations. The *Burlington* itself, however, prints four articles, the result of study at first-hand by experts:—Bronzes, by Mr. M. H. Longhurst; Textiles, by Mr. A. F. Kendrick; Maiolica, by Mr. Bernard Rackham; and Glass, by Mr. Wilfred Buckley. These articles are particularly welcome because they deal authoritatively with the subjects which most visitors to the exhibition may be expected to know least about.

The number opens pleasantly with an article, by Mr. Leo Van Puyvelde, on "Jan van Eyck's Last Work," that is to say, the "Madonna of the Provost of Maelbeke," formerly at Louvain, but now at a dealer's in Berlin. Pleasantly, because what is recorded is the restoration of a great work of art to its primitive splendour. In the second half of the 16th century the picture had ben disastrously "improved," but the German purchaser has had the courage to clean it and remove the overpainting with the layers of varnish. The triptych, reproduced as a frontispiece and in detail, was left unfinished by the artist.

The article of most general interest in the *Connoisseur* is that on "Tudor Wall Paintings at Kelvedon," by Mr. Fred Roe. Thiese paintings, in the form of floral scroll decoration, were discovered in 1928 in a cottage known as The Laurels adjoining the Sun inn—formerly a manor house—in the village of Kelvedon, Essex. The illustrations show a very firm and free style of brush drawing. Over the Tudor fireplace was discovered a black letter inscription from the Genevan Bible, first issued in 1560—the Authorized Version being given to the public in 1611. A "Pulcinella" mask, as used in the Italian Comedy, recently presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum, is described and illustrated by Mr. Charles R. Beard.

The *Studio*, which has simplified its cover and dropped capitals from the titles of its articles, has for a coloured frontispiece "Diana and Actaeon," by Titian, belonging to the Earl of Harewood. Mr. W. H. Wilenski, who discusses the general character of the Italian exhibition, hopes that we shall draw from it light upon the real culture of our age. The new Spain and its exhibitions is the subject of an enthusiastic article by Mr. W. Gaunt, and Mr. G. A. Jellicoe writes intelligently on modern British sculpture, pointing out its architectural bearing. He is, perhaps, just a little insensitive to the fundamental differences between the two arts. The number covers a wide range of subjects.

Apollo, which reproduces the Botticelli "Venus," and several other pictures at Burlington House, in colour, is distinguished by two considered articles on the Italian art exhibition; on the paintings, by Dr. Tancred Borenius, and on the drawings, by Mr. William Gibson. The second article is particularly well thought out, drawing attention to the reasons for the "aloofness from actuality" which distinguishes Italian drawings in general. Mrs. Steuart Erskine continues her account of modern masters at Barcelona, her subject being Zuluaga. Incidentally, this artist has established an art gallery at Zumaya, where the money taken at the door goes to descendants of Goya.

With its January number, *Old Furniture* has changed its title to *The Collector*, thus indicating more precisely what for some time has been its actual range of subjects. In the present number, for instance, there are articles on four portraits by Allan Ramsay in different collections and on the Russian ikons at the Victoria and Albert Museum. As Miss Muriel Clayton says:—"In these days of post-impressionism this exhibition does not seem nearly so startling as it would have done 30 years ago." Furniture is fully dealt with by Miss M. Jourdain, apropos of the collection of Mr. G. C. Stirling.

The weakness of Mr. Max Rittenberg's article on "Brutal Facts about Copy-Writing" in *Commercial Art* is sufficiently indicated by its title. Not that brutal facts are to be avoided but that the consciousness of stating them inevitably distorts the statement. Mr. Rittenberg says some sensible things about advertising, but he forgets that, after all, literary and artistic forms are the cutting edges of efficiency. It is not a matter of choice or "taste"; the "brutal fact" is that the human mind is made so.

The *Architectural Review*, in addition to expected features, contains an article on "The Pirandello Theatre," by Mr. Kineton Parkes. The *Architect and Building News* describes and illustrates a new church at Bath, by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A.; and the New Year number of the *Architects' Journal* contains an illustrated retrospect of 1929, by Professor C. H. Reilly.

OVERSEA MARKETING

LORD H. SCOTT'S SUGGESTION

LORD HERBERT SCOTT, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, speaking on "Work and Play" at the Manchester Luncheon Club on Wednesday, said that this country had taught the world how to work and how to play, and now our pupils were beating us at our own game.

With regard to the planning of the scientific exploitation of a market we had much to learn from our competitors. While it led the world in design and construction, the British motor industry took a very poor second place in the sale of its cars in the oversea market. It was, however gratifying to know that we were now seriously attempting to organize oversea sales on a scientific basis, an effort which would not be assisted if the McKenna duties were removed.

Our battle for world supremacy would have to be fought in the factories and workshops of this country and the markets of the world, and we should look to our schools to teach our young people how to play a winning game. Our educationista appeared to be more concerned with education for life than education for livelihood, whereas the business man thought that until a boy had been enabled to acquire the means to live it was of little use to him to be taught how to live gracefully. We were spending more money on education than any other people, but he questioned whether we were producing a relatively more efficient nation.

He would like to see those industries which did not market their goods through merchants combine to set up an oversea marketing organization to cover the whole industry. As a part of that movement he would like to see each industry or a group of related industries set up their own school of salesmanship. They would attract men of the very best type, who would be pleased to pay fees for a course of training if they were assured that a good career awaited them should they prove suitable. In this way each industry would get for its future employees the specialized training it required, and as the school would be controlled by the industry there would be no wastage, as the number of students accepted would be governed by the number of posts to be filled.

THE SALE ROOM

ETCHINGS AND DRAWINGS

One of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's two sales yesterday consisted of etchings, engravings, &c., from various sources, and totalled about £960. The property of Lieutenant-Colonel John Murray, of 50, Albemarle-street, included eight pencil drawings of fox-hunting by Henry Alken, four of which have proof woodcuts by Williams intended for Apperley's "Life of a Sportsman," and this set brought £58 (Spencer). Three Muirhead Bone etchings, signed, were "The Ballantrae Road," signed proof, which fetched £68; "The Old Court House, Glasgow"—£21 (both bought by Messrs. Colnaghi); and "Old Palace, Culross"—£60 (Macdonnel and Nicholson).

In an adjoining room old Chinese paintmgs, the property of Mr. Martinek, of Shanghai, included a set of three on silk of scenes from the life of General Kuo Tze I (A.D. 697-781). The largest, 148in. by 60in., fetched 65 guineas.

Messrs. Robinson and Fisher's sale on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, included a Persian carpet, dark blue ground, with floral design, 16ft. by 13½ft., which brought 94 guineas (Vigo).

BRITISH MUSIC FOR AMERICAN SOUND FILMS

On behalf of the American film-producing companies which use its sound-recording apparatus, the Western Electric Company have agreed to negotiate with music publishers in this country for a general non-exclusive licence to incorporate British music in American talking films. The object of this move, it is stated, is to ensure the widest possible use being made of good British music in sound films, and to encourage music publishers to use the sound film as a medium for introducing their new tunes to the public.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

MISS HARRIET COHEN

Miss Harriet Cohen began her recital at the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday with Arnold Bax's second Sonata in G major. In form and even sometimes in idiom this sonata owes a good deal to the examples of Liszt's work in B minor. It has, too, something of the same magniloquence, and, since it is far from being empty, that is a not unwelcome quality in a work written when composers seemed afraid to make any grand gesture and incapable of filling out a large form with adequate material. But Bax has not Liszt's sure sense of direction. After nearly every one of the frequent climaxes, the music wanders aimlessly for a while until it is brought back, usually by some Lisztian device, into the path it had left. Miss Cohen played the sonata with an intensity and a secure grasp of its spacious outlines, which are needed to present it truly, and which one does not remember her to have displayed before in the same degree. This intensity of manner was not so advantageous to Mozart's Sonata in C major, where a lighter and more elegant style would have been in keeping with the not very profound sentiment of the music. This severe treatment of it made it sound empty. A group of pieces by Brahms, which included the "Edward" Ballade, showed up a weakness in the pianist's sense of rhythm, which was not evident in the complex Bax or the simple Mozart, but which became most conspicuous in Ravel's "Alborada del Grazioso."

THE SPENCER DYKE QUARTET

Messrs. Spencer Dyke, Tate Gilder, Bernard Shore, and B. Patterson Parker combine to make a real string quartet. They work together well, so that the balance of tone is secure; yet each player retains his own individuality. While, therefore, there are a few obvious faults, such as Mr. Dyke's uncertainty of pitch on the higher notes, their performances have the essential qualities of good chamber music. At the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday they played quartets by Mozart (the last in F major, K. 590), Beethoven (the C major, Opus 59, No. 3), and Debussy. The characteristic styles of the three works were so well presented that it is difficult to say which was best. But we certainly enjoyed most the slow movement of Beethoven's quartet, which is to say that the players made the most of their greatest opportunity, giving us full tone, smooth texture, and flowing rhythm. The slow movement of Debussy's quartet, in which the violist especially distinguished himself, provided the clearest evidence of the quartet's capacity for subtle *nuance* and delicate virtuosity.

MR. AND MRS. YORK BOWEN

A programme of Brahms, diversified by a group of piano solos by Bach, was performed at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday by Mr. York Bowen, the pianist, and his wife, Mrs. Sylvia York Bowen, who is a singer. Brahms's early sonata in F minor has all the seriousness of youth, and Mr. York Bowen might have treated the *andante* a little more lightly as a concession to his hearers. He preferred, however, to remain faithful throughout to Brahms's Teutonism, and gave a broad and massive reading of the work. His style of playing is well suited to big music like this sonata or like the early organ Prelude and Fugue in G minor (not the "Great G minor") of Bach. Mrs. York Bowen sang two groups of *Lieder* and one of *Volkslieder* arrangements with charm and with resources of expression only limited by a measure of inflexibility of voice. Within her limits the performances were polished, as *Lieder* singing should be. The programme as a whole would have been improved by a touch of lightness somewhere; even the folk-songs gave the impression of being too carefully executed.

CONCERTS, &c.

ÆOLIAN HALL.
GERALD COOPER.
CHAMBER CONCERTS, at 8.30.
FRIDAYS, Jan. 17, Feb. 7, 28, Mar. 21.
TUESDAYS, Jan. 28, Feb. 18, Mar. 11, April 1.
GERALD COOPER.
FIRST CONCERT, TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
Quartet in D major .. .. Haydn
Quartet, No. 4 .. .. Bartok
Quartet in C major (Op. 59, No. 3) .. Beethoven
HUNGARIAN STRING QUARTET.
Sub. A. (whole Series), £3 6s. 6d.; £2 4s. 6d.; £1 2s. 6d.
Sub. B. (Concerts 1—4)
Sub. C. (Concerts 5—8) £1 16s.; £1 4s.; 12s.
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Sub. E. (Four Tuesdays)
THE SALE OF SINGLE TICKETS, 10s. 6d., 7s., and 2s. 6d., is NOW UNRESTRICTED.
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WIGMORE HALL. TO-NIGHT, 8.30.
GEORGE CHAVCHAVADZE.
Bluthner Piano. PIANOFORTE RECITAL.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
Second Series of 13 Concerts.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Principal Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.
Conductor:
SIR LANDON RONALD.
Academic Festival Overture .. .. Brahms
Concerto in D (Violin and Orch.) .. Brahms
Symphony No. 5, in E minor .. Tchaikovsky
JOSEPH SZIGETI.
Subscription Tickets for the Thirteen Concerts, £5 5s., £4 5s., £3 5s. Single Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. At Agents, Queen's Hall, and 30, British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, LONDON INSTITUTION (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON). Finsbury-circus, E.C.2.
Mr. W. SUTTON PAGE, O.B.E., B.A., B.D., will deliver TEN PUBLIC LECTURES on
"*SOME HINDU MYTHS*"
on MONDAYS, at 5.30 p.m. beginning 20th January, 1930.
No Tickets are required.

CIRCUSES

AGAIN AT OLYMPIA (*Main Hall*).
BERTRAM W. MILLS' CIRCUS.
LAST 6 DAYS. At 2.30 and 7.30, till Thurs., Jan. 23rd inclusive. Res., Seats, 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Unres., 2s. 4d. BOX OFFICE RIVERSIDE 2727, and all Agencies. Fun Fair 1s. 2d., opens noon.

CRYSTAL PALACE. GRAND CONTINENTAL CIRCUS, Better Than Ever. LAST 2 DAYS. 2.30 and 7.30. Three hours' Thrills and Laughter. All Star Performers. Highly Trained Animals. Popular Prices; Adults 1s. 6d., Children 6d. Reserved 3s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. Children 1s. 10d. and 3s. Box-office, Sydenham 2180.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CARNERA IN WAX. Admission, 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

OLYMPIA, JANUARY 14 to 25. COOKERY AND FOOD EXHIBITION. Famous Chefs will demonstrate. Daily 11 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Admission, 1s. 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s.; Children, 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., children, 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-street. ENGLISH and EGYPTIAN WATER-COLOURS by ROSA CLARKE HALL. Hours 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Free.

THE PASTEL SOCIETY. 31st EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. ROYAL INSTITUTE GALLERIES, 195, Piccadilly, W. 10-5.

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First Exhibition in England of Painting by CERIA. Also Exhibition of Modern English and French Etchings.
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2. Paintings and water-colours by leading Artists. 148, New Bond-street. Admission free.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street. Decorative Work and Stage and Other Designs.

P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co. RECENT ETCHINGS by HENRY STUART BROWN. 144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

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OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable. Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving. Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS.
To-night and Sat., 8.15. Sat., Mat., 2.30.
COX & BOX & H.M.S. PINAFORE.
Next Week, at 8.15. Wed. and Sat., 2.30. THE MIKADO.
Jan. 27, Iolanthe. Jan. 30, Ruddigore.

SCALA THEATRE. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Weber's Opera, "*DER FREISCHÜTZ.*"
Conducted by SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, Bt.
Producer—Humphrey Proctet-Gregg.

STREATHAM HILL THEATRE. (One week only.)
COVENT GARDEN OPERA CO.
BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN. (Streatham 0470.)
Mon. next, Jan. 20, First London Performance in English of Puccini's last opera TURANDOT
Tues., Jan. 21 .. .. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
Matinée, Wed., Jan. 22 .. MADAME BUTTERFLY
Wed. Evg., Jan. 22 .. .. TOSCA
Thurs., Jan. 23 .. .. LA BOHEME
Fri., Jan. 24 .. .. THE MASTERSINGERS
Matinee, Sat., Jan. 25 .. TURANDOT
Sat. Evg., Jan. 25 .. .. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Prices (Inc. tax), Boxes, 31s. 6d., 21s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d.; Circle, 5s. 9d. and 4s. 9d. (Matinées: Boxes, 21s., 14s.; Stalls, 5s. 9d. and 4s. 9d.; Circle, 3s. 6d.)

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinées).

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. LAST WEEKS. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, Wed. and Fri., 2.30.
"*A CUP OF KINDNESS.*"
MARY BROUGH and RALPH LYNN.

APOLLO. 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970.
IVOR NOVELLO
in his two-way Comedy.
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.
LILIAN BRAITHWAITE. VIOLA TREE.
Benita Hume. George Relph. Ben Webster.
Returning to NEW Theatre Jan. 20th.

COMEDY. 2.30 & 8.30. Gerrard 8978.
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SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER. HENRY KENDALL.

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POPULAR PRICES. (LAST TWO WEEKS.)

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TWICE DAILY, 2.30 and 8.15. POPULAR PRICES.

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ADA MAY IVY TRESMAND
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MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2.30.

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Every Afternoon, at 2. Every Evening, at 7.45.
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MATHESON LANG
in
"*JEW SÜSS.*"
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EMBASSY. Swiss Cottage. (Primrose 2211.)
"*THROUGH THE VEIL.*"
Nightly, at 8. Matinée Saturday, at 2.30.

EVERYMAN. EVGS., 8.30. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
"*ILLUSION.*"
"EXQUISITELY ACTED."—*Morning Post.*

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
EVENINGS, 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Frank Lawton, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues., Fri., 2.30.
"*LOVE LIES.*"
LAST 2 DAYS. Final Perf., Sat., Jan. 18. Wed., Jan. 22, at 8 p.m. First Performance, DARLING, I LOVE YOU. A New Musical Play.

GARRICK. Last 2 Days. Mats. only, 2.30.
PEGGY O'NEIL in
"*PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING.*"
LAST 2 DAYS. EVENINGS ONLY, at 8.30.
AUBREY SMITH and PEGGY O'NEIL in
"*THE BACHELOR FATHER.*"

GLOBE. (Ger. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
"*CANARIES SOMETIMES SING.*"
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE. YVONNE ARNAUD

Imperial and Foreign News

THE LEAGUE COUNCIL

CLOSE OF SESSION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 16

The 58th session of the Council of the League of Nations came to an end at noon to-day—the 10th anniversary of the Council's first meeting. The occasion was appropriately marked by short speeches by the president, M. Zaleski (Polish Foreign Minister) and Señor Quiñones de León (Spain), *doyen* of the Council, recalling the progress made by the League in the 10 years of its existence and the change in public opinion which had taken place in respect of the settlement of international disputes. A telegram was received from M. Paul Hymans (Belgium), another original member of the Council.

M. Zaleski reminded the Council that its first meeting was held at a time when a feeling of insecurity prevailed everywhere, when there were sombre apprehensions and doubts amounting almost to despair. The hope and faith of the few at that period had not been in vain. The number who believed that the League's work on behalf of peace would prove unavailing was constantly diminishing. The League realized that peace must be organized step by step, during which time the will of the nations to peace had to be systematically strengthened by persistent effort. The profound change in men's minds and hearts which had already come about through the beneficent influence of the League was the surest guarantee for peace.

Señor Quiñones de León recalled the fact that among others present at the first Council was Lord Curzon, "whose great experience gave to his support of the programme of international collaboration a promise of certain success." The League of Nations had grown from a great idea into a great reality. It would see its strength develop until it could assure the reign of lasting peace.

In the business which followed, the Council decided to seek the advisory opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice on certain questions concerning the interpretation of the Greco-Bulgarian Emigration Convention. It also gave authority to the Secretary-General to distribute among the parties immediately interested as soon as it is available the text of the draft convention now being prepared concerning changes proposed in the legal margin of the navigable portions of the Danube.

It was decided to postpone until the next session of the Council in May the appointment of a special body of experts to make inquiry in the East concerning the traffic in women and children. The Secretary-General, in his report on this matter, which he presented to-day, suggested that, in view of the fact that the funds for the inquiry are coming from American sources, and that two Americans rendered such valuable services on the previous inquiry, the new special body should include those two gentlemen. The report also recalled the fact that the Council sub-committee had recommended that one at least of the three travelling commissioners shall be a woman.

M. Briand left for Paris this afternoon. The other members of the Council, including the Italian delegate, Signor Grandi, who is *en route* for the Naval Conference in London, left this evening. With Signor Grandi's departure the police activities here will return to normal.

GROUPING OF FRENCH AIR LINES

NIGHT FLYING ARRANGEMENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 16

With the issue of the French Air Estimates (a summary of which was published in *The Times* yesterday) the announcement is made that the commercial air lines are to be organized in three main groups under State supervision.

One group will connect with Belgium and Holland, Germany, Poland, Constantinople and Baghdad; another with London, Marseilles and Tunis, Athens, Damascus and, eventually, Egypt and Indo-China; another with North and West Africa, Spain and South America, and through Africa to Madagascar. These groups will include the private companies which have operated the air lines hitherto—the Air Union for the Northern and Central European section, the Air-Asie Compagnie for the Far and Middle East, and the Aéro Postale (formerly Latécoère) for the North African and South American services.

Steady progress is being made in ground organization, especially in provision for night flying and safeguards against fog. On the Paris-London route an electric-magnetic guiding cable which aircraft will be able to follow by means of a special instrument is being laid from Luzarches to Le Bourget. A "wireless beacon" which gives out electro-magnetic rays in a given direction is being installed at Abbeville. This route is now fully equipped with lights at intervals of about 12 miles. The lighting equipments of the Paris-Brussels and Paris-Marseilles lines are nearly complete. The routes from Paris to Bordeaux and Biarritz and from Toulouse to Casablanca are also being equipped for night flying.

COLLECTIVE FARMING IN SOVIET RUSSIA

A FINANCIAL DILEMMA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 15

The Soviet Commissariat of Finance held an urgent meeting at the end of last week, under the chairmanship of Briukhanoff, the Commissar of Finance, to consider the financial crisis which is threatened in connexion with the policy for the development of collective farming.

Briukhanoff and other spokesmen of the Commissariat of Finance explained that the collective farming movement was already embarrassing the Commissariat of Finance, as the data on which taxation had hitherto been based had lost all meaning and the system would have to be radically changed. A great proportion of the more prosperous individual farmers who had formerly paid taxes had now been merged in collective units, and the rigorous policy pursued against the *kulaki* (well-to-do peasants) last year had ruined the majority of the best taxpayers, of whom many had now, as impoverished peasants, managed to be engaged on collective farms.

The conference closed on Sunday without reaching any definite decision beyond a resolution recommending the Commissariat of Finance to work out a new system, which should, however, continue to observe the principle of class distinction and of different scales of taxation for peasants who had given up individual farming, even for those peasants who were engaged on the same collective farm.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE REPRESENTATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JAN. 16

The Federal Cabinet has approved a plan for training selected public service officers as trade representatives abroad. The Cabinet believes that this will be more economical than the employment of high-salaried business men for the purpose. The Markets and Transport Department will conduct the training for this service, which will be known as the Commercial Intelligence Service. The first two appointments will be to Great Britain and the Dutch East Indies.

HAGUE AGREEMENT ON SANCTIONS

SATISFACTION IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 16

The agreement reached between the creditor Powers and Germany on the delicate question of sanctions is accepted here as the maximum that could have been obtained in the circumstances. Although a large section of public opinion would have preferred possibilities of more drastic action in the event of a German default, there is no doubt that the settlement will satisfy the Chamber when it comes up for ratification. It follows the lines of the conversation which took place here between the German Ambassador and M. Tardieu before the meeting at The Hague. In the published comment, M. Tardieu is given full credit for his share in devising the ingenious solution.

In the Press supporting the Government the settlement is held to be adequate. The *Temps* observes that it is as precise and adaptable as is necessary, that it safeguards at the same time the rights of France and the *amour propre* of Germany, and that no misunderstanding is henceforth possible in view of the formal German declaration. The point that is regarded as most satisfactory of all is that the agreement does not require unanimity among the creditor Powers, and that therefore in the event of a default any one Power can take the initiative.

In other quarters doubt is expressed whether the Permanent Court is the competent and suitable body to decide. It is admitted that in the long run the success of the Plan will depend on Germany's good will, but that this factor will be strengthened and not diminished in proportion as the creditors show their determination to be paid.

It is held here that the Powers' declaration constitutes a reversal of the arrangement arrived at in 1924 by M. Herriot after his conversations in England with Mr. MacDonald, in which the right of France to take independent action against Germany was expressly renounced as part of the settlement which was made after the French evacuation of the Ruhr. M. Herriot expressed his displeasure in emphatic terms in the lobbies of the Chamber this afternoon. He described the new agreement as an infringement of Article 430 of the Versailles Treaty (which provides for the re-occupation of the Rhineland by the Allies if Germany refuses to observe her obligations), and announced his intention of raising the matter in the Chamber at the first opportunity.

GERMAN RESERVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 16

The long-sought "sanctions formula," now that it has been found, is received with very mixed feelings here. For one thing, nobody is sure what it means. In some quarters it is taken to mean that any single creditor Power could apply military sanctions upon a pronouncement by the International Court at The Hague that Germany had deliberately "destroyed" the Young Plan. The official German commentary, on the other hand, says that the renewal of the right conferred by the Versailles Treaty in this respect "was strictly refused," and adds that in the hypothetical case in question Germany simply approves the right of the creditor Powers "to regain their freedom of action . . . on the basis of general international law."

The consensus of moderate opinion is that the possibility either of a deliberate German breach of the Young Plan or of a subsequent military reoccupation is so remote that it is not worth while splitting more hairs over the "sanctions formula." This opinion is not universal, however. The Roman Catholic *Germania*, the organ of a party rooted in the Rhineland whose support is essential for the ratification of The Hague legislation, says that, as it reads the formula, economic questions continue, in the last resort, to be linked with military methods. If that is the case, the settlement will not represent "the final liquidation of the War." It says that a clear official interpretation of the formula, which should be put in writing, is necessary to protect Germany from interpretations which she could not admit. As matters stand, it says, the passage of the Young Plan is not certain.

DR. SCHACHT'S POSITION

The campaign against Dr. Schacht continues unabated. The Executive of the Reichstag Socialist Party met to-day to consider the position created by his action at The Hague. Herr Müller, the Chancellor, was present. A *communiqué* issued afterwards said:—

The Executive unanimously decided that parallel Government by the Reichsbank as practised by Dr. Schacht through the misuse of the independent position of this institute cannot be tolerated. The Executive expects the Cabinet on the return of the German delegation from The Hague, to decide how, by alteration of the Reichsbank law, the freedom of the Legislature in regard to the Reichsbank can be adequately ensured.

The Hague correspondent of the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* has questioned Dr. Schacht about his intentions. Dr. Schacht said there was no question of a surrender on his part. If the participation of the Reichsbank in the Bank for International Settlement were enforced by legislation "the Reichsbank would obviously have to submit to such a law. The Reichsbank President as such, however, would have to decide personally whether he would submit to it or not, whether he would stay or go." Dr. Schacht added that he had absolutely no political ambitions.

THE CHEMNITZ RIOTS

ATTACK ON BRITISH-OWNED FACTORY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 16

The factory at Hartmannsdorf, near Chemnitz, at which riots occurred yesterday is British-owned, belonging to Recenia R. Shaerf, Limited, artificial silk finishers, of Bradford.

The official account states that some of the workmen have been on strike lately in defiance of a wages award and were yesterday to be summoned for breach of contract. The local Communist Party organized a demonstration of unemployed, which was attended by about 1,200 persons from surrounding districts, and a procession was formed to march into Chemnitz. On the way the demonstrators passed the Recenia factory buildings which were guarded by 20 policemen. Stones were thrown and attempts were made to scale the factory railings. The police formed a cordon, and their leader was attacked and thrown down. His men freed him and drove their immediate assailants back with their truncheons, but the mass of demonstrators then attacked with palings and stones. The police were hard pressed and, after giving ground, fired on the crowd. Nineteen persons were hit, of whom four have died. Eleven policemen were hurt.

CHINESE CUSTOMS DUTIES

EFFECT OF THE NEW MEASURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 16

The effect of the measure relating to Customs duties is not yet fully understood, and most divergent ideas are expressed as to the increase of duty involved. Estimates vary from 1 per cent. to 50, the latter figure being the more authoritative, but it will be some time before Shanghai reaches the correct answer.

Meanwhile it is clear that at the current rate of exchange it will cost something like $20,000,000 more than last year to meet this year's gold obligations secured on the Customs revenue, and that if the exchange suddenly jumped back to the average of 1929 this deficiency would not occur. To guard against its occurrence the Government is adopting a device which, if the exchange is maintained at the present rate, will ensure the collection of the additional $20,000,000 duties. Goods subject to specific rates represent more than half the total quantity imported, and they will have to bear the whole additional burden, as goods imported at *ad valorem* rates are exempt as being already subjected to duties based on their gold value.

Sir Robert Hart (Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, 1863-1911) in 1900 urged that duties collected in silver should be calculated on the gold value of the imports in order to ensure China's ability to meet the additional gold obligations involved by the imposition of the Boxer indemnities, but the Powers were then in no mood to make concessions to China. The Kemmerer Commission last summer advised the Chinese that, having recovered tariff autonomy, they were in a position to demand payment of the duties based on gold values, and in the critical financial situation arising from the present slump of silver this recommendation has been adopted.

In principle the measure is sound and reasonable, and is now open to criticism only because it is adopted without sufficient warning and at a time when trade is heavily handicapped by internal conditions and in no condition to bear further burden.

*** In the message on the Chinese Customs duties from our Shanghai Correspondent published yesterday, the paragraph referring to the conversion of the specific rates to a gold basis should read:—"In converting the specific rates to a gold basis an approximate average of the rate of exchange for the last quarter of 1929 will be used from February 1 to March 15 and thereafter the average exchange for January, 1929, will be applied."

THE SOUTH CHINA WAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, JAN. 16

The Canton forces are busy consolidating their gains and making efforts to disperse the rebels. Two divisions are moving to Kweilin, in Kwangsi, where most of the defeated Kwangsi forces are concentrated. Lui Woon-yim, the rebel leader, who has rejoined the Nationalists, is cooperating with the leading division at Liuchow. Chang Fat-kwai, the rebel general, is believed to be still in Kwangsi with the remnants of his "Ironsides," but is no longer considered a menace.

An attempt is being made to subdue the faction in Hainan Island, south of Kwantung, which recently turned against Nanking. A fleet of gunboats under Admiral Chan Chak has arrived at Hoihow, the chief port of Hainan, where he is understood to be attempting to negotiate before opening an attack.

FILIPINO CLAIM TO INDEPENDENCE

U.S. SENATE'S INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 15

The Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, under the chairmanship of Senator Bingham, began to-day the hearing of the question of the independence of the Philippines, listening for more than two hours to the case for independence presented by Señor Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives.

"The grant of independence now," said Señor Roxas, "is in keeping with the spirit of the times. Under American leadership, independence was accorded to many nationalities after the world War. . . . England, the great Mother of Nations, is bringing about the complete liberation of Egypt, is undertaking reforms in Ceylon in the line of autonomy, and is preparing to take a transcendental step in India, perhaps in the direction of Dominion status." An independent Philippines would, in his opinion, become "the broadcasting station of those dynamic ideas" of popular government and democracy in that part of the world, and would be "an inspiration to the peoples of the Orient."

The Philippine Independence Commission, of which Señor Roxas is the head, has been in communication with the Philippine Legislature, which has instructed the Commission that the Bill for granting independence to the Islands recently introduced in the Senate by Senator King, of Utah, meets fully and completely the aspirations of the Filipino people. The suggestion of tariff autonomy, introduced as a resolution in the Senate yesterday, was emphatically rejected by Señor Roxas as combining the disadvantages of independence in the matter of economic relations with the United States with the loss of prestige and other disadvantages of the present status. If, he continued, the capacity of the Filipinos to maintain an independent Government were denied on the ground that they could not resist the aggression of a stronger nation, he suggested that there might be a Four-Power Treaty between the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and France guaranteeing the independence of the Philippines.

NEW GERMAN CRUISER

THE KOLN IN COMMISSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 16

The cruiser Köln, the third of that name, was commissioned for service at Wilhelmshaven yesterday. She is the fourth of the five 6,000-ton cruisers which Germany may build under the replacement terms of the Versailles Treaty.

The Köln's engines develop 65,000 h.p., and she has a maximum speed of 32 knots. She carries nine 6in. guns in triple turrets, four lighter guns, and 12 torpedo-tubes in groups of three. The Köln, like her sister ships, combines speed with fighting strength, and this type has attracted much attention in naval circles abroad. The first Köln, a cruiser of 4,350 tons, was sunk by H.M.S. Lion in the Battle of Heligoland in 1914. Her sole survivor, Chief Stoker Neumann, who was wounded and spent 76 hours in the water before he was picked up, attended the ceremony yesterday. The second Köln was completed in 1918, delivered after the Armistice, and sunk at Scapa Flow.

The Reichswehr Minister, Herr Groener, sent a telegram to the captain of the Köln, saying that the ship's name recalled the first heroic cruiser battle of the War. "Such a name carries obligations," he added. "May the crew prove always worthy of it."

*** A photograph of the new cruiser, sent by telegraph, appears on our Picture Page.

Sir George Stanley, the Governor of MADRAS, underwent a minor operation yesterday. He is progressing favourably, but will not be able to undertake any public engagements for a week.—*Reuter.*

VICEROY IN BOMBAY

VISITS TO COTTON MILLS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 16

The Viceroy, Lord Irwin, went straight into the heart of industrial Bombay this morning when he visited the cotton mills at Dadar.

The first halt was made at the Kohinoor mills, which are under the management of a British firm. His Excellency, who was accompanied by the Governor, Sir Frederick Sykes, walked through the various departments and then visited the *chawls* [the lines where the workmen are housed], as well as the institute provided by the company for the welfare of the employees. The Viceregal party next proceeded to Spring mill, managed by an Indian agency, which is said to be the largest mill under one roof in the world. It employs 5,600 workmen on 3,100 looms and 115,000 spindles. Its daily output is about 20 tons of cloth, equivalent in length to 50 miles. The mill *chawls* are provided not only with cheap shops for the benefit of the workers, but with a model crèche for infants.

Those interested in the cotton industry, which even in its present depressed condition is the main source of the city's wealth, are much gratified at Lord Irwin's evident interest in its working conditions. The competition of Japan is becoming more serious every day. It is even stated that it is possible for Japanese firms to buy cotton in Bombay for shipment to Japan, then re-export it to India and sell at a price under-cutting the Indian market. The owners make no secret of the fact that they are hopeful that the Viceroy will hint at the possibility that the Legislature will reconsider the tariff question in the address which he is expected to make to the Assembly on his return to Delhi from Baroda in about a week's time. The owners also welcomed the opportunity which has been given to see the way in which they are improving the living conditions and general welfare of the employees—an improvement which is in flat contradiction of the defamatory statements made by political agitators in their constant efforts to foment industrial unrest.

Lady Irwin spent the morning at the Port Trust's maternity home and infant welfare society. An informal feature of her visit was a walk through the *chawls*, where she had a cheerful word for the tenants. In the afternoon their Excellencies gave a large garden party on the beautiful lawn of the Mahalakshmi racecourse, which is the headquarters of the Western India Turf Club.

BOMBAY, JAN. 16.—It is officially announced that the Viceroy has extended the life of the Legislative Assembly to July 31.—*Reuter.*

CONGRESS RESIGNATIONS IN BENGAL

BY-ELECTIONS FOR COUNCIL FIXED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16

Out of 43 Congress members of the Bengal Legislative Council, 26 have so far sent in their resignation. By-elections for their constituencies have been fixed, with January 29 as the last day for nominations.

The indications are that there will be candidates for all the seats, and these will be men of standing who will add to the authority of the Council. Candidates are being selected by an election board of the newly formed Council Entry Party.

Meanwhile Pandit Motilal Nehru has been in Calcutta with the object of composing the differences between the warring sections of Congressmen led by Mr. Subhas Bose and Mr. Sen Gupta—with what success has not yet been disclosed. In a statement to the Press before leaving Calcutta he admitted that no definite programme of work for independence had been laid before the country, but said it was sufficient to know that the next step would be the celebration with energy of Independence Day on January 26.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" CELEBRATION

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.—Mr. Gandhi, writing in *Young India*, urges that the celebration of Independence Day be observed by making the declaration approved by the Working Committee of Congress at Lahore on January 2, to the effect that *puran swaraj*, or complete independence, is now the Congress policy.

Mr. Gandhi adds that speeches will not be necessary, but it will be better if the declaration is made by whole cities and whole villages, and if all meetings are held at the same time throughout the country. He ends by declaring that in order to enable the Central Office to gauge the strength of the movement and of the Congress organization, it is as necessary to send absolutely accurate accounts of the day's doings in each town and village as to celebrate the day itself.—*Reuter.*

LIBERALS APPEAL FOR HARMONY

MADRAS, Jan. 16.—The National Liberal Federation of India has issued an appeal for harmony and concord.

As we read the situation (says the appeal) the essential condition of success at the Round Table Conference is that there should be the maximum amount of agreement among ourselves in India. If we can secure such an agreement, our representatives at the Round Table Conference will be able to press with every hope of success for complete Dominion status being established, subject to such safeguards and reservations, including the protection of the interests and rights of minorities as might be necessary in the present conditions of India for the period of transition.

We firmly believe that the only rallying cry which can unite Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, the Europeans, the propertied classes, and the labouring classes can be Dominion status, not as a distant goal or ideal, but as an object capable of achievement within the shortest possible limit of time. Those of use who believe in the peaceful evolution of India cannot but deplore that any section of the people of this country should raise the cry of independence and involve our future in turmoil and confusion. Believing that the Labour Government and Lord Irwin are in real earnest in seeking an acceptable solution of the constitutional problem, we should be guilty of utter short-sightedness and lack of statesmanship if we fail to seize the opportunity that has been extended to us.—*Reuter.*

A "RED" WEDDING AT SYDNEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, JAN. 16

A "Red" wedding has just been celebrated in the Communist Hall here between Robert Shayler and Grace Peebles, who signed a "marriage contract" stating that "the form of marriage we recognize is crossing our hands over the emblem of the Communist International, a hammer and sickle on a red flag."

Other clauses of the contract provide that duty to the Communist Party must always be put first and that home life is to be based on real sex equality. If either party to the agreement decides on a separation the other party shall give the matter consideration for at least 14 days, and, after consultation with a witness to the agreement, the decision shall be made binding on both parties. If one party is found guilty of treachery to the Communist movement or to the other party, the union shall be broken forthwith. Provision for children shall be the equal duty of both parents.

THE GENEVA COAL CONFERENCE

PROPOSALS ON HOURS OF WORK

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 16

The Preparatory Technical Conference on conditions of work in the coal-mining industry continued to-day the consideration of the proposals concerning hours of work.

An amendment by the German Government delegation proposed that the time spent in the mine should not exceed 7½ hours a day, but in case the hours of work included breaks for regularly recurring rest amounting to not less than half an hour in all, then the time spent in the mine should be fixed at eight hours.

An amendment by the French Government delegation proposed that the working day in the mines should be fixed at seven hours 45 minutes. However, where by law or by agreement between the employers' and workers' organizations or representatives the time spent in the mine on one or more days in the week worked out at less than seven hours 45 minutes, then the competent authority might authorize that it may be exceeded by not more than one hour per day on the other days of the week, provided that the weekly hours of presence in the mine did not exceed six times 7½ hours.

A complementary amendment by the same delegation proposed that in addition, under certain conditions, overtime amounting to 75 hours per year might be allowed. Such overtime might not exceed one hour on any one day, and the rate of pay for overtime should not be less than 1¼ times the regular rate.

An amendment by the Dutch Government delegation proposed the limitation of the hours of work by stages, first for two years after the coming into force of the Convention a working day of seven hours 45 minutes and a working week of 46¼ hours should be agreed upon, then at the end of two years a working day of 7½ hours and a 45-hour week.

On the other hand the Czechoslovak Government delegation proposed a 7½-hour day, or, if the hours of work included regular breaks amounting to not less than a quarter of an hour in all, then an eight-hour day.

The Employers' group proposed that if by mutual agreement between representatives of the employers and workers a full day were not to be worked on one day of the week or in alternate weeks, then the maximum daily hours to be fixed might be exceeded on the other days by not more than an hour per day, provided that the total hours for the fortnight did not exceed 12 times the daily hours of presence at work to be fixed.

THE UNION PARLIAMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 16

The new Session of Parliament begins to-morrow. The earliest business will be consideration of various agricultural Bills. I understand that the members of the Select Committee on General Hertzog's Native Bills will not be chosen till a fortnight later. The South African Party will consider its attitude to the Bills at a caucus on Monday.

The new Senate meets for the first time to-morrow, a Government majority having taken the place of the South African Party majority which had existed in the Senate since General Hertzog took office in 1924.

The Native Affairs Commission is losing Dr. Loram, one of South Africa's greatest authorities on native matters. Dr. Loram has been recalled to the Natal Education Department, where he will become superintendent in a few months time. The loss to the Commission is severe.

ARAB KINGS TO MEET

"SISTER STATES" OF IRAQ AND NEJD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, JAN. 16

Feisal ibn Hussein, King of Iraq, will shortly meet Ibn Saud, the Wahabi King, in a neutral zone on the Iraq-Nejd frontier, where the two Arab monarchs will confer on "the best measures to adopt to put an end to the activities of malefactors whose raids are liable to disturb the friendly relations existing between the sister States of Iraq and Nejd." This announcement, made this afternoon by the Press Bureau, has caused a great stir, and high hopes are entertained of the result of the conference, which is the direct outcome of Ibn Saud's pursuit and defeat of the rebel Sheikh Feisal ed Dowish and his followers.

In the course of this pursuit Ibn Saud's forces, led by himself, came very close to the Iraq frontier, and the Iraq Government "promptly availed itself of the unique opportunity for the proposed Royal conference." It is understood unofficially that the High Commissioner's good offices helped to bring about the *rapprochement*, which, it is hoped, will lay the foundation of friendly and neighbourly relations between the Arab States.

Iraqi statesmen to-night express appreciation of King Feisal's disregard of the long-standing family feud between Ibn Saud and the Hashimite family, a feud which reached its climax in the Hashimites' loss of the Throne of Hejaz.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF PROHIBITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 16

To-day, the 10th anniversary of the adoption of Prohibition, was made the occasion for the drawing up of moral balance-sheets by "wets," "drys," and "neutrals" throughout the nation. If there was a change in opinions of either "wets" or "drys" from 10 years ago, it was not discernible in the balance-sheets.

At Boston, in the historic Faneuil Hall, there was a meeting of "protest and memorial" for persons killed in the enforcement of Prohibition. The principal speaker was Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, Commander during the War of the 26th (Yankee) Division of the American Expeditionary Forces. The meeting was called by the Liberal Civic League, which has for its avowed purpose the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment.

In the course of his address General Edwards said:—"The loss of over 1,500 human lives and the destruction of thousands of dollars worth of private property that have attended the enforcement of this law demand most serious consideration and reflection of all thoughtful and decent citizens."

DUTCH DESTROYER FOR CURACAO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, JAN. 16

The Dutch destroyer Van Galen will leave for the Dutch West Indian island of Curaçao on Saturday. The departure of the vessel had been fixed for a later date, but certain circumstances have decided the Dutch Government to send the ship as soon as possible.

The *Amsterdam Handelsblad* learns, in this connexion, that the Dutch Government has received several reports from Curaçao which indicate a certain unrest.

*** In June last Venezuelan revolutionaries seized the Governor of Curaçao. The island has several times been used as a base by Venezuelans.

Telegrams in Brief

An official FRENCH report on the year's wine harvest shows that 1,383,831,000 gallons were made, as against 1,285,136,000 gallons in 1928.

Beyond issuing a special postage stamp in honour of the centenary of Captain Sturt, the Governments of VICTORIA and NEW SOUTH WALES have taken no part in the celebrations.

Owing to a defect in the metallic packing of a piston, the Kenilworth Castle, on which the Prince of Wales is a passenger to CAPE TOWN, had to heave to yesterday morning. After a delay of 85 minutes the liner got under way again.—*Reuter.*

Three European passengers, one of whom was a woman, were seriously injured, and 14 others slightly hurt in a railway accident at PORT ELIZABETH yesterday. The mail train from the Rand crashed into a train standing in the station getting up steam.—*Reuter.*

Two men were badly hurt and great damage was done by an explosion followed by fire on board the yacht Minnikoi at MARSEILLES yesterday. The Minnikoi, which is owned by an Indian, Mr. Mody, was formerly Meteor V., and then belonged to the Kaiser William.

M. Lucien Saint, the Resident-General of Morocco, left Paris yesterday for Madrid, *en route* for MOROCCO. He will break his journey at Madrid to discuss with King Alfonso and the Marquès de Estella means of a closer Franco-Spanish cooperation in North Africa.

M. Paul Doumer was re-elected President of the FRENCH Senate yesterday by 177 votes to 18. M. Edouard Moncelle, Deputy for the Department of Moselle, was, on a second ballot, elected Vice-President of the Chamber, receiving 257 votes against 209 cast for M. Cantru.

Mr. Francis Chichester, the New Zealand airman, who left Croydon at 3 a.m. on December 20 in a De Havilland Moth aeroplane for Australia, arrived at Karachi on Tuesday and at CALCUTTA yesterday. Originally Mr. Chichester hoped to make a record flight, but he was delayed by a forced descent near Tripoli, when his machine was damaged.

A LAHORE telegram says:—Sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment was passed yesterday on two Bengalese youths, P. Roy and K. B. Bhattacharya, who were tried on a charge in connexion with the bomb explosion at a *dharamsala* (hostel) at Ramgall in November. The magistrate stated that there was enough evidence to show that the bombs were meant for the Court officers who were conducting the Saunders murder conspiracy case.—*Reuter.*

MR. THOMAS AND CANADIAN WHEAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 16

Mr. A. J. McPhail, the president of the Canadian Wheat Pool, and his colleague, Mr. W. A. McLeod, who are on the way to England to confer with Mr. J. H. Thomas, spent to-day here in conference with Ministers.

Mr. McPhail stated that he and Mr. McLeod were going to London to discuss further with Mr. Thomas some of the matters connected with the importation of Canadian grain which Mr. Thomas had touched upon in the House of Commons after his Canadian visit. They had, however, no suggestions to offer, and were not really quite sure what Mr. Thomas specifically desired to discuss. The pool had no intention of erecting elevators of its own in Great Britain.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN WALL STREET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 16

Wall Street has now developed an unemployment crisis. Ever since the stock market crash in October and November of last year there has hardly been work enough for half the forces of the brokerage houses and banks. After the end of the year, when the stock and bond markets failed to show that recovery of activity which had been expected, financial institutions had to reduce their working forces. It is estimated that 15,000 persons in the Wall Street district are now out of work, and more are being let go every day.

Other Foreign News on following page

The Evening News

(LONDON)

691,320

World's Record Evening *Net* Sale Excluding Sporting Editions

10th January, 1930.

We certify that the average Net Daily Sale of THE EVENING NEWS excluding Sporting Editions and after deducting all unsold and free copies whatsoever for the year ended 31st December, 1929, was 669,824, and for each month of the year 1929 was as follows:—

January	645,345
February	652,580
March	670,181
April	656,475
May	670,125
June	686,282
July	667,048
August	643,922
September ..	679,278
October	685,302
November ..	692,805
December ..	691,320

(Signed) Lever, Honeyman & Co., *Chartered Accountants.*

(Signed) Layton-Bennett, Chiene & Tait, *Chartered Accountants.*

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LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

THE CAPITAL SHIP

FOREIGN POINTS OF VIEW

GATHERING OF THE DELEGATES

The King will travel up from Sandringham on Monday to open the Five-Power Naval Conference on Tuesday. His Majesty will return to Sandringham on Tuesday afternoon.

The American delegates to the Conference reach London to-day. The George Washington is expected to anchor at Plymouth about 7 o'clock this morning. The members of the delegation who, with their secretariat and technical advisers, number about 100, will land about an hour later and travel to London by a special train which is expected to leave Plymouth at 9 o'clock.

The Canadian delegates, Colonel J. L. Ralston (Minister of National Defence), Commodore Walter Hose, R.C.N. (Chief of the Naval Staff), and Major H. W. Brown, arrive at Liverpool to-day in the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Richmond.

M. Briand arrives from Paris to-morrow evening. The French Prime Minister, M. Tardieu, who is at The Hague Conference, leaves Holland to-morrow night and will arrive in London early on Sunday. M. Leygues, Minister of Marine, leaves Paris on Sunday morning, and other members of the French delegation follow in the afternoon. Our Paris Correspondent gives to-day a detailed statement of the considerations which will govern French policy at the Conference.

The suggestion made by Mr. MacDonald at his meeting with journalists at the Foreign Office on Wednesday that the British Government would like to see an agreement by which the battleship would "in due time" disappear altogether has received a "platonic welcome" from naval officials in Tokyo, who consider, however, that the abolition of the battleship is "at present impracticable." In political circles the suggestion has been more warmly received.

ELIMINATION OF THE BATTLESHIP

U.S. ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 16

There has been no official comment on the reports of Mr. MacDonald's interview with foreign journalists, which occupy a great deal of space in all the newspapers to-day. The note of what has been taken to be pessimism as to the outcome of the Conference has excited some remark, but it is remembered that Mr. Stimson, before he sailed, was equally firm in impressing on people the dangers of expecting too much, and that this, too, was the principal feature of President Hoover's statement on the eve of the American delegation's departure for London.

The Prime Minister's references to the desirability of abolishing the battleship are not being taken very seriously in view of the known attitude on this question of the United States and Japan. Mr. Stimson is quoted as having described the battleship as "the infantry of the sea" and equally indispensable. While American opinion is strongly in favour of the continuation of the "holiday," there would be powerful opposition to a reduction in the size of the battleship to below 30,000 tons, and the suggestion of its abolition is assumed to be partly a sop to the agitation of the Left wing of the Labour Party and partly as a somewhat obvious manœuvre to gain bargaining power in the negotiations with Japan and France on the question of the restriction of submarines.

JAPANESE VIEWS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, JAN. 16

The general indications of British naval policy given by Mr. MacDonald at his meeting with journalists at the Foreign Office on Wednesday have been circulated to the Press by the Japanese Foreign Office.

For the time being, attention is absorbed by the British view that the battleship is of doubtful utility and the suggestion that the Government would like to see an agreement by which the battleship would, in due time, disappear altogether from the fleets of the world. Naval officials give the suggestion a platonic welcome. They admit its inherent reasonableness, but consider that its realization at present is impracticable. They point out that existing fleets are formed on naval strategy postulated on battleships as the pivot of naval power. Their abolition would involve changes which cannot be carried out without time and would, if hastily adopted, necessitate costly alterations to cruisers.

Official political circles do not hesitate to proclaim their sympathy. One of the most popular politicians in Japan, who had read the Press reports, said that Mr. MacDonald's attitude was a refreshing change from the prevalent talk of difficulties, and predicted that allusions to the proposal would win the cheers of his constituents when he opened his election campaign next week.

AUSTRALIAN COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JAN. 16

Mr. Fenton, the Australian delegate to the Naval Conference, has telegraphed from London expressing disapproval of Australian comment on the disarmament proposals of the British Cabinet published in this evening's newspapers.

The *Argus*, in a leading article, attributes the proposal for the abolition of the battleship and the submarine to "the strong strain of emotionalism that is Mr. MacDonald's chief characteristic." The newspaper confidently expects that the Conference will not approve the proposal and that "the way will then be clear to a sane and dispassionate consideration of the main problem of how to reduce the present burden of armaments while leaving every country free to adopt a reasonable proportion of the defences upon which it is accustomed to rely. Mr. MacDonald once again protests that he is bearing in mind the extent of Empire seaborne trade and maritime communications, but how can he possibly reconcile this claim with his dangerous policy regarding Egypt and the Suez Canal, the risk that he is taking in India, and his decision to retard the work at Singapore? There is a menace to Australia in every one of them."

BATTLESHIP V. SUBMARINE

FRENCH OPINION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 16

French preparations for the Naval Conference are now complete. M. Briand will leave Paris for London at mid-day on Saturday. M. Tardieu will leave Holland on Saturday night and will arrive in London on Sunday, leaving MM. Chéron and Loucheur at The Hague if necessary. M. Leygues will leave Paris on Sunday morning and will be followed by M. Pietri in the afternoon.

I was given to-day a final summary of the French official point of view. The outline of British policy contains nothing surprising or particularly objectionable to the French. They assume that the demand for the abolition of submarines will not be pressed. If it is, they will refuse to agree to it. They are not unwilling to consider the limitation of submarines within what they think reasonable limits, but their attitude on this point must depend on the form and extent of limitation which is proposed. The French delegates recognize that, so long as submarines are not limited, destroyers, which are the answer to submarines, cannot be greatly reduced in numbers.

But this point they regard as unimportant when the whole field of naval armaments is surveyed. "The way to save money on navies," they say, "is to get rid of capital ships." The battleship is the most expensive naval unit to build and to maintain. In the French view, it is also the most offensive naval weapon. Not only do the French stick to their argument that submarines are by nature defensive; they are inclined to go farther and say that the only real offensive possibilities lie in the capital ship. They are the only ships which can approach strong coast defences, destroy defended towns, oil stores, and harbours, and land troops. The French themselves would await with confidence an attack by 10,000-ton cruisers and destroyers on Brest or Cherbourg or Toulon, but they would think very differently of an attack by a squadron of 15in.-gun battleships. They regard the battleship, with all its faults, as a dangerous instrument of aggression.

INDEPENDENT SECURITY

As regards the wider principles of naval limitation, the French delegates, including those specially identified with the Navy, are going to London with the sincere desire to play a useful part in the movement towards disarmament and pacification so far as they can do so without sacrificing what they consider the vital interests of their country. They hold fast to the argument that Geneva, not London, is the place for final decisions. They are frankly animated by the passion for independent security which has inspired French foreign policy since the War. Their point of view is not difficult to understand. The French people consider themselves to have been the greatest sufferers during the War, which was fought on their soil, and they will not take any chances in defending that soil in the future. They would welcome international guarantees, as they have welcomed international agreements. Failing this, their security depends on themselves, and they are in no mood to trust to psychological rather than material defences.

Any proposal to reduce the present French naval programme touches keenly those who have planned it and are carrying it out. During the War the French armament industry worked exclusively for the land forces, and not a single French warship was built. At the end of the War the French Navy was almost extinct as a modern force. Yet France has the second Colonial Empire in the world. Like Great Britain, she has no wish to extend it, but she means to keep what she has, and she considers it essential that her communications with her Colonies should be protected by her Fleet, and that the Colonies themselves should enjoy and be aware of her protection. "Il faut que la France soit présente." This is a claim with which Great Britain can hardly quarrel.

For the last 10 years French oversea communications have lain open and unprotected. It may be that no armed protection is now necessary, but the Ministry of Marine evidently does not think so. Three years ago new French warships began to make world cruises. The Colonies saw them for a week or two at a time, and then no more for a year. When the new oversea divisions began to be formed, three weeks ago, Great Britain had 250,000 tons of warships in foreign, Colonial, and Dominion waters. The United States, with only the Philippines and a few points in the Pacific to take care of, had 60,000 tons abroad. Holland based 48,000 tons on her oversea possessions, but France, with her very wide Colonial field, had to be content with 36,000 tons outside home waters.

The French, therefore, regard their naval programme as the belated filling of a dangerous gap. They claim British sympathy on the ground that the world interests of the two great Colonial Powers are interdependent. Any movement which deprived France of her Colonies would, they say, inevitably involve the British possessions in their turn.

The Berlin broadcasting station is to relay the speeches of King George and the leaders of the various delegations at the opening of the Naval Conference on Tuesday.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

THE "RED" EXECUTIVE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, JAN. 16

There was much resentful talk but no action in the coalfields to-day. The Miners' Federation has officially dissociated itself from further massed picketing, but there is an informal executive body of "Reds" in the coalfields which has been in charge of the organization of marches and may yet incite a demonstration.

In the meantime the State Government announces that it is ready, if the occasion demands it, for the immediate enrolment of a special constabulary.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JAN. 16

The full High Court has reserved judgment on the appeal brought on January 7 by the New South Wales coalowners and the State Government against Mr. Justice Beeby's Arbitration Court award for the N.S.W. coal industry. It is expected that judgment will be given in a fortnight.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Anglo-French Banking Corporation.
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields.
British Controlled Oilfields.
Cardinal Investment Trust.
Kia-Ora, Limited.
Liebig's Extract of Meat.
London Tin Syndicate.

BRITISH STEAMER RAIDED

OUTRAGE ON THE YANGTZE

OPIUM CARRIED OFF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 16

The Indo-China (British) Company's steamer Tuckwo, while proceeding down the Yangtze from Nanking to Shanghai, was on Wednesday evening boarded by a large party of armed Chinese claiming to be members of the Kiangsu Provincial Government's water police.

The Tuckwo had stopped at the boat station a little below Chinkiang to pick up passengers, when two launches full of Chinese, some in uniform and some in long gowns and all armed, were seen approaching. When within 30 yards of the Tuckwo, they opened fire without warning on the vessel, killing one Chinese passenger, whom they threw overboard, and seriously wounding a Chinese quartermaster. Swarming on board the Tuckwo, they seized the chief officer, who narrowly escaped being shot. They said they had come to arrest two criminals who, they asserted, were on board.

Among the passengers was Mr. Eric Teichman, the Chinese Secretary of the British Legation, who had accompanied Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, from Peking to Nanking as secretary, and was following Sir Miles Lampson to Shanghai. His great knowledge of Chinese proved invaluable. He succeeded in persuading the gang not to fire while they searched the ship.

The alleged police wasted no time in looking for the supposed criminals, but went straight for the fore part of the ship, the Chinese quarters, whence they removed eight bags containing 50lb. of opium. They then visited one or two other parts of the ship, where also they secured opium. They never searched the saloon or the foreign quarters. The gang then re-entered their launches and made off down stream.

Meanwhile another gang ashore kept up a fire on the Tuckwo. Fortunately, no one was hit, but there were some narrow escapes. When the party ashore saw the first gang departing down stream they opened a furious fire on them, but it was too dark to see the effect.

Whether the men who raided the Tuckwo were really police is uncertain, as their story of two criminals on board was evidently a fiction. One possible explanation is that the boarding party and the party ashore were rival gangs who were after smuggled opium. The Tuckwo reached Shanghai without further incident.

Other Chinese news on page 13.

THE DISTRESSED COALFIELDS

FINAL GRANTS FROM LORD MAYOR'S FUND

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The final grants from the Lord Mayor's Fund to the distressed coalfields were yesterday approved at a meeting at the Mansion House of the Central Joint Committee of the fund. Sir Charles Batho was in the chair. To the smaller mining areas final grants were made last October. The grants approved yesterday were:—To South Wales, £95,000; to Durham and Northumberland, £40,000; to Lancashire, £30,000; and to the West Riding, £24,000. These allocations will exhaust the fund, which has now disposed of a total sum of £1,706,677 in grants to districts and in aid of the transfer of miners, particularly youths. The rest of the fund has been used or earmarked for particular purposes, such as supplementary feeding at schools and juvenile unemployment centres, the cultivation of allotments, and school camps. The total of the actual and anticipated allocations is, indeed, in excess of the amount of £1,742,800 contributed to the fund, but bank interest has added a considerable sum to the committee's resources and some of the estimates have been on a scale that may be found in excess of actual requirements.

Including the grants sanctioned yesterday, the sums allocated to the various districts have been:—

	£
South Wales	804,503
Durham and Northumberland ..	456,844
Lancashire	155,812
West Riding	154,784
West Midlands	28,550
East Midlands	15,200
Cumberland	12,750
Gloucester and Somerset ..	11,102
N. Wales	9,535
Cleveland	4,800
Kent	1,000
Assistance of Transfers—	
Ministry of Labour £47,350	
Other Organizations 1,525	
	48,875
Miscellaneous	2,922

In this table grants have been shown as far as possible under the normal home area of the persons benefited, but in some cases the money has not been spent in the area indicated. For example, there is included in the South Wales total a sum of £300 made to the Kensington Council of Social Service towards the cost of a hostel for Welsh boys from the mining areas transferred to London. The £1,000 grant to Kent is to provide assistance to families of miners transferred to that area who receive no help before transfer.

The Central Joint Committee also had under consideration yesterday plans for the provision of school camps and for assistance in the cultivation of allotments in the coming season. School camps are to be financed on much the same lines as those of last year. In conjunction with the Society of Friends allotment schemes are being financed in every distressed area. The society has undertaken responsibility this year for the North Wales, Forest of Dean, and Radstock area allotments, and the fund for all the rest.

COMMANDANT OF THE STAFF COLLEGE

Major-General C. W. Gwynn, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant of the Staff College at Camberley, has been given an extension of the period of his appointment. He completes the ordinary tenure of four years on April 30, and will continue until January, 1931.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT

It is officially announced that the King has approved of the appointment of Colonel G. H. N. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., as Aide-de-Camp to the King.

Colonel Jackson, who entered the Army in 1897, served in South Africa, and in the European War was mentioned in dispatches eight times. He commanded the 7th Infantry Brigade at Tidworth from 1923 to 1927, when he was appointed G.S.O.1 at the Staff College, Camberley.

LORD WAKEFIELD OF HYTHE

Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Bt., who was made a Peer in the New Year's Honours List, has taken the title of Lord Wakefield of Hythe.

THE HAGUE

MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

MIDDLE EUROPEAN PROBLEMS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, JAN. 16

This evening the Conference buildings ring with those light- (or at least lighter-) hearted tones which presage a settlement—some sort of a settlement. Attention has turned from the two outstanding points connected with German Reparations to the non-German Reparations conflict. The precisely defined committees and sub-committees became somewhat intermingled to-day; everybody talked with everybody else, without much ceremony, in a common endeavour to find some means by which the Little Entente could sign the Young Plan Agreement, even if the non-German Reparation issues, complicated by scores of ancient and deep-rooted political antagonisms, could not be settled for ever by the end of this week.

The odds on Saturday as the closing date of the Conference have improved. Enough progress has been made to-day to jeopardize the proposal, popular in the morning, that as there seemed every prospect of the non-German Reparations discussions continuing, with periodical crises, for the next 10 years, at any rate until the next Conference on German Reparations, a Permanent Conference should be founded at The Hague, where the unparalleled suitability of the Binnenhof for such purposes has been admirably proved by the Dutch authorities.

Nobody, even those who took part in to-day's discussions, seems to understand precisely what has happened, but so far as can be gathered the original informal Italo-Hungarian proposal has been adopted and put forward, with slight modifications, by M. Loucheur, as chairman of the non-German Committee, and accepted "in principle" by the Hungarians. It is an open secret that the chairman of the non-German Committee is wont to distinguish half-a-dozen times during a sitting between the delegates of Hungary and "nos amis" of the Little Entente, but apart from this minor disputed point of procedure it is generally admitted that he has worked hard to-day in the interests of a settlement.

THE AGRARIAN CLAIMS

The proposal as it now stands is that the agrarian optant claims should be settled separately. The Hungarians are understood to have offered to reduce still further their last figure of 300,000,000 gold crowns [approximately £12,000,000] for the settlement of the agrarian dispute with all three countries of the Little Entente, on the understanding that the compensation bonds shall be really of substantial worth. The Hungarian Government has no desire, in fact, declares its inability, to act on behalf of the Hapsburgs, the Church, or commercial undertakings, with foreign shareholders, specially railways, in the ceded territory. Such claimants, it argues, must retain their rights to appeal to the Mixed Tribunals if direct settlements cannot be reached.

The agrarian claims could, it is suggested, be settled out of the proposed compensation fund to be established—exactly how has not yet been discussed in detail—in view of the Hungarian offer to pay small annuities after 1943 for "claims other than Reparations." If the big Powers are prepared, in the interests of a final settlement, to forgo their share of Hungarian payments, the fund would benefit. Whether it would suffice to cover the agrarian settlement, or whether there would be anything left over to cover some of the Tribunal awards can hardly be estimated at the moment, and is doubtful. It is suggested that an agreement on procedure should be initialled, and that the contracting parties should be given three, six, or even more months in which to decide whether to ratify it or not.

In that time the size of the fund might be easier to estimate, and the Little Entente countries might be able to see whether the Tribunal awards were going to be too heavy for them or not. The validity of the Hapsburg claims is dependent, for instance, on an interpretation of the text of Article 191 of the Trianon Treaty, which differs in the French and English texts. One text speaks of the private property of the Royal Family of Austria-Hungary, and one of the private property of "members of the Royal Family." This example illustrates the complications of the Hungarian case, and explains why a final settlement is regarded as almost impossible at The Hague. Nevertheless, the progress made on the agrarian claims alone is encouraging, and some kind of a framework agreement enabling the Little Entente to sign the Young Plan is not considered out of the question, although the whole scheme may go up in smoke to-morrow.

GERMAN LOANS

Of the two outstanding points in German Reparations, the French demand for facilities for the mobilization of the first Reparations bond instalment has now been referred to the banking experts. Herr Schätzl, the German Minister of Posts, Herr Stegerwald, Minister of Communications, and Dr. Dorpmüller, the Director-General of the Railway Company, are expected to arrive to-morrow to defend their claims to foreign loans outside the scope of the proposed "gentlemen's agreement," by which Germany would keep clear of the international market until the first Reparations issue is safely placed. The railway company will no doubt argue that, as guarantor of 660,000,000 marks of the Reparation annuities, it must be able to place itself on a sound basis, but the claim of the Post Office, which is quite a flourishing business concern, is not so clear.

There is reason to believe that the mobilization issue will be settled by agreement outside the Protocol, and that the other outstanding point, the "liquidation of the past," may after all be cleared up by separate agreement on liquidated property between Germany and Italy and the British Dominions.

Comment on The Hague Sanctions Agreement appears on page 13.

THE INVALIDS

The Lady Mayoress was last night reported to be progressing favourably.

The condition of Lady Plunket, who underwent an operation on Tuesday, was last night reported to be satisfactory.

Mr. Leo Maxse had a good day yesterday and continues to make slow but steady progress.

THIRD FLIGHT OF R 100

CRUISE IN CLOUD AND FOG

A BELATED RETURN

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

CARDINGTON, JAN. 16

R 100 left here at 9.15 this morning on her third flight, which was to last for four or five hours, but she did not return to Cardington until 8.30 to-night. At one time it seemed as if she must have been forced down over the centre of England, or else was uncertain of her position and was cut off from her base by a wide and impenetrable layer of mist and cloud.

The main purpose of the flight was to run the ship at full speed in order to test the envelope; an experimental system of attachment has been adopted which, if successful, may save as much as four tons in weight in future ships. Major G. F. Scott was in command, and the other officers on board were Squadron-Leader R. S. Booth, the captain of the ship; Captain G. F. Meager, second officer; Flying Officer M. H. Steff, third officer; and Squadron-Leader E. L. Johnston, navigator. Wing-Commander R. B. B. Colmore, who has received general congratulations on his appointment as Director of Airship Development, and Sir Dennistoun Burney, head of the Airship Guarantee Company, which built the ship, were the principal passengers. There were 58 persons on board.

After leaving the mooring tower R 100 cruised above Bedford for a time and then disappeared into the mist. She was expected to return about 3.30 p.m., but when that hour arrived there was no sign of her, nor had she reported her whereabouts. All signals to her had, however, been acknowledged. All that was known was gained from a directional wireless observation made on her signals by Croydon. This plotted her at Stamford at 3 p.m., and the first message from R 100 herself came at 4 p.m., when she estimated her position as five miles north-east of Bedford. This was hopeful, though with the cloud down to 700ft. from the ground and its thickness above unknown it was doubtful if the ship would attempt to descend through it to pick out the mooring tower from the surrounding countryside.

Then, to our surprise, another directional wireless observation placed the ship at Sleaford at 5 p.m., nearly 70 miles north-east of Bedford, but no further signal came from R 100 herself until 6.30, when she announced that she was over Spalding and would be at Cardington about 8 p.m.

THE LANDING

It was not till 8.30, however, that the watchers here were cheered by the sound of the engines of R 100 right overhead, evidently going at full speed. For a time nothing could be seen through the thick cloud; then, by the light of the moon, it was seen that clouds were scudding across the sky at a good speed. Suddenly in a clear patch the airship appeared high in the sky, with her navigation lights appearing and disappearing in the clouds. She was about 1,500ft. up, and her engines were going strongly, but she was hardly moving against the wind. It was obvious that landing was not going to be easy, as only momentary glimpses of the ground could be obtained.

The sky cleared later, and at 10 o'clock R 100 was clearly outlined over the aerodrome. She was hooked on to the mooring mast at 10.2, and was locked home on the mast head 33 minutes later. This is the quickest time yet made for landing an airship. For six hours or more R 100 had been flying over cloud which was anything from 1,000 to 1,500ft. thick, and she came back against a head wind of 40 m.p.h. During the cruise she reached a speed of 81.5 miles an hour, which is stated to be the fastest speed ever reached by an airship.

Sir Dennistoun Burney stated afterwards that an hour after leaving Bedford they lost sight of the ground and only occasionally saw it again until 6 p.m., when they identified their position as over Spalding. "There were times," he said, "when we could not place our position within 30 miles owing to the unexpected strength of wind above the cloud. The sight, however, was magnificent. It was like the most stormy Atlantic Ocean imaginable, photographed as a still picture. About 6 p.m. we all thought that we should have to stay in the air for the night, but a little later came a welcome message from Cardington that the weather was clearing there."

Major Scott explained that the difficulty in fixing their position above the cloud was largely because they had spent hours turning and twisting and manœuvring in circles in the various speed tests, during which it was impossible to keep a check on their drift.

HATRY CASE TRIAL

OPENING FIXED FOR MONDAY

Mr. Justice Avory, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, fixed the trial of Clarence Charles Hatry and his three associates—Edmund Daniels, Albert Edward Tabor, and John Graham Goodfellow Dixon—to begin next Monday.

Mr. H. D. Roome, as soon as Mr. Justice Avory had taken his seat, said that he had been asked on behalf of the Attorney-General to apply whether Monday of next week would be a convenient day to begin the trial of the Hatry case.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—Yes, unless there is any objection.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C.—I appear for one of the defendants, and I am instructed to consent to the application which is being made if your Lordship thinks it right.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson, who appeared with Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., for Hatry, said that they assented to the application.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—Very well, let Monday stand.

Hatry and his co-defendants paid another visit to the Sessions House, Old Bailey, yesterday to consult with their legal advisers, again occupying the Grand Jury room. Hatry, Daniels, and Dixon came from Brixton Prison in taxicabs. Tabor is on bail.

THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded to Dr. J. S. Plaskett, Director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C., Canada, for his valuable observations of stellar radial velocities and the important conclusions derived from them.

Dr. Plaskett has accepted the society's invitation to be the George Darwin lecturer for 1930, and will deliver the lecture at the May meeting of the society.

COST OF LIVING

At January 1 the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 66 per cent. above that of July, 1914; for food alone the percentage was 57. The corresponding figures for both a month ago and a year ago were 67 and 59 respectively. The fall in the percentages since a month ago was mainly due to lower prices for eggs.

REDS' WAR ON RELIGION

SOVIET AND CHURCH TREASURES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 16

According to Communist reports from Moscow January promises to become a "record month of progress on the anti-God front" in regard to the confiscation of Church treasures which began eight years ago.

Leningrad especially, it is said, is vying with Voronezh and Briansk in destroying symbols of religion. This week the Leningrad Soviet passed a resolution for the destruction of all the bells of the famous St. Isaac's Cathedral. The work has begun, but owing to the difficulty of removing the bells whole they are being sawn in pieces. According to an official estimate the Cathedral bells will yield 100 tons of fine copper and a large quantity of silver. The Cathedral itself is being turned into a "great central anti-God museum."

The Presidium of the Leningrad Soviet this week has formally closed the Leningrad Choral Synagogue, situated in Bolshaya Masterskaya Ulitsa, the Lutheran Church in Ulitsa Dekhabristov, the Evangelist Church in Ulitsa Zheliabova, and four other churches in the centre of Leningrad. They are to be converted into offices for anti-God Society clubs. The Soviet has also decided to remove the crosses, railings, and ornaments from churchyards and cemeteries. These, it is estimated, will yield "thousands of tons of cast iron" for Soviet industry.

The authorities yesterday ordered the removal and melting down of all the church bells at Tiflis. The proceeds are to be devoted to the establishment of zoological gardens.

65-TON BELL REMOVED

In a dispatch received by mail our Riga Correspondent writes:—

By order of the Soviet authorities the great bell of the central church in the Troitsko-Sergievsky Monastery, 40 miles from Moscow, was taken down on January 3. This bell weighs 65 tons, its "lip" is about 30in. thick, and it was famed as the biggest bell that had ever been hung. It is entered in the records of the monastery as "the Monarch of Bells, weighing 4,000 poods, cast in 1748 at the command of Empress Elizaveta Petrovna."

It may be mentioned that the Troitsko-Sergievsky bell is not the biggest bell in Russia. The "Tsar Kolokol," the greatest bell ever cast, was three times as heavy as the Troitsko-Sergievsky bell, and weighed 193 tons. The attempt to hang it, however, failed. It fell, and a big piece was broken off. The two pieces remained on the ground as one of the sights of the Kremlin at Moscow, and they are presumably there still. Soon after the "bell campaign" had begun, reports became current that it was an assault on Christendom by the Jews, many of whom occupy high places in the Soviet Government and the Communist Party. To counteract the growth of anti-Semitism and to direct the anti-God campaign against all religions without distinction, the Soviet authorities have begun closing synagogues and mosques on a large scale and have confiscated candlesticks in the synagogues. The rite of circumcision has also been forbidden, and at Petrozavodsk two doctors have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for performing this operation at the request of Jewish parents.

POLAND AND DANZIG

SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE "TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

On November 20, 1926, a special Poland and Free City of Danzig Industrial Number was published with *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*, and with to-day's issue a similar Number is included, which surveys the industrial and commercial progress made in these territories during the last three or four years.

The contributors are well known in Poland and the Free City of Danzig. Among them are Mr. C. S. Dewey, Foreign Member of the Council of the Bank of Poland and Financial Adviser to the Polish Government, who writes on the financial position of the Republic since the issue of the Stabilization Loan, and Colonel H. de Loes, Chairman of the Danzig Harbour Commission, who describes the growth of the trade of the port of Danzig in recent years and the steps which have been taken to cope with the increased traffic. Of special interest also are the articles on Poland's capital resources by Dr. Henryk Gruber, President of the Post Office Savings Bank, and on the State Agricultural Bank by Seweryn Ludkiewicz, its President.

As Poland is essentially an agricultural country several articles are devoted to agriculture and agricultural industries, and the importance of the production of beet-sugar, potato spirit, and potato flour is revealed in the contributions of M. Jan Iwasiewicz, Director of the Union of Polish Sugar Factories, and M. Mieczyslaw Porowski. The mineral resources and metal industries of the country receive adequate attention, M. Stefan Bartoszewicz, Vice-President of the Polish Mineral Oil Producers, writing on the petroleum industry; General Z. Platowski, President of the Potassium Salts Exploitation Company, on the potash industry; M. Zygmunt Rajdecki on coal policy; M. Stanislaw Okolski on engineering; and M. Tadeusz Debicki on the iron and steel industry. There are articles by other Polish experts on the timber, textile, chemical, paper, and cement industries and on the present position of rail, river, and road transport. Mention must also be made of the interesting article by M. T. Nosowicz on the port of Gdynia, which is being constructed on the most up-to-date lines by the Polish Government and is already well known among North European shipowners and shippers.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

U.S. TARIFF

PROPOSED SUGAR INCREASE DEFEATED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 16

To the astonishment alike of the supporters and opponents of an increased duty on sugar, the Senate to-day, by the comfortable majority of 48 to 38, adopted the substitute proposal of Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, retaining the present duty of 1.76c. per pound which a House Bill had raised to 2.40c. The Senate Finance Committee's proposal was for an increase of 25 per cent. on the present duty, bringing it to 2.20c. Defections from the regular Republican ranks on the part of Senators from the Eastern industrial States were responsible for the passage of Senator Harrison's proposal.

These defections indicated, in part, the extent to which every action in the Senate, as in the House of Representatives, is influenced and overshadowed by consideration of the elections in the autumn. In the face of them even the ardent protectionists among those who will have to stand for re-election found difficulty in voting an increase in the tariff on sugar, with its immediate and comprehensive effects on "the poor housewife's budget." It is no secret that many Democrats have been urging Senator Harrison not to press his attack on the increase too hard in the hope that the voting of the increase would provide them with an excellent election slogan:—"Your sugar costs you more."

An ironical feature of the debate was the fact that Great Britain was repeatedly held up to the United States Senate as a shining example of protectionism in connexion with the beet-sugar industry.

POLITICAL NOTES

BUSINESS BEFORE PARLIAMENT

LORDS AND INSURANCE BILL

The third Cabinet meeting of the week was held at Downing-street yesterday morning. Mr. Clynes, Home Secretary, was again absent owing to indisposition, but Mr. Henderson, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was back from Geneva; and thus, for the first time, there was a full representation of the British delegates to the Five-Power Conference. In addition to completing the plans for the conference, the Cabinet has to map out the work for the remaining period of the Session of Parliament, which will begin on Tuesday. Most of the time of the House of Commons up to Easter will be taken up with the remaining stages of the Coal Mines Bill and with the necessary financial business which must be completed before the end of the financial year. A number of other measures have been promised by the Government, including the Bill to amend the Trade Disputes Act, the Factories Bill, a Slum Clearance Bill, and a Bill for the preservation of London squares, but it has not yet been decided in what order they shall be introduced. No date has been fixed for the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill, but it is hoped to begin it during the week after next.

The House of Lords will also reassemble on Tuesday, when the Government will be faced with a serious challenge on the Unemployment Insurance Bill. Lord Salisbury, the Conservative leader, has given notice that when the Committee stage is begun he will move to postpone consideration of the first 19 clauses until the 20th and last clause has been disposed of. On the last clause, he proposes to move an amendment limiting the period during which the measure will operate to the year ending March 31, 1931. It is assumed that if that amendment is carried less objection will be taken to the earlier clauses of the Bill on the ground that the whole position can be reviewed in a year's time, but an amendment having a similar object was resisted by the Government and defeated in the House of Commons. Lord Parmoor has given notice of a motion by which the Committee stage of the Bill will again be taken as the first order on Wednesday before the Road Traffic Bill.

Mr. Baldwin, who is to be installed as Rector of Glasgow University on Monday morning, will return to London during Monday night in order to be present at the opening of the Five-Power Conference. Mr. Baldwin gave an address on Sir Walter Scott last night, and he will be the principal speaker at the Dickens Fellowship Dinner in London on Friday, February 7, the anniversary of Dickens's birthday. On Wednesday, February 5, Mr. Baldwin will make an important speech at a dinner arranged by the 1922 Committee, which will be attended by Conservative members of Parliament and prospective candidates. On Friday, February 14, he will visit Belfast and address the annual meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council.

Lord Templetown has given notice that on Wednesday week he will ask the Government whether, "owing to the serious situation," an early publication may be expected of the report of the Palestine Commission.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	COX AND BOX and H.M.S. PINAFORE	8.15
Scala	DER FREISCHUTZ	8.30

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	2.30 & 8.15
Apollo	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Comedy	THE GHOST TRAIN	2.30 & 8.30
Court	THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA	8.15
Criterion	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.45
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Embassy	THROUGH THE VEIL	8
Everyman	ILLUSION	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	LOVE LIES	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING / THE BACHELOR FATHER	2.30 / 8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.50
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE ROSE AND THE RING	8.30
New	MADAME PLAYS NAP	8.30
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
Rudolf Steiner	MISS JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY	2.30
St. James's	PETER PAN	2
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED	2.30 & 8.15
Scala	BABES IN THE WOOD	2.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Strand	TREASURE ISLAND / THE SPORT OF KINGS	2.15 / 8.15
The Old Vic	A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	8.30
Victoria Palace	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.15
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Masketyne's Theatre		7 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-east or south, light to fresh; fair; mild.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled weather continuing in the West and spreading slowly. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The airship R 100 left Cardington yesterday morning on her third flight, and cruised all day in thick cloud and fog. She was five hours late in returning, and was not moored until after 10 o'clock last night. (p. 14)

Final grants were made yesterday from the Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of the distressed coalfields, which has disposed of a total sum of £1,706,677. (p. 14)

Yorkshire coalowners having supplied the Department of Overseas Trade with fresh evidence that the new coal freight rates of the German State Railways are directed chiefly against British coal, the matter has been referred for investigation to the British Embassy in Berlin. (p. 16)

An organization of colliery owners in the Midlands, with a total annual output of over 10,000,000 tons, has been formed to oppose the Coal Mines Bill. (p. 16)

The opening of the Hatry case at the Central Criminal Court has been fixed for next Monday. (p. 14)

Brighton ratepayers, meeting last night, decided by an emphatic vote to postpone consideration of the Corporation's Parliamentary Bill for three months. (p. 16)

In a speech in Edinburgh yesterday Mr. Baldwin paid a tribute to Sir Walter Scott as "the only Homer who has been vouchsafed to Scotland" and as a man "of character as well-nigh flawless as human character may be." (p. 16)

Mr. Norman Kendal, Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, in evidence before the Licensing Commission yesterday, said the Commissioner suggested that the hours of drinking in London should be made uniform, and that the police should be given greater powers with regard to clubs. (p. 5)

The Princess Elizabeth, a new Canadian Pacific liner, was launched yesterday from the Glasgow yard of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company. (p. 16)

A party of 60 leaves England to-day for New Zealand to join parties from South Africa and Canada for a tour of the Dominion lasting one month. (p. 11)

A letter has been issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury in connexion with the proposals for a memorial to the late Canon Temple Gairdner, of Cairo. (p. 17)

The North-eastern Weald of Kent and a part of the Pilgrims' Way are threatened with disfigurement by electricity masts and cables. (p. 11)

A special Poland and Free City of Danzig Industrial Number is published with to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*. (p. 14)

The special importance to New Zealand of the security of its sea communications was emphasized by Lord Jellicoe yesterday when presiding at a luncheon of the New Zealand Association to Mr. T. M. Wilford, the newly appointed High Commissioner for New Zealand. (p. 11)

Our University Correspondent discusses the correspondence in *The Times* on "Roads to Commerce." (p. 8)

POLITICS

Our Political Correspondent states that no date has been fixed for the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill in the House of Commons, but it is hoped to begin it during the week after next. (p. 1)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The King arrives in London from Sandringham on Monday to open the Naval Conference on the following day. The suggestion that the British Government would like to see an agreement by which the battleship would disappear, "in due time," from the fleets of the world is criticized in Washington and Tokyo, but is not unfavourably viewed in Paris. (p. 14)

A more hopeful spirit towards the outstanding issue of non-German Reparations was evident at The Hague yesterday. General informal conversations took place, and there was some prospect of agreement on a proposal based on a reduction by Hungary of her claims in respect of the agrarian optants. (p. 14)

Out of 43 Congress members of the Bengal Legislative Council, 26 have sent in their resignations. The by-elections for their constituencies have been fixed, and it is very probable that candidates of high public standing will be found for them. (p. 13)

SPORT

The Lingfield January meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 6)

Charlton Athletic beat Queen's Park Rangers in their replayed tie in the Football Association Cup Competition at Shepherd's Bush yesterday by three goals to none ; Doncaster beat Stoke by one goal to nil. (p. 6)

The match between M.C.C. and West Indies at Barbados was left drawn yesterday. (p. 7)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—A Central Argentine Debenture Issue; An Italian Currency Rumour ; The Australian Wool Industry ; The Frankfurter Allgemeine Affair ; Two Argentine Investment Companies ; France's Trade Balance; and the Centenary of a Life Assurance Office. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street money was in comfortable supply and both loan and discount rates declined. The New York exchange was higher, and most of the Continental rates moved in favour of sterling, especially the Swiss and Dutch. The Buenos Aires rate declined, but a recovery occurred in the Rio exchange. Silver rose 1-16d. to 21 7-16d. per oz. (p. 20)

Idle conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. British Funds were firm. Among Home Railway stocks strength was shown by Metropolitan and Underground Electric. Rubber shares were inquired for. Brazilian securities advanced. (p. 19)

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NAVY

From the authoritative, though unofficial, statement which was published yesterday, the public probably knows as much of the naval policy of the Government as it is likely to know before the Conference assembles on Tuesday. It is not very much, or very definite, and will not entirely satisfy the prevailing doubts whether the Government are really going into the Conference with a clear conception either of the irreducible needs of national defence or of the means by which an agreement can be reached for the reduction of naval armaments. Let it be said at once that to express such doubts is not to betray the slightest sign of indifference towards the purpose of the Conference. On the contrary, they are entertained most strongly just by those who are most anxious to see an end put to the old competition, and to see construction reduced within limits that will mean a substantial saving to the taxpayers of the world. In defence of the vagueness and incompleteness of the official information it is urged that it would be unwise for the Government, before the Conference opens, to entrench themselves in any position which, in the light of the discussions that will ensue, they might afterwards see reason to modify. It is claimed also that to give details of facts and figures would lead inevitably to counter-statements of rival facts and figures, and to fresh demands for supplementary information—with the result that the discussions round the Conference table would be prejudiced beforehand by a kind of long-range controversy which, from its very nature, could lead to no useful results. These are considerations entitled to respect. They may even be overwhelming. But clearly the Government cannot have it both ways. The country, though at one with the Government in its anxiety to see a real step towards disarmament, and convinced, like the Government, that the moment is opportune for such a step, can hardly show itself enthusiastic in support of a policy of which its knowledge is only vague and incomplete. In yesterday's statement, for instance, it is emphasized that the Government will bear continually in mind the extent to which the British Empire is dependent on the Navy, on its seaborne trade, and on its communications. But the public can hardly be expected to feel completely reassured on that vital point without much fuller information than has yet been given to it.

On one of the subjects which the Conference will discuss the forecast of the Government's attitude will be widely welcomed, and, as to-day's telegrams show, not in this country alone. We are told that they would like to see an agreement by which the battleship would in due time disappear altogether from the fleets of the world. That, in the circumstances, is an ideal incapable of immediate fulfilment ; in the meantime they hope to see the present holiday from battleship construction extended by prolonging the life of existing battleships until the next revision of naval armaments in 1935 or 1936. They hope further to secure an agreement at once that, when that time comes, the new battleships built to replace those which will then be out of date—if it is still thought necessary to replace them—should be of smaller tonnage and gun power. On this point LORD BRIDGEMAN, speaking at Chelsea on Wednesday, recalled the fact that a proposal much to the same effect was made by the late Government at the Geneva Conference and met with a hopeful reception; he estimated that, if it had been adopted, it would have meant the saving of about £50,000,000 in the period of replacement. Nothing is said of the new limits which the present Government have in view ; but it may be assumed that they will involve at least as great a reduction as those proposed by the late Government, and therefore at least as great a saving to the taxpayer. No doubt the reductions advocated can hardly be as sweeping as both economists and an important section of naval opinion would like to see them. American naval authorities are still wedded to big ship theories, and the British Government are rightly sensitive to the danger of bringing forward too drastic proposals which might wreck all chance of agreement. But after the long years during which, through unrestricted competition, the size and cost of every class of warship have soared continuously upward, an agreement to reverse the process at all would be a very welcome achievement. If at the same time it is agreed to build no more battleships for a term of years, at the end of which time the whole subject will come up for revision, the way will be left open for a further step in the same direction.

It is now contemplated that the agreements to be reached at the Conference should be for a comparatively short period. They will all be open to review in 1935 or 1936, when it is assumed another Conference should be called. This, as LORD BRIDGEMAN also pointed out, makes the whole outlook more promising. It is now a question of settling five naval programmes, covering only a few years, which shall satisfy each of the five Powers concerned that it is securing adequate means for its own defence and will not be endangered by the excessive strength allotted to others. That will be a very delicate and difficult task. But it will be nothing like so delicate or so difficult as it would be to devise permanent formulas, on which all could agree, for the mathematical ratios which the armaments of the five countries should bear to one another for an unlimited period. The argument can now be brought down from the abstract and theoretical to the practical and concrete, and can be discussed, not in the light of hypothetical dangers which may arise in the indefinite future, but in that of the existing situation and the developments that are likely to occur within the next few years. The question which each delegation will have to ask themselves will not be whether they can be content that their fleet should, more or less permanently, bear such and such a proportion to the fleet of some other Power, but whether their country can feel sufficiently secure during the next five or six years if, during that time, both it and the other country agree not to build more than so many ships of stipulated tonnage and power. Obviously the latter question is more likely to find a satisfactory answer than the former, which involves awkward considerations of national prestige and of possible developments in an unpredictable future. Given a reasonable amount of confidence in one another's good will, the delegates should find no really insuperable difficulty in arranging a short-term agreement for the mutual limitation and reduction of actual programmes, however impossible they might find it to reach unanimity if they embarked upon an abstract discussion of parities and ratios.

County Cricket

The interest of the County Championship in the coming cricket season will be seriously affected by the news that Surrey and Middlesex are only to meet each other in "friendly" matches, which are not reckoned in the Championship table. The total number of first-class counties, as every schoolboy knows, is seventeen. Under the system which came into force in 1929 each of them must play twenty-eight matches, and twenty-eight only, against the other competing counties, thus leaving out two counties with which it can have no effective fixture. Last year, for example, Nottinghamshire did not play Essex and Hampshire, Lancashire had no match with Somerset and Essex, and Yorkshire none with Somerset and Gloucestershire. This year the second county missing from the list of Surrey engagements is Hampshire, and next year, as well as this, for some mysterious reason, the Surrey-Middlesex matches, so far as the Championship is concerned, will be meaningless. No wonder MR. P. F. WARNER inveighs (as we recorded yesterday) against what he calls the mechanical device by which the Championship programmes are arranged, as the result of which one of the chief county fixtures—which except for the War has lasted without a break since 1865—is for two years running ruled out of the list of the matches that count. He has announced his intention of asking the Middlesex Committee to bring before the Advisory County Cricket Committee a proposal that the new scheme, from which only Bank Holiday fixtures are at present exempt, should not apply to counties which have met each other for fifty years.

If a change is to be made at all, it would certainly seem fairer and less complicated to hit upon one which applies equally to all the counties concerned. One drawback of the present arrangement is that the choice of the pairs of counties to be eliminated year by year from the list of fixtures of each of the others is apparently left to the discretion of a special committee, instead of being automatically fixed on the principle of a roster. That would settle the different programmes in regular rotation and at equal intervals, so as to avoid the possibility of the same match being robbed of its interest (and possibly of its drawing powers) for two years in succession. Another disadvantage is that in any given year the Championship might be won by a county which had not met during the season the two placed next to it in the final list. The most obvious way out of the difficulty would be to reduce the number of the first-class counties to fifteen. It would then be possible for each to play all the others, instead of only some of them. One method of achieving this result would be to decide by a process of natural selection that the two counties to lose their first-class status should be the pair which had finished the last season before the change at the foot of the Championship Table. On the basis of last season's record, for example—though clearly no change is possible this year—that would involve the self-sacrifice of Worcestershire and Glamorgan, a combination which would have the remarkable political effect of uniting in a common protest the leaders of both wings of HIS MAJESTY'S Opposition. But the present season may tell a different tale, and in any case the idea may be worth considering as a possible solution.

Journalists and Privilege

At Washington a couple of months ago three reporters on the *Washington Times* were sentenced by JUDGE PEYTON GORDON to forty-five days' imprisonment for refusing to answer certain questions. The *Washington Times* had exposed in its columns certain breaches of the prohibition laws, and these journalists, summoned before a grand jury, refused to answer when asked concerning their sources of information. In the language of the bootlegging fraternity they were unwilling to become "stool pigeons." At the beginning of the present year at Johannesburg the *Rand Daily Mail* had drawn attention to the existence of what was alleged to be an illegal lottery. Questioned before a magistrate as to their knowledge of these activities, two reporters were committed to prison for refusing to divulge any information on this subject. In the case of the American journalists the sentence was final; that of eight days passed on their South African fellow-journalists can be renewed for a further period of eight days. In America the reporters did not appeal ; in South Africa there has been talk of the case being taken to a higher Court.

Thus the question has lately arisen in two widely different parts of the world whether a journalist has or should have any special privilege in a Court of law. Since there was no appeal from the decision of JUDGE PEYTON GORDON it may be presumed that, at any rate in the District of Columbia, journalists enjoy no such special privilege. This would seem to be the law throughout the United States—except indeed in Maryland, where a statute of 1876 specially protects journalists in that no journalist can be compelled to disclose in any legal proceeding the source of any news procured by him for his newspaper. The South African Society of Journalists, however, have strongly supported what they regard as an important principle. A journalist who has communications made to him in confidence should, it is said, be entitled to keep such communications secret and need not divulge them in any judicial process, though it is fully admitted that it is the duty of every citizen to do all in his power to assist the authorities in the detection of crime. MR. PIROW, the Minister of Justice, in a speech last Monday, took the view that a distinction could be made between communications on a legal and those on an illegal matter. As to the first a journalist might well be entitled to some privilege, but as to the second it was the duty of journalists to assist in maintaining law and order. It may be objected to this point of view that the distinction between legal and illegal matters would in many cases be impossible to establish without the disclosure of the very communication for which privilege is claimed.

At Washington these matters came before the grand jury, not on indictment, but under their power of inquiring into matters of importance brought to their notice. In Johannesburg the magistrate summoned MESSRS. LOUW and COPE—under the powers given to him by statute—to answer questions in order that the police might secure enough evidence for their investigations. That, it must be remembered, is a procedure which does not exist in English Law as administered to-day. In England no privilege attaches as such to doctors, clergymen, or journalists; but they are not liable to be compelled to answer questions to help in the detection of crime. It would certainly seem right to allow some privilege under this inquisitorial procedure to journalists whose access to information is to the public benefit. It has frequently occurred, for example, that an exposure in the Press has resulted in the discovery of signal abuses and in the punishment of those responsible. To allow the information upon which exposure is based to be extracted under compulsion would fetter this beneficial activity. That is quite a different matter from saying that a journalist when called as a witness in a criminal trial should enjoy special privilege. In English Law a journalist in the witness-box is in exactly the same position as any other citizen. While it allows the Press freedom to acquire information, it ensures at the same time that necessary evidence in a criminal trial cannot be withheld on a plea of the privilege of the Press.

Mr. Baldwin on Scott

As this country has learnt from long and happy experience of its political leaders, it is always worth while to listen when they happen to speak about literature. They have a way of bringing to it a refreshingly large-mindedness which does not come to every commentator. Even when LORD MELBOURNE took the young QUEEN to see *King Lear* and explained to her, since she found it difficult, that it was a rude play suitable to those times—adding that he was glad, however, that she had seen it—his remark, for all its deficiencies, may be held to possess a certain value. MR. ASQUITH once delivered an enthusiastic speech on OMAR KHAYYÁM at a dinner in that sage's honour ; but he made it quite plain that OMAR'S, though a capital subject for an occasional celebration, was not a philosophy for every day. In treating of SCOTT, as he did last night in Edinburgh, MR. BALDWIN had an author on whom he could let himself go more freely. He has been a reader of SCOTT from his boyhood, and so, it may be suspected, have been a good many eminent politicians, either because they owe some of their professional qualities, such as tolerance and courage, to their reading of his works, or because, SCOTT being the best interpreter of his nation to the Southerners, they have found it profitable to study him. MR. BALDWIN could hardly fail to remember SCOTT'S great services in this respect, for they are such as must endear him to every Englishman, whether a politician or not, who would understand his Scot. A pleasant word is "Scot," by the by, seldom dissociated, according to MR. F. S. OLIVER, from a twinkle in the eye, whereas "Briton" is, according to him, impossible, and "Scottish" too formal and historic, while "Scotch," as every one knows, is now unprintable except in faithful texts of SIR WALTER'S novels.

Of those novels which is the finest ? There never was such an author, perhaps, whose best work is more in dispute than SCOTT'S. That alone should speak for his greatness. MR. BALDWIN seems to place five of the novels above the rest, and those five are undeniably excellent ; but there are lovers of SCOTT who would not like to see "Waverley" or "Redgauntlet" set below them ; and there are others who would probably put in a special plea for several not mentioned by MR. BALDWIN. All true readers of SCOTT, however, will agree with him over the desert island test : it is the highest compliment which can be paid to a writer that he should be allowed to accompany us into solitary exile ; the sad thing is that he so seldom does, and that if he is one who has written at length our exceedingly unexilic age finds no leisure for him. And, as he retreats in time, his methods tend to become all the stranger ; his romance less and less congenial ; his power—if he ever had it—of competing with "the great Russians" fainter. It can be well understood that schoolboys in the short intervals between work and play find him too long ; that those who object on principle to nobility of subject pass him by ; and that critics absorbed in style esteem him little. If his full flavour cannot be caught except by those who live largely, the same holds good of most classics. But it is they after all whom we wish to take with us to the desert island, and the fewer fancy allows to accompany our proscription the more agonizing, as all know who have played the game, becomes the choice ; but SCOTT, and certainly the Scottish part of him, will have to be taken on board somehow, whoever else is left behind.

INDIAN LOYALTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter in your issue of January 11 Mr. Sydney L. Pepper rightly asks : "Is not this attitude of loyalty to the British Crown, and desire for the maintenance of the British connexion . . . also the attitude of the majority of the people in British India?"

I have spent a number of years in close contact with the yeomen, peasantry, and workpeople of several British districts in Northern India. Having had the privilege of their confidence, I can unhesitatingly say that the great mass of these primitive but often sturdy peoples have an intense loyalty to the Crown, and feel considerable apprehension at possible changes. Most of them view with amazement the licence allowed to town-bred agitators, who for their part rarely succeed in gaining influence save where agrarian or other grievances are exploited to the full.

If, however, the special dispensation apparently granted of late years to preachers of subversive doctrines is indefinitely continued, the people will sooner or later conclude that law and settled government are on the point of ceasing to function. As was said by them during the last non-cooperation movement : "If a Badshah were Badshah, he would not allow these naked folk (*i.e.*, agitators of no status) to insult him." Indian psychology is such that the abuse of the right of free speech makes loyalist opinion definitely less vocal; it being considered the business of an established Government to defend itself.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

WARIS AMEER ALI, I.C.S., Retired.

Reform Club, Jan. 14.

AMERICAN HISTORY

A NEW CHAIR FOR LONDON

ENDOWMENT COMPLETED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On March 17, 1928, you were so kind as to insert a letter from us announcing the appointment of a committee with a view to raising funds for a Chair of American History at University College, London, and with a view to co-operating with an influential committee which had already been formed in New York, the Hon. John W. Davis being honorary chairman, Major George Haven Putnam executive chairman, Mr. Otto H. Kahn treasurer, and Mr. William H. Baldwin secretary.

The object of the appeal was to raise a capital sum for the endowment of a Chair of American History at University College, London, and for the provision and maintenance of a Library of American History, a necessary adjunct of the Chair. We have great pleasure in announcing that the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Fund of New York have voted to appropriate the sum of $214,500 as an endowment to provide for the salaries of a Professor of American History and assistants at University College, London. Moreover, a further sum of £4,866 14s. 7d. raised in London and New York as the result of the appeal will be available for the Library of American History at University College, London, and the Seminar Library of American History at the Institute of Historical Research.

The Court and Senate of the University of London have accepted this splendid benefaction and have expressed to the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Fund and all who have subscribed to the appeal or worked on its behalf their sincere thanks and satisfaction at the attainment of the end set before the committees.

It remains for us to add our personal expression of thanks. We feel that this benefaction has come at a most opportune moment when the relations between our two great countries are of the happiest character.

Yours very truly,

LOCH, Chairman, Chair of American History Committee.

FREDERICK MACMILLAN, Hon. Treasurer, Chair of American History Committee.

LORD GREY AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your Parliamentary Correspondent refers this morning to Lord Grey's "scathing attack" on Mr. Lloyd George's leadership of the Liberal Party, but the phrase he employs seems to me singularly misleading ; for one characteristic of Lord Grey's speech was its scrupulous abstinence from all mere invective. If it was in any sense a "scathing attack" it was not because of any rhetoric or violence on the part of the speaker, but because a simple, straightforward, and unadorned recital of obvious facts rendered it so.

For the existence of the "Lloyd George Fund" as a personal fund, as to the employment of which Mr. Lloyd George, though repeatedly challenged, has never himself given any explanation, seems to thousands of old-fashioned Liberals wholly inconsistent with the principles they profess, while the instability of his political conduct and the complete uncertainty which exists as to his future purposes have destroyed that sense of confidence without which there can be no great leadership. And, Sir, could Lord Grey, holding the position he does, do a greater service to Liberalism than in temperate but unhesitating language to draw attention to circumstances which seem to be imperilling the very existence of what some of us still hold to be a great cause ? Or rather, perhaps I should ask, could he any longer have avoided the plain duty of speaking as he has done ? There are times and seasons when silence becomes almost dishonesty, and for Lord Grey, with his clear convictions, to have remained dumb to-day would indeed have been to make "the great refusal."

Your obedient servant,

T. E. PAGE.

Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, Jan. 16.

CRIMEAN AND MUTINY VETERANS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The year 1929 saw the passing of 35 veterans of the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. There were six officers and 13 men of the former and 10 officers and six men of the latter. In the one case the average age was 95 and in the other 92. Only four served in both fields.

The roll included the names of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart Seymour and Major-General A. Fitzhugh, who in later years took part in Lord Roberts's famous march on Kandahar. Mr. David Featherby, who died in Australia, was with Sir Colin Campbell's (Lord Clyde's) force at the Relief of Lucknow. Colonel C. A. Porteous, Major F. A. Cubitt, Lieutenant-Colonel M. McPherson Baltye, and Colonel W. H. Unwin (who died in the order named) had the medal and clasp for Lucknow. Mr. George Edmunds, of Hebburn-on-Tyne, was 101 years of age. In October the death was reported of M. Louis Matton near Boulogne. He was 103 and the oldest French war veteran and "received an English decoration during the Crimean War." The honour of having had in its ranks more than one of the veterans attaches to the 21st, The Royal Scots Fusiliers : Captain I. T. Coffin and Mr. H. J. Troutt, of Bath, both served with that regiment before Sebastopol.

The Plymouth Veterans' Association, once so strong in numbers, has now only two living representatives of these "battles long ago." This association sustained a heavy loss by the death last summer of its capable honorary secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Norris, a staunch friend of the veterans. Admiral the Hon. Sir E. Fremantle, who died at the age of 92, a veteran of the second Burmese War (1852), took no part in the campaigns under notice.

It was a long time ago observed that some of the most signal instances of longevity were to be found among those who had passed their early years in the fatigues and privations of active military life. That the tradition goes marching on is shown by the fact that there are known to be living to-day as many as 55 veterans of the Crimea and Mutiny. Yet, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, the first and second in size of the English counties, not a veteran is left. On the other hand, it is still possible for me, living in North London, to visit on the same day three of these old campaigners, whose ages are 91, 92, and 94 respectively. The Royal Hospital, Chelsea, contains survivors of the Mutiny.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. WATERFIELD.

11, Lightcliffe-road, Palmers Green, N.13.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter from your "Victorian" correspondent which you published in *The Times* of January 9 makes me think that it may perhaps interest you to know that the great Italian poet Giacomo Leopardi used often to subscribe his Italian letters to a close relation of mine in English, as follows :—"Your most obedient servant, or friend, or both, or what you like, Leopardi." This resembles the delightful style of your Laurence Sterne and sounds quite unexpected from the grave and sombre turn of mind of the Italian "poet of sorrow."

Your obedient servant,

MALVEZZI DE' MEDICI.

30, Via Giuseppe Giusti, Firenze, Jan. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Dear Sir,—I cannot agree with "Victorian" or Mr. Hutchinson. To me the Editor of the journal which I read daily and from which I extract instruction and pleasure is indeed Dear. When I am abroad, does not the lack of your journal leave a real gap in my life ? Is there anything I miss more than my *Times* ? Why, Sir, it is one of my principal objections to living away from England. Therefore if I sign myself truthfully I write

Yours affectionately,

E. S. CAMPBELL.

Woodgreen, near Salisbury, Jan. 12.

THE DIARY OF MARY DREW

IV.—THE JOYS OF FRIENDSHIP

MUSIC AND CRICKET

The last of the series of extracts from the diary and letters of Mrs. Drew (Mary Gladstone) appears below. A volume of selections is to be published shortly by Messrs. Methuen and Co.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone had many opportunities of enjoying personal acquaintance with the Royal Family ; and Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra) are frequently mentioned in the diary.

1897.—Cannes, March 26.—. . . A few minutes later we were sent for, and stepping out of the lift found Pss. Louise and the Duke of Cumberland at the door. They took us to the room where the Queen was sitting . . . Papa and Mama went straight to the Queen, the former shaking hands and the latter kissing her, and were told by the Prince to sit down by her. . . . Soon I was called up to the Queen and made my deepest curtsey, which somehow brought my lips in touch with my hand, and then took Papa's chair, close to her. . . . I had to 'collect' Papa and Mama, rather a difficult business, so many curtsies and pretty speeches and last words, but all went off really particularly well. Papa pleased with H.M.'s kindness and gentleness of manner, tho' he and I both felt saddened by the look on her face, speaking of the mind less there than of old.

London, Thurs. May 6.—. . . At 12.30 we drove with Pss. Louise to Paddington. She had the cares of Dossie's [Mrs. Drew's daughter, Dorothy] frock being stuffed into my red bag. At Windsor the lovely Royal carriage with white horses and postilion was waiting, and I never saw anything more beautiful than it all looked, in the glory of spring blossoms and sunshine. Luncheon with Household, and I was amused at hearing the following conversation :—LADY-IN-WAITING.—Have you met the Queen ? DOSSIE.—No. LADY-IN-WAITING.—Haven't you ever seen her ? DOSSIE.—Oh yes, but she hasn't seen me ! . . . At three o'clock came the summons. . . . Dossie's 1st curtsey a little disturbed by the Queen's kiss. It was a very pretty picture and Dossie looked like a gleam of sunshine. The Queen put her where she could see her better and asked her nice little . . . questions and gave her a brooch and Dossie thanked her and kissed her hand very nicely. . . . I knelt by them, and it all went off very well. I never saw the Queen look so nice, and her countenance was so tender as she kissed Dossie again.

Among many entries concerning other members of the Royal Family are these :—

1883.—London, Apr. 2.—Parents back from Sandringham, having greatly liked it. Pss. of Wales tucked Mama up in bed. . . .

1894.—London, June 4.—. . . Duke of York came for an hour and was most pleasant. . . . More cab strike, bus, books he is reading, his mother's and sister's music, etc. Then came Emma Cavendish for 5 minutes, and then was announced by Richard, the Prince of Wales. He too was pleasant and much recomd 2 novels, *Barabbas* and *Confessions of a Woman*.

In 1897 the Prince and Princess of Wales drove from Eaton Hall to see Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at Hawarden :—

Hawarden, May 10.—We all walked straight out and up the lawn to Old Castle, the Pss. very anxious about both G[rand] O[ld] P[eople], and hoping her arm was supporting him. When he [Mr. Gladstone] was anxious to persevere up the steep slope, she winked at me and said, 'Remember my bad leg.' She seemed interested in everything, but most specially in the Petz family [dogs] who were deposited with pale pink ribbons under Hill's charge in the flower garden. Luncheon a great success, and after the smoking and signing was over, Webster photographed the G.O.P. with the Prince and Princess. She came upstairs and poked about Mama's room and my sitting room.

TRAVEL AND VISITING

"Typically guide-book" is Mrs. Masterman's just description of Mary Gladstone's diary of her travels with her family in 1866 ; but a letter which she wrote many years later throws light on certain otherwise obscure hints in that record :—

I am rather glad to find my memory so good as to be able to see again in my mind's eye the wonders of Rome. . . . Rome was extraordinarily romantic and lives in my mind as a vivid personal experience. The 3 men we chiefly consorted with—Sir Wm. Richmond (in love with Agnes and she with him), Lord Odo [Russell] in love with me (tho' he pretended), and then Lord Lorne, the most exciting, as I was what would now be called in love with him. The Love duets with Lord Odo, the wonderful rides on the Campagna with Lorne—playing to Liszt and he playing to me. All with an accompaniment of Lord Acton's and Dean Stanley's talks with Papa, and our exciting Dante reading with the latter every morning.

At Ashridge one evening Lord Brownlow at dinner

wondered how far the company would differ as to whom they would choose for the ideal small dinner party [of ten]. Everybody else chose five men and five women, and all were green with envy of my dinner party, which consisted of nine men and one woman—eight Lyttelton brothers, A. J. Balfour, and M. G. [herself].

The choice reflected friendships of long standing, since the Lyttelton brothers were her first cousins, and the other male guest is frequently mentioned on earlier pages of the diary. In 1871 we read of a visit to the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace :—

1871.—June 21.—At 2 we were in our seats, myself being put bet. Mr. Leigh and Mr. Balfour, wh. interested me, for I like to watch their different ways of taking it, the former's face wearing an expression of concentrated attention and unmixed delight, the latter's appreciation so keen and intense as almost amounted to pain.

July 15.—Up to Lords by 11. Very dull. Harrow's first innings 130 and the second only 100 ; over about 2 o'clock, when 'the real business of the day began,' *i.e.*, a luncheon which we ate with the Balfours. A more uproarious meal I never yet assisted at. Mr. Balfour had invited everybody he knocked up against right and left, till the party swelled to a gigantic size. Spencer [Lyttelton] and I were jammed up at the end, 10 others inside, 5 on the box, and others about the wheels and steps of the carriage. Our host was in mad spirits, shouting choruses between acts, hatless, with a handkerchief round his head, hair flying all over the place. We had great fun, and were very sorry when we had done. . . .

AT WHITTINGEHAME

Next month came a visit to Whittingehame :—

Aug. 8.—Drove at lightning speed to Whittingehame, 7 miles, and went straight in to dinner, where we found a big party. . . . With stupendous and unheard of energy we sang glees and Round about the starry throne (*how* I need scarcely remark), and at 11.45 started off on a walk to the garden, guided about in total darkness by the 4 brothers [Balfour], pushed up hills, supported down precipices.

Aug. 9.—Dinner at 8 out of doors—one of those uproarious meals which can only take place in the presence of our host ! . . . Played some Handel trios with Mr. B[alfour] and Mr. R. Strutt on the 'Infernals' [concertinas], also 2 lovely things out of Fidelio. There is an entire room devoted to music here wh. often results in confusion worse confounded.

Aug. 10.—Played 3 hours morning and 2 afternoon, mostly Beethoven's trios for P.F. and 2 vlns. In the slow bits we made a grand effect, but wherever the music went out of a walk there was certain Failure. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Strutt were the performers on the 'infernals.'

Aug. 11.—At 3 off in 2 open carriages to the sea shore for a picnic, 7 miles off. In the brake were Agnes, Nora, and Alice B[alfour], A[rthur] and Gerald [Balfour] and me—sang glees the whole way, great fun. The meal a triumphant success, specially the fire, and afterwards building a sand castle at wh. we all worked like ants, and made the 'Sea look a fool.' It was amusing to see the gravity and earnestness of them all over the designing of it, and their arguments about the fortifications.

Sun., Aug. 13.—Mr. B[alfour] actually down to breakfast before any other brother. Played till Church time at 12, and most of the afternoon till 5, when we went a long stroll till 7.45. After dinner Mr. B[alfour] read prayers and we sung 'Abide with me.' I leading terrified and right down to any depth. Sung some hymns and at 10 we resumed our duets. Played all the Messiah right through, on the whole well, frantically excited in 'Why do the heathen,' and, dreadfully exhausted, finished with 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' perfect. The combination is certainly

good and Mr. B[alfour] plays the Infernal awfully well. Went to bed saturated with sublime music.

Music filled a great place in the diarist's life, and it takes its part in another country-house visit paid some years later.

1882.—Oct. 5.—Since then I have had the strange, rather mad experience of the Tennant circle [at Glen]. I couldn't describe it—it is the maddest, merriest whirl from morn. till night—wonderful quickness, brightness, wit, cleverness—the 4 sisters all so pretty and fascinating in their different ways. Lady Ribblesdale tall, distinguished, and a sort of sunny serenity about her, aged 25. Mrs. Graham Smith, married straight from the schoolroom, small, pretty, clever. . . . She draws with great spirit and dash, plays the violin capitally, sings and is full of ardour and interest over everything in the world, books, politics, art, great men. Then comes Laura, the sharpest little creature, like a needle, delicate and yet able to do everything beautifully, like riding, lawn tennis, playing etc., full of life and fun and up to anything in the world, and yet some 'Weltschmerzen' in her eyes and full of aspiration in her graver moments. . . . She is fair and quite different to look to the others, but very piquante. Lastly comes Margot, aged 18, perhaps the most really pretty and clever of the lot. . . . She sings, draws, plays violin and pianoforte, all with originality and charm.

Mary Gladstone played the pianoforte well enough to receive the signal honour of playing duets with Joachim :—

1870.—London, Feb. 14.— . . . To a tail at Cockburn's. Oh, my winkie, Joachim played. It was marvellous. I was introduced to him and my feelings were nearly too many for me.

1876.—March 19.— . . . Letter from Joachim 'Will Wed. at 4 suit you to play with my accompaniment?' It's to be next week though.

1882.—Mar. 14.—Walked to Sir F. Leighton's for ideal music, Joe [Joachim] and Neruda playing together and Piatti too. Enjoyed it enormously and the surroundings were most impressive. The King and Queen of Fiddlers standing beneath the arch, a background of palms, through wh. tiny dazzling rays of sun pierced and danced. Pictures and pretty people all in picturesque confusion, tapestry and lovely screens with hangings and a gallery with beautiful children gazing down.

Not to Joachim, however, but to another, did she ascribe in later years the greatest musical influence in her life :—

Anything that is appealing in my pianoforte playing, anything that is tender, or wistful, or passionate, is entirely owing to Hubert [Parry] ; it was he who first revealed to me how to express in music the emotions of the human heart. . . . Music is self-revelation, even while it is descriptive of other things—self-revelation ten thousand times more real, ten thousand times more definite than any words.

It was listening to his playing that taught me this. Two things he played that first time I met him as a beautiful boy at Wilton, in all the glow and glory of a first and last love. The Schumann Reverie in F# maj. and the Chopin Prelude in D. . . . It was more than fifty years ago, yet never in this life can I forget the effect on me of his rendering of these two pieces.

Shall I not remember them in another?

Music and pictures are more frequently mentioned in the diaries than games, but two entries are of abiding interest :—

1881, Sept.—Went with Willy and Alfred to Shotwick to see a tennis match between Alf. Renshaw and Richardson, this year and last year's champion lawn tennis players, on the capital Treawney ground. Great fun watching. Renshaw's great stroke, called a Smasher, is a furious beating down of the ball from on high into the enemy's country. Richardson is a beautiful player but usually beaten in the long run by the other. Renshaw far the most attractive and graceful of the two.

1882.—London, Aug. 29.—Off with Alfred [Lyttelton] to Kennington Oval for the 2nd day of the great cricket match Australia v. All England. The former went in, being 38 behind England the day before, the 2 innings having respectively been 67 and 101. Heavy rain fell in night and up till 10 ; it looked very bad. Massie played finely, getting 55 runs, but his fi[e]ld was infectious and the Murdoch got 29 [i]n the whole innings was over for 122. England went in at 3.30 with only 95 to get. Spofforth's bowling the most deadly thing I ever saw ; he got them all out for 77. It was fearfully exciting and never hopeless till the very end, as at any point they were capable of making a stand. Grace got 35 and Alfred a slow and patient 12, but the rest except Ulyett seemed paralysed, and tho' every run was madly cheered by the crowd, when Peate was finally bowled the ground was in an instant covered with an enthusiastic crowd, the air ringing with cheers. Alfred came home with me and dined, a very cosy evening.

(Copyright.)

(Concluded.)

ROAD ACCIDENTS

MANY COLLISIONS IN THE FOG

William Clewerley, 24, a butcher, of Wilsford, Lincs, was killed at Osbournby, on the main Sleaford-Bourne road, yesterday, when his motor-cycle came into collision during the fog with a motor-car.

Stanley Calladine, 28, a motor-cyclist, of Poplar-drive, Pleasley Hill, Notts, crashed into the front of a motor omnibus near Edwinstowe yesterday in the fog, and was killed.

Clifford Ingham, aged four, of Windsor-street, Leeds, was knocked down and killed by a motor-omnibus while crossing the road yesterday.

Four persons were injured in a collision between two motor-cars in the fog last evening at Thornwood, near Epping. One of the cars burst into flames, and the driver, Silvio Mazzarda, of Vine-street, E.C., and Edward Thomas Ward, of Compton-street, W.C., who was with him, were burned, cut, and bruised. They were taken to Epping Cottage Hospital. The driver of the other car, John Harold Edwards, of Sawbridgeworth, and his wife were seriously injured and were taken to Epping Infirmary.

Police-constable Johnson, of Woodstock, was motor-cycling in plain clothes from Henley to Woodstock when he came into collision with a motor-car. He had his legs broken and also received head injuries, and was taken to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Four persons were injured in collision during the fog on the Pickering road on the outskirts of Hull early yesterday. A motor-omnibus and a motor-car came into collision, and while the omnibus was blocking the road another car ran into it. Police-constable G. Robinson, who went down the road to stop approaching traffic, slipped on the icy surface, was run over, and had his collarbone broken. The other injured persons are Alex Potter (fractured knee), Thomas Palmer, the driver of the car (injury to face and legs), and Fred Beaulah, omnibus conductor (cut head).

A motor-omnibus which was taking miners from Beighton Colliery to Sheffield in thick fog yesterday ran into a stationary tramcar, and was then run into by another tramcar. Two miners, Alfred Frost and Fred Ibbotson, and the conductor of the second tramcar, Alfred Eaton, are in hospital suffering from bruises and shock.

While regulating traffic at the Horns, Kennington, yesterday, Police-constable Frederick Polkerd was knocked down by a motor-lorry. He was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, but was not detained.

THE THAMES TIDES

A Thames Conservancy official stated yesterday that reports from nearly all the locks show a fall in the level of the river. No rise had been registered anywhere, and, though there was still flooding in parts of the Thames Valley, it was not likely to increase. The first of two spring tides yesterday passed without danger to Central London. At 2.37 a.m., when the tide was at its maximum, it was some inches below the previous tide level. At high tide in the afternoon the water rose to within 2ft. of the top of the wall along Millbank, near the National Gallery. When tugs and barges passed, water was splashed over on to the pavement, and in some places water came through fissures in the wall.

IRISH INCOME-TAX APPEAL

The Cunard Steamship Company appealed in the High Court, Dublin, yesterday, against an income-tax assessment by the Irish Free State Revenue Commissioners of £10,000 for each year from 1922 to 1926 inclusive, represented by emigrants' fares which had been prepaid in the United States of America. The company argued that in the case of passage-money prepaid in the United States its contract was entirely a matter between the company and the purchaser of the ocean ticket, while the Free State Revenue Commissioners held that the transaction represented the exercise of trade in the Free State. The Special Commissioners held, with the Revenue Commissioners, that the transactions were liable to assessment for income-tax in the Free State. The hearing was adjourned.

MR. BALDWIN AND SCOTT

TRIBUTE TO "HOMER" OF SCOTLAND

EARLY REMINISCENCES

Mr. Baldwin, who has gone to Scotland to be installed as Rector of Glasgow University and who is the guest in Edinburgh of Sir Robert Gilmour, delivered the address as president of the Sir Walter Scott Club at their annual dinner last evening, when he proposed the immortal memory of the great poet and novelist in what he described as "a plain unadorned account of what Sir Walter Scott has meant to one of the millions of those who dwell in that part of Great Britain called England."

To us gathered here, Mr. Baldwin said, Scott is not a mere name, for there is not one of us in whose heart he is not cherished as a close friend. We cannot picture a world without Scott.

Mr. Baldwin recalled the early days of his acquaintance with the novelist's works and told a story of how he perused Scott's novels before he could even read them.

My father and mother, he continued, had loved Scott from their earliest days. On their wedding journey they visited Abbotsford as pilgrims. The first books in the library at home which swam into my ken were the author's edition of the novels with the uniform editions of the poems and prose works. That edition was published a volume at a time at the first of the month and 100 years ago this last New Year's Day appeared the second volume of "Rob Roy." Before I could read them I used to pore over the little steel engraved frontispieces. The picture of "Di Vernon" in her father's arms stirred my romantic heart very much—I will confess to you that she was my first love. The vignette of Dirk Hatteraick breaking Glossin's neck strengthened my faith in the ultimate justice that rules the world.

When I was nine and 10 I was reading several of the novels aloud in the long autumn and winter afternoons to an indulgent aunt, and for months at a time we lived in the world of which we read. "Marmion" and the "Lay" were devoured about the same time, and I would declaim either by heart, or sometimes with a book in my hand, as I tramped the lanes or sat under a hedge to rest. The world of the "Lay," of "Rob Roy," of "Marmion," of "Guy Mannering," and "The Pirate" was that in which so much of my childhood lived and had its being. But I can remember now my consternation and amazement when I found, after my first 48 hours at a private school, that none of my coevals in my new environment had heard of Scott, and being one who liked going his own way with as little friction as possible, I dreamed my own dreams and kept my own counsel.

Such was Scott to me in my earliest days. A household word at home, a gateway which induced my first steps into the world of poetry, history, and romance, the man whose life I knew so much from the lips of my parents before Lockhart and the "Journal" had become the companions of my pilgrimage. But I must beware of talking too much about myself—it is one of the temptations of the age.

After recalling the poems, the minstrels, and novels of Scott, Mr. Baldwin continued :—To have awakened and kept alive in an artificial and too money-loving age "that character of mine which we call romantic," which by transformation can become something so much beyond itself, is even from the severest moral point of view no mean merit. To higher than this few poets can lay claim. But let the critics praise him or let them blame him, it matters not. His reputation will not wane, but will grow with time.

A GREAT EPIC MINSTREL

Therefore, we do well to make much of Walter Scott. He is the only Homer who has been vouchsafed to Scotland—I might almost say to modern Europe. He came at the latest hour that it was possible for a great epic minstrel to be born, and the altered conditions of the world will not admit of another.

Mr. Baldwin reminded them of the break-neck speed at which Scott produced most of his novels, and said, what wonder the little critics seized on the speed of his work to pick holes in obvious errors that would have been corrected in a second, third, or fourth revision.

Recalling more of Scott's works Mr. Baldwin said :—If I had to choose a handful to be my companions in prison or on a desert island, I should unhesitatingly select the Scottish volumes. Give me "Guy Mannering," "The Antiquary," "Old Mortality," "The Heart of Midlothian," and "Rob Roy." I do not forget "Sir Nigel" or the "Fair Maid of Perth" or "Waverley," yet why not make my five into a round half-dozen and throw in "Red-gauntlet."

Mr. Baldwin said that when, many years ago, he sat on a Parliamentary Committee before which the case of the Glasgow boundary extension was being considered, they could imagine with what a sense of almost familiarity he heard witnesses bearing the honoured title Bailie and riveted his gaze on the vast maps with which the walls were hung and traced the spot that Francis and Rashleigh met and the prison where Nicol Jarvie so unexpectedly encountered his fiery cousin from the Highlands.

SERVICE TO SCOTLAND

Scott at one blow, as it were, made Scotland realize herself north and south, east and west, and threw the glamour of romance over her, not only in Scotland but in every civilized country of the world. Who but Scott could have put George IV. in a kilt ? (Laughter.)

In a description of Scott, Mr. Baldwin said :—I see him with pet Marjorie, the choice and beloved child of all time, a man, if God ever made one, a man of genius recognized and indisputable, but withal of character as well nigh flawless as human character may be. There was a wonderful simplicity about him, too, a simplicity that belongs to the man. Most open ; there was no attitudinizing ; ambitious he had and wordly ambition he had, though of no mean kind merely to pile up money for money's sake, or to cut a figure in the fashionable world. The desire to found a family—Scott of Abbotsford—was a desire founded, as Lockhart said, on that ardent feeling for blood and kindred, a feeling which, in its turn, is founded upon some of the truest and deepest instincts in the heart of man.

The industrial revolution was far from him. He was the soul of feudalism in its highest sense. His scheme of society was feudal, alike in its simplicity and its nobility.

Mr. Baldwin concluded : To generation after generation of men, stumbling along in their quest of the ideal, distracted by the noise and confusion of the world and the perpetual strife of tongues, Scott comes like the wind on the heath, blowing away the mists and the miasmas, illuminating the path of honour and courage and wisdom and sweet sanity. Through such souls alone God, stooping, shows sufficient of His light for us in the dark to rise by.

TRAM RAIL ORDERS FOR TEES-SIDE

Orders have been awarded to Tees-side firms for the supply of 10,000 tons of tram rail to the London County Council. The orders, which have been equally divided between Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co. and the Cargo Fleet Iron and Steel Company, are valued approximately at £100,000. The L.M.S. railway has also distributed among local steel-makers orders for railway chairs amounting to over £50,000, and further large rail orders are expected.

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND DIRECT LABOUR

The application of Finsbury Borough Council for sanction to borrow £53,200 to erect baths and wash-houses by direct labour has been refused by the Minister of Health, chiefly on the ground that all the 12 private tenders received were lower than the estimate of the Council's borough engineer. In a letter which was read at a special meeting of the council last night the Minister stated that the scheme comprised work of a technical and special nature, and of considerable magnitude, and was, therefore, in his opinion, one unsuitable for an experiment in direct labour, the organization for which was not yet in being. He would be prepared to sanction a loan only if the work were to be carried out by contract, and he saw no reason at present why the lowest tender should not be accepted. The council, after discussion, agreed to accept the lowest tender, £48,426.

Obituary

GENERAL SIR J. H. WODEHOUSE

AFRICAN AND INDIAN SERVICE

General Sir Josceline Heneage Wodehouse, late Colonel Commandant, R.A., died yesterday at his residence at Farnham, Surrey, at the age of 77.

This distinguished soldier belonged to the family of which Lord Kimberley is the head. His great-uncle, Philip, was Vice-Admiral of the White, and his father, who was a grandson of the first Lord Wodehouse of Kimberley, Vice-Admiral George Wodehouse, fought at Navarino and in the Baltic. Josceline Wodehouse was born on July 17, 1852. His contemporaries at Woolwich, where he gained a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1872, included Herbert Horatio Kitchener and the ill-fated Prince Imperial. The Prince and he served in the same battery, were inseparable companions, and volunteered together for the Zulu War. The personal resemblance between them was striking, and after her bereavement the late Empress Eugénie followed the career of her boy's intimate friend with unflagging interest. After taking part in the final triumph of Ulundi, Wodehouse went to India with his battery, managed to secure a transfer to a horse artillery battery on field service at Kabul, and was present with it at the action of Charasieh. He had the unusual distinction for a subaltern of special mention in Sir Frederick Roberts's dispatch.

Wodehouse's next opportunity came in Egypt, where in 1883 he commanded a battery of the Egyptian Army at the actions of Teb and Tamai, together with the advance on Tamanieh. After commanding the mounted troops at Suakin during the summer of 1884, Wodehouse, now a major, was selected by Lord Wolseley for the command of the Egyptian troops with General Earle's column of the Nile expedition, and was present at the action of Kirbekan. Subsequently he commanded the Egyptian artillery and mounted troops at the battle of Ginniss. Then followed his selection from among the picked soldiers in Egypt for the wardenship of the marches as Governor of the Frontier. From 1887 to 1893 the troops under Wodehouse were in constant contact with the marauding dervishes. The most intrepid and determined of the Arab leaders was Wad-el-Nejumi, on whom, at the battle of Argum, three miles north of Halfa, Wodehouse, in personal command of a secretly organized flying column, inflicted a heavy repulse. This "spirited action" was warmly commended by Lord Cromer in "Modern Egypt," who says that it discouraged the dervishes and contributed materially to the decisive victory of Toski, in which Wodehouse commanded an infantry division. He was made C.B. in 1889 and C.M.G. in 1890. The French Government had bestowed upon him the Order of the Palm for preserving the temple of Abu Sembal from the dervishes ; the Khedive followed up other honours with the Order of the Osmanieh and a sword of honour.

When Lord Grenfell resigned the Sirdarship of the Egyptian Army in the spring of 1892, Wodehouse, though he had meantime returned to India, was first favourite for the succession, but Lord Cromer's preference for Kitchener carried the day. In 1897 Wodehouse was selected to command the 3rd Brigade of the Malakand Field Force under Sir Bindon Blood. He was severely wounded at Nawagai, and returned to the command of his battery of horse artillery at Mhow. After a short time in charge of a Presidency district he had command of divisions successively at Secunderabad, Lahore, and Rawalpindi. From June, 1907, to October, 1908, he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda. In the following year he returned to India, at the instance of his old friend and colleague Lord Kitchener, to take the command of the reorganized Northern Army, which post he held for two years. He was promoted to K.C.B. in 1908 and to G.C.B. in 1913, when he retired.

A gallant leader in the field—"watchful and pertinacious," as Lord Cromer described him—he commanded divisions in peace time with conspicuous tact and efficiency. An unassuming man, of great personal charm, with a scrupulous regard for the feelings of others, he won the affection as well as the respect of all who served under him.

General Wodehouse was twice married, first to his cousin Constance, daughter of General Sir Charles D'Aguilar ; she died in 1886, a year after marriage ; and secondly, in 1901, to Mary Joyce, daughter of Mr. Robert Sitwell, of Stainsby, Derby. She survives him with one son, who is an officer in the 8th Hussars.

The cremation will be at Woking tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

M. MARCEL BALLOT

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs that M. Marcel Ballot, one of the three Agents-General for the Society of Authors and Dramatic Composers, died in Paris last Friday from a heart attack.

He was born on August 8, 1860, the son of M. Charles Ballot, President of the Council of State, and was a half-brother of the late M. René Millet, Resident-General at Tunis, cousin of Mr. Hilaire Belloc, and uncle of M. Philippe Millet, the journalist whose untimely death in 1923 was lamented by his many English friends. Before adopting a literary career M. Ballot practised at the Bar and was secretary to the Lawyers' Association. In 1883 he was awarded the Prix de Poésie of the Académie Française for an "Eloge de Lamartine." About the year 1890 he joined the staff of the *Figaro* as dramatic critic, and shortly afterwards was appointed Reader at the Comédie Française. His first important contribution to the theatre was *Mon Nom*, written in collaboration with Ambroise Janvier. The greatest success of his career was *Les Amants Légitimes*, produced in 1893. This was followed by *Les Jocrisses du Divorce* in 1895, *La Bonne Héloise* in 1897, and *Les Ames en Peine* in 1903. After his appointment to the Society of Authors in 1910 M. Ballot wrote no more plays. He was a man of great personal charm, and his courtesy and efficiency brought him the affection and respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

THE REV. T. K. ALLEN

The Rev. Thomas Kingdon Allen, father of the Bishop of Sherborne, died on Wednesday, at midnight, at his residence in The Close, Salisbury, at the age of 73. He returned from a holiday with his wife and the Bishop on Wednesday and appeared to be in better health than usual, but collapsed suddenly. Mr. Allen took his degree from Queen's College, Oxford, and after holding curacies at Cheltenham was appointed rector of St. Peter's, Dorchester, Dorset, in 1888. He was afterwards vicar of St. Andrew's the Less, Cambridge, and of St. Paul's, Slough, and rector of Weyhill and rural dean of Andover.

Mr. Walter Dawes, J.P., Town Clerk of Rye, Sussex, for 42 years, died at Rye yesterday, at the age of 84. He succeeded his father, Mr. E. N. Dawes, 50 years ago, and his son, Captain E. P. Dawes, now holds the office. Mr. Dawes was senior solicitor to the Cinque Ports, and was Town Clerk of the unreformed borough of Winchelsea for several years.

DEPARTMENT OF COINS AND MEDALS

The department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum is undergoing redecoration and will be closed to the public until about January 22. Inquiries will, so far as possible, be dealt with by correspondence.

COAL MINES BILL

MIDLAND OPPOSITION MOVEMENT

FEARS OF MINORITY INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

An organization of independent colliery-owners has been formed in the Midlands to oppose the Coal Mines Bill. Its members represent firms with an output of over 10,000,000 tons of coal a year. By the term "independent colliery-owners" is meant those who have declined to throw in their lot with the Central Collieries Commercial Association (the "Five Counties" organization). These independent owners have drawn up a statement with the purpose of showing the injury that may be done under the provisions of the Bill to minority interests.

It is pointed out in the first place that the Bill authorizes the establishment of 21 separate districts in each of which the monopoly powers conferred by Part I of the Bill would be enforced by an executive board elected by a majority of the coalowners of the district. The same majority would select representatives of the district on the central council. The statement proceeds :—

There are great differences of interest between different collieries, in the classes of coal they produce, the markets they supply, and the trade in which they engage. Majority and minority interests exist, with genuine differences of trade interests and honest divergence of opinions. Owners with export interests, for example, are more interested in export subsidies (which they receive) than owners engaged exclusively in the home trade who are to be taxed to pay them.

The independent owners fear that the majority will use their power to the detriment of the minority.

POWER OVER RIVAL PITS

The Bill gives the majority (they say) unprecedented powers to cut down their rivals' business, *e.g.* (*a*) by specially raising the minimum prices below which their rivals' classes of coal must not be sold, and so favouring their own sales not so specially raised in price ; and (*b*) by ordering the special reduction of their rivals' output ; the majority having the power to do this by fixing specially reduced output quotas for any special classes of coal they care to select. The Bill further gives the majority power to give subsidies to the classes of coal selected by them and to impose levies or taxes to pay for them. The amounts of the subsidy and of the levy are unlimited by the Bill.

Two different taxes or levies can be imposed in this way :—(*a*) One to subsidize the sale of any class of coal produced in the district. The selection of the class of coal to be benefited (and the owners) and the amount of the subsidy are made again by the same majority interest. (*b*) The second to subsidize the sale of any class of coal on a national basis by another special levy imposed by the Central Council. Under this provision a minority Midland coalowner engaged wholly in the inland trade could thus be levied (1) to subsidize the export trade from the Humber and (2) to subsidize the export trade from South Wales, Scotland, and Durham. The Bill lays down no limits to what he may be called upon to pay.

Power, on the one hand, to cripple and destroy the trade of a minority and, on the other hand, to impose levies on what remained of the trade of the minority undertakings in order to develop such branches of their own trade as the majority might desire to favour is clearly a power (the independent owners say) which no body of men is entitled to exercise over the business of commercial rivals. It is, they say, entirely unnecessary to suggest *mala fides*. No man is entitled to be the judge in his own cause. The independent owners do not see what redress the minority could obtain. A complaint made to the Committee of Investigation would be forwarded to the Board of Trade if the matter complained of were found to be contrary to the public interest.

But the Bill sets up Star Chamber methods. . . . If the majority say the decision has been reached in the exercise of the discretion and powers given them under this Bill the result may be different technically, however unjust to the minority and however bad to the nation.

"APPEAL VALUELESS"

Other criticisms of the Bill are that it does not lay down rules for determining standard tonnage and does not prevent an unfair standard for a company or owner whom the majority may dislike—a standard that might, in effect, close his pit. Cutting down a pit's right to work would reduce its workers to poverty and also the villages dependent upon it. The right of appeal given by the Bill is described as valueless because of the lack of assurance that the arbitrators will not be closely associated with, or selected and paid by, the majority and be liable to be dismissed by them. The protection of the Arbitration Act, 1889, is expressly withdrawn.

A further fear of the independent owners is that they may be penalized for not having in the past joined a voluntary marketing and subsidy scheme. They say :—

A colliery company which did not join some such scheme at some past date (and so act in restraint of trade) may be so heavily punished as to be closed down—see Clause 3 (3) (*a*) and the proviso to Clause 1 (4). It may be held to have exceeded an imaginary quota in the past, be fined an unlimited and unspecified amount for having followed the more legal and correct of two possible courses in the past, and have its permitted output for the future (its quota) so reduced as to be forced to stop ; and under the Bill there would be no redress.

On these grounds the independent owners appeal to Parliament to reject Part 1 of the Bill "and so save the country from the effects of one of the worst measures ever introduced."

LAUNCH OF C.P.R. LINER

SIR A. KENNEDY ON NAVAL DISARMAMENT

A new Canadian Pacific liner, the Princess Elizabeth, was launched from the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company's yard at Glasgow yesterday. Sir Alexander Kennedy, chairman of the company, presiding at a luncheon which followed, said that, proud as shipbuilders were of the products of their art and of the contribution which their skill and craft had made to the maintenance of the naval pre-eminence of the country, he did not believe there was anyone who did not wish that the fullest measure of agreement in the limitation of fighting ships might be achieved at the Five-Power Conference in London.

A point of national burden and of international menace had been reached when no one industry or group of industries could allow selfish interests to weigh in the balance with the interests of the country as a whole, or the best interests of world peace. In shipbuilding they must be prepared to face the inevitable consequences of a great reduction in a class of building which formed a considerable proportion of their total annual output in pre-War times. The loss of such a market was serious for shipbuilding, but that was a problem which had faced all British industry as a result of the War.

The new vessel was named by Mrs. R. B. S. Reford, daughter of Mr. W. R. MacInnes, a vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The toast of the ship and of the owners was given by Sir Alexander Kennedy, and replied to by Sir George McLaren Brown, European general manager of the Canadian Pacific Company. Mr. F. A. Pauline, Agent-General for British Columbia, also spoke.

The Princess Elizabeth is an oil-burning vessel. She will have sleeping accommodation for 455 passengers, and day accommodation for 1,500 passengers. She is intended for the British Columbia coastal service.

Sir Henry F. Dickens, K.C., the Common Serjeant, sat at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on his 81st birthday.

GERMAN RATES FOR BRITISH COAL

INQUIRY BY BERLIN EMBASSY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, JAN. 16

Fresh evidence that the new coal freight rates of the German State Railways are directed chiefly against British coal has now been supplied to the Department of Overseas Trade by Yorkshire coalowners, with the result that the question has been referred for inquiry and investigation to the British Embassy in Berlin. Hopes have thus been raised that Government action will ultimately be taken to prevent the complete loss of the German internal markets to the British coal trade.

The new tariff of the German State Railways, which came into effect on October 1, raised the rates for the carriage of coal from the ports by three to eight marks a ton, according to the distance. No equivalent increase was made in the rates for coal carried on inland routes and it became clear that the result would be to place British, Dutch, and Polish coal at a disadvantage in the German markets. A sharp protest was made, when the new tariff was announced, by the free merchants in South Germany who are not bound to the Westphalian syndicate. They argued that it would raise the price of coal, hamper industry, and harm the free Rhine navigation.

British coalowners, through the Mining Association, sought the aid of the Department of Overseas Trade in November, but the Government at that time refrained from taking action on the ground that the new tariff was not aimed at British coal alone. At the beginning of December information was received in Yorkshire that the Government Department understood that British coal was still competitive with Ruhr coal on the Upper Rhine.

This reply was so contrary to the information in the possession of the Yorkshire exporters that it was decided to furnish irrefutable proof to the Department. Accordingly, the letter from the Overseas Trade Department was translated into German and sent to one of the largest buyers of British coal in Germany, with the request that he would examine it and give his views, explaining the relative position of British and German coal after the introduction of the new tariff. The reply, containing carefully collected facts, supported the Yorkshire exporters' contention that they are now not competitive with German coal.

COMPARATIVE PRICES

Comparative prices given by the German buyer show that the cost price of Yorkshire coal delivered at Reutlingen is 35.80 marks a ton, while German coal delivered to the same station is 36.20 marks. This margin in favour of English coal disappears when the importer's percentage is put on, and becomes a difference against Yorkshire coal. The cost price of Yorkshire coal delivered at Ulm is 37 marks, and of German coal 36.30 marks. This is a difference against the Yorkshire coal of .70, which is increased when the importer's percentage is added. The cost price of Yorkshire coal delivered at Nurnberg is 38.60 marks, and of German coal 36.10—a difference of 2.50 marks, or 2s. 6d., against Yorkshire coal, without adding the profit of the importer.

Yorkshire exporters have sent a copy of the German buyer's letter to the Government Department. They have pointed out again that the tariff was clearly a move to favour the Westphalian syndicate, and that the scheme was succeeding in its aim against British coal. A reply has now been received from the Department stating that the letter from the Yorkshire exporters has been forwarded to the British Embassy in Berlin.

It was stated at Leeds to-day that the business of Yorkshire exporters with certain parts of Germany before the new tariff came into force was considerable and was growing at a most encouraging rate, but that, for the time being, Yorkshire exporters had absolutely finished with new contracts. German buyers were also holding back to see what the result of the Government's action will be. One Yorkshire firm, which is negotiating a large contract, has been temporarily held up. During this week a Yorkshire exporter received a letter from one of his buyers in Germany stating that the position was unchanged and that he could not compete. One Yorkshire exporter alone has been handling business with German buyers to the extent of 100,000 tons a year.

BRIGHTON CORPORATION BILL

RATEPAYERS' ADVERSE VOTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, JAN. 16

A large meeting of Brighton ratepayers to-night decided by an overwhelming majority to postpone consideration of the Corporation's Parliamentary Bill for a period of three months. The Mayor announced that the decision, which was made by 1,211 votes against 344, would be taken as a vote against the Bill. When he announced the result, the ratepayers sang "Poor Cock Robin" at the top of their voices. A special meeting of the Town Council to consider the result of the meeting will be held next Thursday, and it may be decided to take a poll of the electorate.

Evidence of the remarkable interest that has been aroused by the Bill was afforded by the fact that nearly 2,000 ratepayers attended the meeting in the Prince's Hall at the Aquarium. Every available seat was taken, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. The speeches were broadcast through loud speakers to all parts of the building.

It will be recalled that at the meeting last week the Mayor was howled down and was unable to deliver a speech he had prepared, and the meeting broke up in disorder. To-night the Mayor reminded the electors that in 1927 attention was drawn to the fact that Brighton was at present governed by some 60 Acts and Orders. A promise was given to the Ministry of Health that a Consolidation Bill would be presented by 1931, and there was no opposition to this section of the Bill. The Mayor said it was also deemed advisable to seek a number of powers at the same time as the Consolidation Bill was promoted. He said that the suggestion to promote two separate Bills had been abandoned on the ground of economy.

The Mayor said that it would be disastrous to interfere with the smooth running of the negotiations between the Brighton Corporation, the Hove Corporation, and Messrs. Tillings, Limited, for the solution of the growing traffic problem. In an atmosphere that was remarkably calm considering the unruly scenes at the previous meeting he went on to explain the principal clauses in the Bill. He referred specially to the clauses which are designed to control new buildings with a view to preserving the amenities of the town. He said that the financial powers would result in the saving of a considerable sum each year.

In conclusion he pointed out that it was 46 years since Brighton presented a general purposes Bill to Parliament. Since then building and traffic problems had been revolutionized, and it was absurd to expect the corporation to deal with these problems under the limited powers they had at present. He pointed out that a large number of boroughs, including other seaside resorts with which Brighton had to compete, already had powers similar to those which Brighton was seeking. He urged the electors to think only of the good of Brighton when they gave their votes. The Mayor, who sat down amid cheers, invited the electors to ask questions or to address the meeting. Questioners ridiculed the suggestion that the Bill would save money, and there were cheers when a man asked for information about the scheme to build a new cliff road from Black Rock to Rottingdean.

The Town Clerk (Mr. J. H. Rothwell) said that if the road was built the amenities of the cliffs would be preserved to the public for ever. A group of householders who owned land there were trying to hold up the scheme.

Alderman Henry Cane proposed, and Alderman H. M. Black seconded, the promotion of the Bill. The amendment to postpone the discussion was then moved from the body of the hall, and carried as stated.

FUR THIEVES' RUSE

Police officers in a taxicab, chasing a motor-car containing men who had just raided a fur shop in Brompton-road yesterday, were alarmed when what looked like a woman was hurled from the car. The taxicab driver could not pull up in time to avoid running over the figure, but the police were relieved to find that it was a dummy such as are used for the display of gowns in shop windows. The bandits had cleared the window of the National Fur Stores, having first smashed the glass front with a spare wheel. Their escape was due to the clever ruse of throwing the dummy figure into the road.

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND MILD

Meteorological Office, Jan. 16

General Inference from Observations at 6 p.m.—A large anticyclone over the south-eastern North Sea is moving eastward and increasing in intensity, while a deep depression west of Ireland is moving north-north-east. Weather will continue fair in the east, but will be unsettled in the west, with strong southerly winds, reaching gale force locally.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., N.E., Midlands, E.—Wind south-east or south, light to fresh ; fair ; mild.

England, N.W., Midlands, W.N., Scotland, S.E., Mid., N.E., Orkneys and Shetlands.—Wind south-east or south, moderate to strong ; mainly cloudy, perhaps local rain later ; mild.

England, S.W., Wales, Scotland, S.W., W., N.W., Isle of Man, Ireland.—Wind south, strong to gale ; cloudy, some rain ; very mild.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled weather continuing in the West and spreading slowly.

Week-end Forecast for E. and S.E. England.—Fair at first, with south or south-east winds ; probably becoming unsettled later ; mild.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel.—Wind south-east or south, moderate or fresh ; fair ; local morning fog near Continental coast ; sea slight or moderate.

Irish Sea.—Wind south, strong to gale ; cloudy, some rain ; visibility moderate ; sea rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—South-East to South winds, five to 10 m.p.h. at surface and 15 to 20 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. on the Continent, 15 m.p.h. at surface, and 25 to 35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. in South-East England. Widespread fog on the Continent, clearing slowly ; mainly fair in South-East England. Visibility two to six miles in South-East England, but less than 500 yards in many places on the Continent at first, improving generally to four to eight miles.

Sun rises, 8 a.m. ; sets, 4.21 p.m.
Moon sets, 9.54 a.m. ; rises, 7.57 p.m.
Last Quarter, January 21.
Lighting-up time, 4.51 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 3.23 a.m. and 3.53 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Jan. 16, 6 p.m.

A wedge of high pressure over the British Isles gave way slowly under the influence of a large complex depression west of Ireland. Winds at first were light and variable, but later became mainly south-easterly, and reached gale force in the South-West.

Sunshine amounts were good in the South but moderate elsewhere, Margate recording 5.6 hours, Clacton 4.8 hours, and Brighton 4.7 hours. Temperatures continued above normal in the South, 50deg. being recorded at many places on the South Coast.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit) :—

Adelboden.—Thick mist ; conditions rather difficult ; 3in. of powder snow.

Arosa.—Light snow falling.

Chateaux d'Oex.—Thawing.

Davos.—Wet snow falling ; snow very slow and heavy ; 2deg. of thaw.

Engelberg.—Snowing.

Grindelwald.—Cloudy and warm ; snow, turning to rain.

Hospenthal.—Cloudy and cold ; strong north wind ; snowing.

Kitzbühel.—Has been raining for several hours.

Klosters.—Wet snow falling ; raining below 5,000ft., snowing above.

Lenk.—Foehn wind ; 11deg. of thaw.

Lenzerheide.—Snowing ; light frost ; 2ft. snow.

Leukerbad.—Light snow falling, 2ft. deep.

Maloja.—Light snow falling ; cloudy and warm ; 4ft. of powder snow.

Mount Gurnigel.—Light snow falling ; snow rather slow.

Mürren.—Snowing heavily ; 2½ft. of powder snow.

Rigi Scheidegg.—Has been snowing for several hours.

Saanenmoser.—Good snow 5,500ft.

St. Cergue.—Powder snow over 4,000ft., crust below ; light frost.

Scheidegg.—Has been snowing for several hours ; 2ft. powder snow.

Splugen.—Snowing.

Villars.—Thick mist ; 1ft. of powder snow.

Wengen.—Snowing ; thick mist ; thawing.

The following reports were received yesterday from winter resorts in France :—

Chamonix.—Cloudy ; 1½ft. of good snow ; freezing.

Font Romeu.—Cloudy ; 2½ft. of good snow ; 5deg. of frost.

Le Revard.—One-and-a-half feet of melting snow ; 4deg. of frost.

Superbagneres.—Fine ; 2½ft. of good snow ; 11deg. of frost.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening :—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Min.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	0·3	—	36	47	Dull.
Bauff	1·1	—	34	39	Cloudy.
Bath	—	—	40	48	Dull, mist early.
Berwick-n-T	0·3	—	30	38	Dull.

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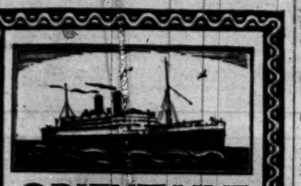

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Notes from Nanette to her
DEAF friends

A "January Sales" Episode

"You know Enid that I never *was* a good bargain hunter. Imagine then my surprise when Molly asked *me* of all people to come and help her choose a new coat this week! — Molly, who ordinarily wouldn't face a crowd for a King's ransom because of her deafness. Well we went! And to my utter amazement Molly was as composed as a kitten—actually asked the 'bus conductor where the shop was, and heard every word he said! Moreover, once inside the place, I'm positive not even the assistants had the remotest idea of Molly's affliction.

"Why in the world all deaf people don't wear The Silver Anniversary Acousticon is one of the world's wonders to me. It is such a tiny instrument that hardly anyone even notices it, and I've felt it and know that it's about as light as a feather. My goodness, if I were deaf I'd simply *fly* to it.

"Molly said they gave her a free test in an awfully nice private room—no persuasion to buy or anything like that, you know, and every courtesy and consideration was shown.

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Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, JAN. 16

The Lady Ampthill and the Lady Elizabeth Motion have succeeded the Dowager Countess of Minto and the Lady Joan Verney as Ladies-in-Waiting to The Queen.

The Marquess of Carisbrooke will return to London on January 20 from Spain, where the Marchioness of Carisbrooke will stay for some time longer.

The Marchioness of Huntly arrived in London yesterday from Orton-Longueville, Peterborough, and will leave to-morrow for Paris.

Lady Ada Boyd will sail in the Duchess of Atholl on Wednesday from Avonmouth on a six weeks' cruise to the West Indies.

The Earl and Countess of Berkeley will arrive at Southampton to-day in the Olympic on their return from New York.

The Countess of Oxford returns to 44, Bedford-square on Monday, January 20. Her daughter, Princess Bibesco, will return from The Wharf, Sutton Courtney, on January 20, and will stay with Mr. and Mrs. Gates at 2, Cheyne-walk until she joins Prince Bibesco in Madrid.

Countess Manvers has arrived at the Empire Hotel, Bath, from Ollerton, Newark.

Viscount and Viscountess Coke will arrive to-day at 47, Park-street, where they expect to remain until Easter.

The Dowager Viscountess Portman has returned to Kensington Cottage, Newmarket, from London.

Lord Cushendun, who has been seriously ill in London since before Christmas, is now convalescent and able to go out of doors.

Lord Dulverton will arrive in London during the week-end from Switzerland.

Lady Wittenham's bronchitis is pursuing a satisfactory course.

The Dowager Lady Glentanar left London on Wednesday for Villa Gal, Beaulieu, South of France.

Lord Castlemaine returned to London on Wednesday from Ireland, where he has been spending a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery will return to London on Monday from Maloja.

The Hon. Charlotte Stourton has left London for Paris.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Oliver Stanley and Lady Kathleen Stanley will return to London on Monday from Longleat, Warminster, where they have been staying with the Marquess and Marchioness of Bath.

Lady Verney and Miss Verney will sail from Tilbury to-day for India. They will be away until the late summer.

Sir Nevile and Lady Beatrix Wilkinson returned to 6, Duchess-street on Wednesday from Oxford. Lady Beatrix Wilkinson left again yesterday on a visit to the Dowager Countess of Pembroke at Salisbury, and Sir Nevile Wilkinson will leave to-day for Dublin, where Lady Beatrix will join him shortly.

Sir Frederick and Lady Macmillan will sail to-day in the Alcantara for a cruise in the West Indies. They expect to return to London on March 1.

Sir Archibald and Lady Weigall will return to 39, Hill-street on Monday from Petwood, Woodhall Spa.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has returned to London from Aberdeenshire. Lady Hamilton, who is making a good recovery from her attack of bronchitis, will join him early next week.

Sir Charles Fergusson, who is being succeeded by Lord Bledisloe as Governor-General of New Zealand, will leave New Zealand on February 8, instead of on February 1, owing to the sailing of the ss. Rangitata having been postponed.

Sir Francis Newton will sail from Southampton to-day in the Balmoral Castle for Cape Town. He will be away for about three months.

Sir Philip Hartog, member of the Indian Public Services Commission, has arrived in London on short leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh leave to-day for Cannes, where Mrs. Van den Bergh will stay for some weeks, and returns to Stratton House, Piccadilly, her permanent address.

Miss Izme Vickers sailed yesterday for South America and will be away until March 9. No letters will be forwarded.

Miss Gwynne Holford left London yesterday to join the ss. Naldera at Marseilles, to visit friends in Australia and New Zealand.

Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley has returned to London from Broadlands, Romsey, Hampshire.

A St. Valentine dinner and concert will be given at the Park Lane Hotel on Thursday, February 13, in aid of St. Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden. Lady Newnes is chairman, and Miss Harriet Cohen has promised to play.

LUNCHEON

COUNTESS AHLEFELDT-LAURVIG

The Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig gave a luncheon party at the Danish Legation yesterday, in honour of Dr. P. Munch and Mrs. Munch. The other guests were:—

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Admiral Nelson-Ward and the Hon. Mrs. Nelson-Ward, Sir Victor and Lady Wellesley, Mr. and Mrs. Anthon Vesthirk, Lady Weldon, Viscount and Viscountess Bertie of Thame, Miss Rachel Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kryer-Kielberg, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Lord and Lady Edward Gleichen, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar de Oxholm, and Sir Montague Barlow.

DINNERS

THE REFORM CLUB

The Marquess of Crewe was entertained at dinner by the Political Committee of the Reform Club at the Reform Club last night. Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., presided, and among those present were:—

The Marquess of Reading, Lord Whitburgh, Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., Mr. Edward Shortt, M.P., Thomas Wise, Sir Robert Hadfield, Sir Matthew Wallace, Sir Rowland Barran, Sir William Collins, Sir Clarendon Hyde, Sir Leonard Powell, Sir William Pearce, Dr. Moon, Mr. Armistead, Mr. F. Bright, Mr. A. G. McArthur, Mr. Vivian Phillipps, and Mr. Wontner-Smith.

IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES CLUB

The New Year dinner of the Imperial Industries Club was held on Tuesday at the May Fair Hotel. Sir George Wyatt Truscott (the president) was in the chair, and about 300 guests were present, among whom were:—

Lord Harlech (past president) and Lady Harlech, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Chubb, Major and Mrs. H. E. Chubb, Lieutenant-General Sir Travers and Lady Clarke, Sir Maurice and Lady Abbot Anderson, Sir John Ferguson, M.P., and Lady Ferguson, Sir Bertram and Lady Jones, Sir Basil and Lady Mayhew, Sir Benjamin and Lady Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Vere Stacpoole, Mr. Herbert Greenfield (Agent-General for Alberta) and Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. Walter Leitch (Agent-General for Victoria) and Mrs. Leitch, Commander H. G. Denny, R.N., and Mrs. Denny, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. and Mrs. Hitchins, Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Snowdon-Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Roy Truscott, Mrs. S. Leigh Taylor, Mr. H. Fletcher Moulton, Mr. J. H. Bryant-Jackson, Mr. H. C. Higham, Miss O. F. M. Fletcher, and Mr. Arthur H. Fletcher.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 10

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. A. H. R. F. SEWELL AND MISS M. LUTYENS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Anthony H. R. F. Sewell and Miss Mary Lutyens will take place on Tuesday, February 18, at 12 o'clock, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

MR. J. P. SMITH AND MISS HOBSON

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. P. Smith, only son of Sir Harry Smith and Lady Smith, of Yew Bank, Utley, Keighley, and Miss Barbara S. Hobson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Etienne Hobson, of Holland-park, London.

MAJOR K. ROBERTSON AND THE COUNTESS DE LONGUYON

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Paris, between Major Kenneth Robertson (late 2nd Lancers) and the Countess de Longuyon.

MAJOR J. R. ELLISON AND MISS A. F. KIERNAN

The engagement is announced between Major John Reynolds Ellison, Sudan Defence Force Corballis House, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, elder surviving son of the late Edward Ellison, J.P., and Mrs. Ellison, and Miss Ada Frances Kiernan, of 113, Manor Wayo, Uxbridge, London, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kiernan, late Oldcastle, Co. Meath.

MR. D. GLASBROOK AND MISS P. LUARD

An engagement is announced between David, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Mansel Glasbrook, of Bryn-y-mor, Swansea, and Pamela, youngest daughter of the late Captain Luard, of Binfield Manor, and Mrs. Luard, of Wardes, Otham, Kent.

MR. C. DAY AND MISS GREENWOOD

The engagement is announced of Charles Day, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. J. Day, of Dulwich, and Olga Mary, only child of Frank Redmayne Greenwood, M.D., B.S., and Mrs. F. R. Greenwood, of Birmingham.

MR. W. E. RASHLEIGH AND MISS J. SCOTT

The engagement is announced between William Eddowes, eldest son of the Rev. W. Rashleigh, of Guise House, Ampney Guise, Beds, and the late Mrs. Rashleigh, and Joan, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. A. Scott and of Mrs. Scott, of Sandrock Hall, near Hastings.

MR. E. D. GOITEIN AND MISS O. MOYAL

The marriage arranged between Mr. E. David Goitein, second son of Mrs. Goitein, of Blomfield-road, W., and of the late Mr. Kalman Goitein, and Orah, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moyal, of Boulevard Rothschild, Tel Aviv, Palestine, will take place, in Tel Aviv, on January 21.

MR. F. J. BIRKBECK AND MISS E. HOLLIS

The engagement is announced of Frederick John, only son of the Rev. W. A. Birkbeck, of Minaki, Camberley, and the late Mrs. Birkbeck, and Elinor (Nora), younger daughter of the late Dr. H. Hollis and Mrs. Hollis, of Denzils, Abington Park-crescent, Northampton.

FUNERALS

THE DOWAGER LADY SLADE

The funeral of the Dowager Lady Slade took place yesterday at St. Michael's Church, near North Newton, Somerset. The Rev. S. W. Payne (vicar of North Newton) officiated. The chief mourners were Sir Alfred and Lady Slade (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. Michael Slade (son and daughter-in-law), Miss Barbara Slade (daughter), Colonel and Mrs. Jervis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Vernon, Miss McNeil, Colonel and Mrs. Napier Clavering, Mrs. Allen, the Hon. W. B. Lindley, Miss Lindley, and Miss Crewe. Among others present were:—

The Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, Lady Wharton, Mrs. Hamilton Gault, Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham Slade, Major and Mrs. Weddy, Captain and Mrs. Benson, Major and Mrs. Coldwell, Colonel and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. and Miss De Lee Cassa, Mr. and Miss Radcliffe, Major and Mrs. Bagwell, Miss Boles, Major and Mrs. A. G. Barrett, Captain Cole, Major and Mrs. Parker, Mr. E. Comper, Mrs. Critchley-Salmonson, Major and Mrs. Hargraves, Colonel and Mrs. H. T. Daniel, Mrs. Leslie Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Worrall, and Miss Scobell.

THE REV. R. G. DE V. HART-DAVIES

The funeral of the Rev. Reginald Guy De Vere Hart-Davies took place at Golders Green Crematorium yesterday. The Rev. H. Kingsford officiated, assisted by the Rev. G. V. W. Sibley. Among those present were the Rev. R. Hart-Davies (father), Mr. Roy Hart-Davies (brother), Miss Hart-Davies (aunt), Mr. Ronald Hay, Mr. C. Huntington, the Rev. R. Gill, the Rev. E. Bailey, Mrs. Kingsford, and Dr. T. Rose.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

CAPTAIN C. WARD

A memorial service for Captain the Hon. Cyril Ward was held in the chapel at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, yesterday morning. The Rev. Austin Thompson officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Griffiths, and the chief mourners included:—The Hon. Mrs. Cyril Ward (widow), Miss Nell Ward (daughter), Lady Wolverton (sister), the Hon. Marion, the Hon. Esmé, and the Hon. Nigel Glyn, the Hon. Robert Ward (brother), Lady Mary Ward (sister-in-law), Miss Lettice Ward (niece), Baroness de Brienen and Mrs. Cecil Banbury (sisters-in-law), and Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hornby (son-in-law and daughter). Others present included:—

Viscountess Ridley, the Dowager Viscountess Ridley, the Earl of Clarendon, the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire, the Countess of Mar and Kellie, Mrs. Leopold Rothschild, Major and Lady Mabel Hamilton-Stubber, the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, Lady Holford, Colonel and Mrs. Needham, Mr. Stuart Bevan, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ottley.

The Earl of Dudley was unavoidably prevented from being present, owing to an attack of influenza.

CANON TEMPLE GAIRDNER, OF CAIRO

THE PRIMATE AND MEMORIAL PROPOSALS

The following letter has been issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury in connexion with the proposals for a memorial to the late Canon Temple Gairdner, of Cairo:—

"Temple Gairdner was an outstanding personality in the missionary life of the Church. To his lifelong task of commending the Christian faith to Islam he devoted singular gifts of a vigorous mind, a vivid imagination, a chivalrous and enthusiastic spirit, and an ardent and joyous faith. In the creation of an Arabic Christian literature and in the building up of an Egyptian community he did a great work and left the inspiration of a great ideal.

"It is right that some permanent memorial of him should be placed and some provision made for the carrying on of his work in the land which he served in Christ's name for 29 years.

"I cordially commend the appeal for a memorial fund whose objects have been devised by those who best knew Canon Gairdner's life and ideals."

The appeal is for £20,000 for the following objects:—

1. The purchase of site and the building and endowment of a church at Old Cairo. £10,000.
2. A capital fund for "Orient and Occident." £4,000.
3. The provision of a Temple Gairdner Memorial Travelling Scholarship for the training of Egyptian Church leaders or of missionaries to Islam. £6,000.

The appeal is signed by the following:—

The Rev. Cyril A. Alington, D.D., Headmaster of Eton, Mr. G. H. Allen, Mrs. R. L. Barclay, Sir Frederick Butler, the Rev. W. Wilson Cash, the Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan, the Rev. Principal A. G. Fraser (Prince of Wales College, Achimota), the Rev. Donald Fraser, Bishop Gore, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, Sir A. Henry McMahon, Mr. John E. Mott, the Bishop of St. Albans, the Bishop of Salisbury, Mrs. Douglas Thornton, and Mr. J. H. Oldham (hon. secretary for the fund).

Contributions may be sent to the hon. treasurer in London, Mr. R. L. Barclay, 54, Lombard-street, E.C.3, or to the hon. assistant secretary, the Rev. E. M. Bickersteth, 12, Warwick-square, S.W.1; for the Near East to the hon. treasurer, Mr. John A. Crawford, National Bank, Cairo. All cheques should be made payable to "The Canon Gairdner Memorial Fund" and crossed "Barclays Bank Ltd."

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, JAN. 16

Mr. Winston Churchill has been appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to deliver the Romanes Lecture for 1930.

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 16

The Yorke prize (value £200), for the best essay on some subject relating to the law of property, has been awarded to Mr. J. W. Brunyate, B.A., Trinity College, formerly of Winchester College, who was a wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos, 1926. The subject for 1929 was "Lapse of time as a bar to the enforcement of equitable rights."

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY

NAVAL CONFERENCE DINNER AND RECEPTION

The Japanese Ambassador gave a dinner-party at the Japanese Embassy last night for the Japanese Delegation to the London Naval Conference. The Prime Minister was present, and the other guests were:—

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Viscount Bridgeman, the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary of State for India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Sir Oswyn Murray, Sir Robert Vansittart, Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher, Mr. C. G. Ammon, Mr. G. R. Warner, Mr. C. L. Craigie, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Takeshi Takarabe, Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo, Mr. Takukichi Kawasaki, Dr. Tadao Yamakawa, Count Aisuke Kabayama, Mr. Naotake Sato, Mr. Yoshiatsu Hori, Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji, Mr. Juichi Tsushima, Mr. Hirosi Saito, Rear-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Colonel the Marquis Toshinari Mayeda, and Commander Prince Tadashige Shimadzu.

The Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira afterwards held a reception, and the following is the official list of some of those who received invitations to be present:—

AMBASSADORS.—The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, Mlle. Yvonne de Fleuriau, the Italian Ambassador, and the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.—The Prime Minister and Miss Ishbel MacDonald, the Lord President of the Council and Lady Parmoor, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal and Mrs. Thomas, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Snowden, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Mrs. Clynes, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Colonies and Lady Passfield, the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary of State for India and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Lord Thomson, the Secretary of State for Scotland and Mrs. Adamson, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Alexander, the President of the Board of Trade and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Mrs. Buxton, the President of the Board of Education and Lady Trevelyan, Miss Margaret Bondfield, and the First Commissioner of Works and Mrs. Lansbury.

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD.—The Private Secretary to the King, the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Miss Hanbury-Williams, the Lord Chamberlain and the Countess of Cromer, the Lord Steward and the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Master of the Horse and the Countess of Granard, Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton, the Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel, the Treasurer of the Household and Mrs. Ben Smith, the Keeper of the Privy Purse and Lady Ponsonby, and Miss L. Ponsonby.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress.

THE ADMIRALTY.—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Admiral Sir Michael and Lady Hodges, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. G. K. Chetwode, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. D. M. Anderson, Vice-Admiral Sir William and Lady Fisher, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. V. H. S. Haggard, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. R. R. C. Backhouse, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. B. E. Domvile, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Ammon, Sir Oswyn and Lady Murray, Sir Charles and Lady Walker, Sir Vincent Baddeley, Captain and Mrs. Roger Bellairs, Captain and Mrs. A. E. Evans, Captain and Mrs. E. L. S. King, Captain and Mrs. L. F. Burgis, Commander C. J. L. Bittleston, Commander and Mrs. L. E. Maund, Squadron-Leader and Mrs. T. Hodsoll, Commander and Mrs. G. C. Muirhead-Gould, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. G. B. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Flint, Mr. C. F. Naef, Mr. J. J. Tinker, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Fry.

THE WAR OFFICE.—Field-Marshal Sir George Milne and Lady Milne, Miss Milne, General Sir Walter and Lady Braithwaite, Lieutenant-General Sir W. Hastings and Lady Anderson, Lieutenant-General Sir Webb and Lady Gillman, Major-General J. R. E. Charles, Major-General and Mrs. C. Bonham-Carter, Major-General and Mrs. H. Knox, Major-General Sir Hugh J. and Lady Elles, and Colonel and Mrs. F. S. G. Piggott.

THE AIR MINISTRY.—Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond and the Hon. Lady Salmond, Air Commodore and Mrs. Newall, and Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs. Webb-Bowen.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—The Hon. Sir Ronald and Lady Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. P. Noel Baker, Sir Victor and Lady Wellesley, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Mr. L. Oliphant, Mr. G. A. Mounsey, Mr. and Mrs. Malkin, Mr. and Mrs. Selby, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Koppel, Mr. and Mrs. Craigie, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. A. and Lady Theodosia Cadogan, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Orde, Sir Arthur and Lady Willert, Mr. and Mrs. Gaselee, Sir Edward and Lady Crowe, Miss Crowe, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mr. R. G. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkinson, Mr. F. R. Hoyer Millar, Mr. H. L. Baggalley, Mr. N. B. Ronald, and Mr. R. M. Makins.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS.—The High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, the High Commissioner of Canada and Mrs. Larkin, Miss Larkin, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Ryrie, Miss Ryrie, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford, Miss Wilford, and the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. te Water.

COUNSELLORS.—M. Roger Cambon, Count and Countess di Villanova, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ATTACHÉS.—M. le General and Mme. Desprès, Comte and Comtesse de Poneteres-Geyaudan, Count and Countess Sommati di Mombello, Colonel and Mme. Infante, Colonel and Mrs. John Thomas, Miss H. Thomas, and Captain and Mrs. W. Galbraith.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY.—Mr. A. J. Koop, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, Mr. and Mrs. S. Matsuyama, Mr. and Mrs. Cho Hirai, Mr. and Mrs. Nohara, Mr. and Mrs. Nonweiler, Mr. F. J. Pepiow, Colonel and Mrs. Piggott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Sale, the Master of Sempill and the Hon. Mrs. Forbes-Sempill, Colonel Sir William and Lady Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Somerville, Mr. H. H. Spiller, Mr. and Mrs. Laxon Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tsushima, the Rev. and Mrs. Walter Weston, Major and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Woodthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Yonezawa, Mr. and Mrs. Shimada, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Drage, Lady Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blair, Baroness D'Anethan, Lord and Lady De Saumarez, Mr. and Mrs. Osman Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Grantham, Dr. and Mrs. W. K. Hildburgh, and Colonel Sir Vernon and Lady Kell.

The Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy, Miss FitzRoy, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans, Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, Lord Cushendun.

Sir Charles and Lady Addis, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ailesbury, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Sir Francis and Lady Agien, Lord and Lady Ampthill, the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, Major the Hon. L. and Lady Violet Astor, Miss Baden-Powell, General and Mrs. Bartholomew, Emmeline Lady Baker, Mrs. Beauclerk, Lady Beecham, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bossom, Mr. and Mrs. Bowring Hanbury, Sir Edward and Lady Boyle, the Dowager Lady Bute, Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Smythe, Earl and Countess Buxton, General Sir Noel and Lady Birch, Sir John and Lady Bland-Sutton, Lady Beauchamp, Professor and Mrs. Burkitt, Mr. and Mrs. Lammon Belin, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Cameron, General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn Campbell, Mr. J. E. Champney, Mrs. Cavendish, General and Mrs. Charlton, Sir Herbert and Lady Cohen, General Sir Alfred and Lady Codrington, Admiral Sir Stanley and Lady Adelaide Colville, Lady Cory, Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy and Lady Cunynghame, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Marquess and Marchioness Camden, Lady Fiona Pratt, Mrs. Centeno, Mrs. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Cox, Mrs. F. D'Arcy, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, General and Mrs. Drummond, Sir George and Lady Duckworth King, General Sir John and Lady Duncan, Sir Thomas and Lady Dalley, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Davies, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Alderman and Mrs. H. E. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gray, Mr. Henry Dawes, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Mr. B. Eckstein, Lady Eckstein, Lady Emmott, the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Mrs. Lancelot Edwards, General and Mrs. Farmar, Captain and Mrs. Fraser, Captain and Mrs. Griffith Fairfax, Colonel and Mrs. Fitzmaurice of Orkney, Miss Garford, Mrs. Godefrol, Sir Israel and Lady Gollancz, the Earl and Countess of Glasgow, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Sir Cunyngham and Lady Lily Greene, Sir Lawrence and Lady Guillemard, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow, Miss Glasgow, Miss Kathleen Greene, Lady Head, Mr. and Mrs. Halstead, Lord and Lady Hailsham, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Hanworth, Mrs. Halshan, Lady Hartland, the Dowager Lady Head, Mr. Justice and Lady Horridge, Sir Cecil and Lady Hurst, the Duchesse de la Mothe Houancourt, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Hughes, General and Mrs. Claude Hawker, Sir Bruce and Lady Hart, Admiral Sir Lionel and Lady Halsey, General and Mrs. Holdsworth, Viscountess Harcourt, Mrs. Seymour Hughes, the Hon. Mrs. Horsley-Carr, Admiral Sir William and Lady Henderson, Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Inskip, Lady Jordan, Lady Jephson, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. C. Jones, Mrs. Reginald John.

Mrs. Blossom Knox, Lady Lister Kaye, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch Cooke, General Sir Alfred and Lady Knox, Mr. and

(Continued at foot of next column)

Mrs. Ker, Captain and Mrs. Howard Kerr, Mr. Hamilton Lamplugh, Mr. N. E. Lamplugh, Mary Lady Lawrence, the Earl and Countess of Lindsey, Lord and Lady Loch, Mr. Maurice and Lady Low, Sir Rudolph and Lady Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Laszlo de Combos, Mr. and Mrs. William Morling, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Martineau, General Sir George and Lady Macdonogh, Lord and Lady Monsell, Lady Mond, the Hon. Lady Lloyd Mostyn, General Sir John and Lady Moore, Mrs. R. C. Michell, General Sir Neil and Lady Malcolm, Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Meade, Lord and Lady Mildmay of Flete, Sir Malcolm and Lady Hilda Murray, Mr. Malcolm and Donald, Mrs. Mary Morgan, Miss Morgan, the Headmaster of Harrow and Mrs. Norwood, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Mr. and Mrs. Saxton Noble, Lord Richard Nevill, Captain and Mrs. Nicholl, Lord Ormathwaite, Mrs. W. H. Paget, Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer and Viscountess Plumer, Admiral Sir William Pakenham, Lady Perrott, Sir Harold and Lady Parlett, Mr. Julian I. Piggott, Lord and Lady Queenborough, Sir Henry and Lady Rothband, Mrs. John Reid.

Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, General and the Hon. Mrs. Seely, Susan Duchess of Somerset, Earl and Countess Kenden, Lady Southwark, Sir Newton and Lady Stabb, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy Stewart, Baron and Baroness Schroeder, Admiral Sir Aubrey and Lady Smith, the Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sly, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling, Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso, Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Sir Courtauld Thomson, Miss Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lloyd Thomas, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Taylor, Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Vickers, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Tryon, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Cyril and Lady Vyvyan, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Lady Walston, Sir Nicholas and Lady Waterhouse, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. Whitley, Lady Wilson, Miss Watanabe, Miss Ian Watanabe, Mr. Yoneo Watanabe, Sir Charles and Lady Wakefield, Sir Clive and Lady Wigram, Lord and Lady Riddell, Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Hodgson, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Crawfurd, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Shakespeare, Mr. and Mrs. Blumenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Garvin, Professor A. S. Oppenheim, Mr. Wickham Steed, Captain and Mrs. A. L. Kennedy, Mr. George Glasgow.

Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral and Lady Takeshi Takarabe, Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo, Mr. Takukichi Kawasaki, Dr. Tadao Yamakawa, Count Aisuke Kabayama, Mr. Naotake Sato, Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji, Mr. Hirosi Saito, Rear-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Captain Teijiro Toyoda, Captain Kanaburo Nakamura, Captain Saburo Sato, Mr. Juji Enomoto, Mr. Okusobu Kaya, Captain Naokuni Nomura, Captain Ichiro Sato, Surgeon-Captain Sakai Sugiwara, Mr. Kazuo Tawara, Captain Ito Takahashi, Captain Seiichi Iwamura, and the members of the Japanese Embassy and their wives.

DANCES

THE BRAMHAM MOOR

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood, Master of the Bramham Moor, were unable to be present last night at the Bramham Moor Hunt ball, which was held at Riley-Smith Hall, Tadcaster.

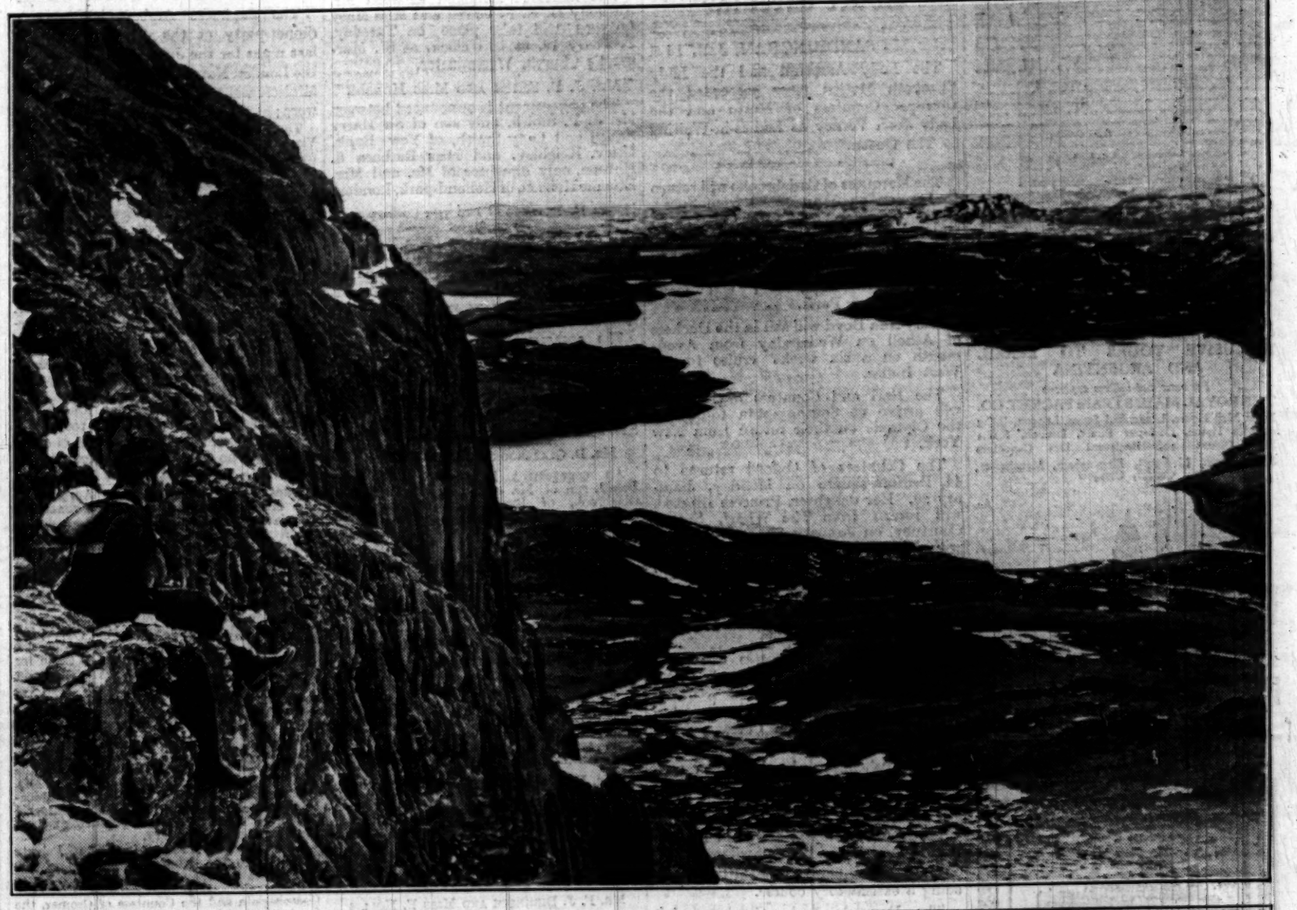
Conri Tait's band played, and among those who accepted invitations, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Mrs. Cyril Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht, Mr. and Miss G. C. Hamilton, Mr. J. Lincoln Little, Mrs. Harold Tetley, Mr. Allon Dawson, the Hon. Mrs. de Yarburgh-Bateson, Mrs. Harbord, Mr. W. A. Simpson-Hinchliffe, Mr. D. B. Wilson, Mrs. Charlesworth, Mrs. James W. May, Commander M. P. Vavasour, R.N., and Mrs. Vavasour, Mrs. W. H. Thomson, Mr. H. Kiaer, Lieutenant-Commander R. O. S. Crosse, R.N., Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Charlesworth, Colonel H. L. Anderton, Major F. Colley, Mr. W. N. Hey, Colonel H. Collinson, Mr. A. Wood, Colonel York, Sir Edward and Lady Brocklebank, Mr. John Revis, Mrs. A. W. Keighley, Mrs. William Whitehead, Major F. H. Fawkes, Colonel the Hon. Guy Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. U. Ingilby, Mr. J. F. Holdsworth, Miss Bethell, Mrs. Jowitt, Mrs. Maxfield Gray, Mrs. E. Tempest, Mrs. Samuel Smith, Lady Radcliffe, Miss D. Watson, Mrs. H. O. Wiley, Miss M. Aykroyd, Miss Tankard, Mr. E. A. Robinson, and Mr. W. Riley-Smith.

Sir Benjamin Dawson, Mrs. E. O. Simpson, Mrs. Muirhead Murray, Mr. J. H. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Barrett, Mr. J. H. Holdsworth, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Radcliffe, Captain P. L. Graham, Mrs. Scatchard, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sagar Musgrave, Miss M. S. Thompson, Mrs. Bertram Parkinson, Mrs. H. Arnold Forster, Mrs. H. Crossley, Mrs. Tunstall, Captain Cecil Foster, Mrs. Kirby, Miss Marjorie F. Rushworth, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. H. Maxwell Stuart, Mr. R. A. Fawcett, Mr. D. A. Hield, Mr. G. C. Peake, Mrs. V. Warrilow, Miss Hirst, Mrs. George Armitage, Mrs. M. J. Armitage, the Hon. M

THE VOYAGE OF THE DISCOVERY: AT KERGUELEN ISLAND

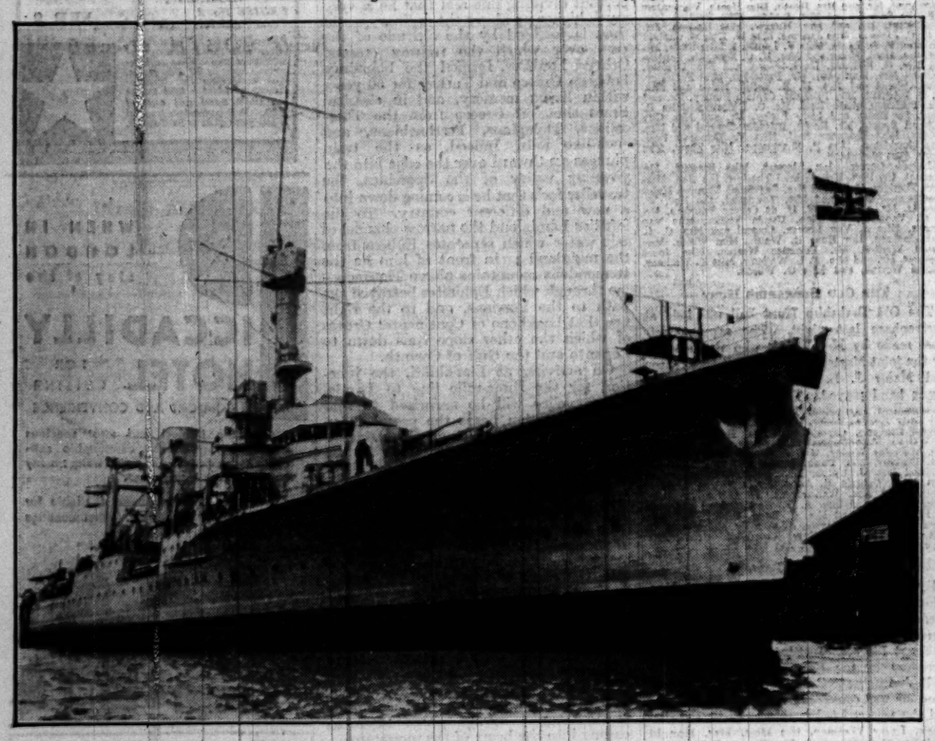
THE MAWSON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Discovery, the vessel of the B.A.N.Z. Antarctic Research Expedition under Sir Douglas Mawson, reached Kerguelen Island after being driven 100 miles to the north by a strong gale. After sailing 30 miles up Royal Sound she was moored alongside a deserted whaling station, where she is seen in the photograph. Coal of poor quality was found in a seam beneath the conglomerate cliff on the left.—*World Copyright Reserved*



FROM RED DOME PEAK.—A view of Kerguelen Island, looking over the eastern reaches of Swain's Bay from Red Dome Peak. The island is mountainous, presenting from the sea in some directions the appearance of a series of jagged peaks, and the coast is indented by many waterways.

ICE-CLAD MOUNT ROSS, the chief height of Kerguelen Island, seen across the calm waters of Swain's Bay. It is over 6,000ft. high, but its summit is rarely visible owing to the incessant clouds and frequent snowstorms.

MARY DREW.—A drawing by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, made at Hawarden Castle. The last of the series of extracts from her diary and letters that have been appearing in *The Times* is on page 15.



NEW GERMAN CRUISER.—The Köln, which was commissioned for service at Wilhelmshaven on Wednesday. The third cruiser of that name, she is the fourth of the five 6,000-ton cruisers which Germany may build under the replacement terms of the Treaty of Versailles. A photograph telegraphed from Berlin yesterday.

MR. T. M. WILFORD, the new High Commissioner for New Zealand, was entertained at luncheon by the New Zealand Association at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Lord Jellicoe (Governor-General of New Zealand, 1920-1924), who presided, is in the centre, and on the right is Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General Designate of New Zealand. Mr. Wilford is on the left.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY SACRISTY.—The Advisory Committee appointed last October to consider the various suggestions for the Abbey Sacristy site recommend in their report that the Dean and Chapter should reconsider the Poets' Corner site. If this should prove inadequate consideration should be given, they suggest, to a scheme combining the Poets' Corner site with the octagonal crypt below the Chapter House. On the left is a photograph of the crypt, which would be brought into daily use, and on the right is the Poets' Corner site, with the unsightly hoarding which would be removed.

RNLI

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FIVE SHILLINGS

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This British Enterprise is supported solely by voluntary contributions.

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(1) To reward the Crews whenever Boats are launched on service, whether or not life is saved;
(2) To compensate those who are injured in the Service;
(3) To pension the widows and orphans of those who may lose their lives in the Service;
(4) To add to our Fleet of Motor Life-boats, which have again and again saved lives which otherwise would have been lost.

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Will you give now, and remember the Life-boats in your Will?

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Royal National Life-Boat Institution,
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IMPORTANT SALE.

FURNITURE—SECOND-HAND HIGH-CLASS MODERN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL—FINE REPRODUCTIONS, GENUINE ANTIQUES, AND WORKS OF ART. Removed for convenience of Sale from numerous West End Mansions, Villas at Nice, and various sources, including many Items from the following Important Collections:—The PRINCESS PALEY (Paley Palace), LADY PINK (decd.), Mary Anna, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.), third EARL of DURHAM, K.G. (decd.),

GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDS, Tallboy and shaped-front chests, corner washstands, Wig Stands, Toilet Mirrors, Sofa Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, 5,000 CARPETS and RUGS, including Wilton, Axminster, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Aubusson, &c. A quantity of pile carpet offered at 2s. 9d. per yard, a large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.

750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, offered at 35s. each. Small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 39s. Larger-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12gns. Well-made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 8ens.; LARGE-SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.

THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of Walnut, Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture in styles of Cromwellian, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Adam, the small complete suites including sets of Chairs, Sideboard, Table, &c., offered for 10 guineas, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 300 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the future now asked to clear. Quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs at 5s.

500 COMPLETE BED ROOMS, including 50 SOLID OAK CLUB BED-ROOM SUITES, with full panel Bedsteads and mattresses, offered at £3 10s. set.

Suites in Walnut, Mahogany, Lacquer, Satinwood, Enamel, in English and Continental styles, up to 350gns., many originally costing over double.

A LARGE NUMBER of PIANOFORTES by eminent makers, ranging from 10gns. to 150gns.

OLD ENGLISH CHIMING GRANDFATHER and BRACKET CLOCKS. IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF STATUARY, PICTURES, SILVER and SHEFFIELD PLATE, quantity of Fine Old Cut Glass, BED and TABLE LINENS. A LARGE QUANTITY OF OFFICE FURNITURE, including IRON SAFES, ROLL-TOP DESKS, PEDESTAL DESKS, BOOKCASES, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (1/- POST FREE).

ON SALE DAILY, 9 till 7 (Thursdays close at 1 o'clock). Any item may be purchased separately, can remain warehoused free for 12 months or delivered to any part. Settlement of account can be arranged to suit customers' convenience.

AT THE EXTENSIVE GALLERIES OF THE FURNITURE & FINE ART DEPOSITORIES, Ltd.
(By Royal Appointment to H.M. the King of Spain.)
PARK STREET, UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.1. Phone: North 3580.
Omnibuses Nos. 144A, 43A, 14A, 14B, 4A, 19, and 20 pass the door. CAB FARES ALLOWED TO ALL CUSTOMERS. Within ten minutes of the West End. Adv.

Best thig for a code ... ... a Mustard Bath

A copy of this Prospectus has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies.

The Subscription List will open on Friday, the 17th day of January, 1930, and will close on or before Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1930.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange for permission to deal in and, in due course, for an Official Quotation of the Debenture Stock now issued.

LINGGI PLANTATIONS, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890).

AUTHORISED.	SHARE CAPITAL:	ISSUED.
£10,000	in 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each..	£10,000
£740,000	in Ordinary Shares of £1 each	£560,000
£750,000		£570,000

ISSUE AT PAR OF £270,000 7% First Mortgage Convertible and Redeemable Debenture Stock

(PART OF A TOTAL AUTHORISED ISSUE OF £400,000).

The Debenture Stock will be constituted by a Trust Deed to be made between the Company of the one part and the undermentioned Trustees of the other part, and will be secured by a specific charge on the Company's Estates (but subject to the provisions mentioned below as to the Ulu Remis Estate), and by a floating charge on the Undertaking and all other assets of the Company, present and future, including its uncalled Capital, if any.

By the Trust Deed power will be reserved by the Company to sell its Ulu Remis Estate to another Company for such consideration, whether in Shares, Debentures or Cash, as the Company may think fit. In this event the security over the Ulu Remis Estate will be discharged and any Shares or Debentures thus received will, on completion of the sale, be specifically charged to the Trustees.

Interest on the Stock will be payable on the 30th June and 31st December in each year; the first payment, calculated from the due dates of payment of the respective instalments mentioned below, will be made on the 30th June, 1930.

The Stock is redeemable at par on the 31st day of December, 1945, but the Company reserves the right to redeem the whole or any part of the Stock on or after the 1st January, 1936, at a premium of Five per cent., plus accrued Interest, upon three months' previous notice.

The Stock will be transferable in multiples of £1.

The Stock is convertible at the option of the holder on one month's previous notice in writing to the Company, expiring at any time on or before the 31st day of December, 1935, into Ordinary Shares of the Company to the nominal value of £1 for each £1 10s. of Stock.

The Shares issued in exchange for any Stock shall rank for the payment of any dividend declared on the Ordinary Shares of the Company subsequent to the date on which such notice is received by the Company and in all other respects *pari passu* with the issued Ordinary Shares of the Company for the time being.

Interest on any Stock converted into Shares will cease as from the date of the last payment of interest due prior to the date on which the notice to convert is received by the Company.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES EMERSON, 18, North Avenue, W.13 (Chairman).
WILLIAM JOHN GALLAGHER, 22, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.5.
JOHN GEORGE HAY, "Downside," Belmont, Surrey.
JAMES REA, Marling Place, Wadhurst, Sussex.
ROBERT FREDERICK McNAIR SCOTT, 30, Cranley Gardens, S.W.7.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS.

GENERAL INVESTORS AND TRUSTEES, LIMITED, 16, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

BANKERS.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Edinburgh, and 3, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

BROKERS.

FENN & CROSTHWAITE, 10-12, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS TO THE COMPANY.

E. F. TURNER & SONS, 28, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

SOLICITORS TO THE DEBENTURE STOCK TRUSTEES.

MAYO ELDER & CO., 10, Drapers Gardens, London, E.C.2.

AUDITORS.

LEWIS & MOUNSEY, 27 and 28, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARIES AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

GUTHRIE & CO., LIMITED, 5, Whittington Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Head Office, Edinburgh, and 3, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2 (and Branches), and THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, are authorised, as Bankers for the Company, to receive applications for the above Debenture Stock at par.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On Application	£10 per cent.
On Allotment	30 "
On 21st March, 1930	30 "
On 23rd May, 1930	30 "
	£100 per cent.

Payment may be made in full on Allotment under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Preferential consideration will be given to applications by Shareholders of the Company if made on the special GREEN form provided for the purpose.

PROSPECTUS

The Company was registered on 20th August, 1895, under the name of the Linggi Liberian Coffee Company, Limited, the name being changed to Linggi Plantations, Limited, by a Special Resolution passed on 23rd February and confirmed on 10th March, 1905.

The Company owns properties situated in the States of Selangor and Negri Sembilan in the Federated Malay States and also in the State of Johore. The total area of these properties is 20,412 acres, of which 12,500 acres are planted with Rubber and 4,988 acres with Oil Palms.

RUBBER.—The Rubber Plantations are divided into six divisions, of which the five older divisions, amounting to 10,075 acres, are all mature with the exception of 470 acres. Apart from small areas planted on the older divisions, the later developments have been undertaken on the new division in Johore (Sembrong), which has an area of 3,084 acres. Arrangements have been made to acquire from Government an adjoining area of approximately 1,728 acres, bringing the total acreage of this division up to some 4,812 acres. Of this area there are already planted 2,425 acres and it is the intention of the Board to bring the planted area of the division up to 4,800 acres. The development of Sembrong is proceeding on the most up-to-date scientific lines with trees budgrafted from "proved clones," and the Directors are confident that this Rubber will prove a most valuable addition to the Company's estates. It is confidently anticipated that when such areas reach maturity, Rubber will be harvested at a cost of production considerably below costs now current on Estates planted by older methods.

By the application of modern methods of cultivation and soil conservation, much has been done to improve the condition and prolong the life of the older areas, and this work will be continued.

OIL PALMS.—The whole of the Company's Oil Palms are planted on the Ulu Remis Division, which is also in Johore, adjoining Sembrong. The area of this division is approximately 5,600 acres, of which, as stated above, 4,988 acres are planted. It is proposed to plant up a further 500 or 600 acres. The earliest plantings should begin to come into bearing at the end of 1930, and the whole of the present planted area should be yielding by 1935. With a view to the most economical working, particularly in the productive stage, the co-ordination of the Oil Palm Estate with adjoining Properties of a similar nature is now under consideration, and, provided this can be effected on terms which the Directors consider advantageous to the Company, they propose to enter into the necessary arrangements. Powers in this connexion are reserved under the Trust Deed.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE.—The purpose of the present issue is to provide the Company with working capital and funds to bring into full bearing and completely equip the present planted area, both Rubber and Oil Palms, and also to enable the contemplated extensions to be taken in hand.

The Company has no Bank overdraft or other loan outstanding.

STATUTORY INFORMATION.—The following is a copy of a Report by the Auditors as to the profits of and dividends paid by the Company in respect of the last three years for which Accounts have been issued. The Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1929, have not yet been received from the East:—

LEWIS AND MOUNSEY, 27 and 28, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.2, 10th January, 1930.

To the Directors of LINGGI PLANTATIONS, Ltd., 5, Whittington-avenue, E.C.3.

DEAR SIRS,—We hereby certify that the profits and the dividends paid by Linggi Plantations, Ltd., for the three years ended 31st December, 1928, are as follows:—

Year ended.	Net Profit after all deductions.	Dividends Paid. Preference Shares.	Ordinary Shares.
31/12/28	£38,653 9 7 ..	7%	71%
31/12/27	67,065 17 4 ..	7%	10%
31/12/26	158,129 6 11 ..	7%	25%

SHOWING AN ANNUAL AVERAGE PROFIT OF £87,949 11s. 3d.

No Accounts have been made up for any period subsequent to 31st December, 1928.

Yours faithfully, (Sgd.) LEWIS and MOUNSEY.

The only material Contracts entered into within the last two years are—

Dated 19th September, 1929, with the Commissioner of Lands and Mines, Johore, providing for the acquisition by the Company of approximately 1,728 acres.

Letter dated 13th January, 1930, addressed to the Company, whereby Lothbury Assets and Land Limited, of 16, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, have agreed to Underwrite the present issue of £270,000 Stock for a Commission of 2 per cent. with an over-riding Commission of 1 per cent.

Various Sub-Underwriting Agreements have been made to which the Company is not a party, but the Directors are interested as follows:—Mr. Charles Emerson has sub-underwritten £3,000 Stock, Mr. W. J. Gallagher has sub-underwritten £2,000 Stock, Mr. James Rea has sub-underwritten £5,000 Stock, Mr. J. G. Hay has sub-underwritten £7,500 Stock.

Applications for the Debenture Stock, which must be for multiples of £1, should be made on the accompanying form of Application, and forwarded with a cheque for the application money to the Royal Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, or 3, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2 (or Branches), or The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

If any application be not accepted in respect of the full amount of Debenture Stock applied for, the surplus amount paid on application will be credited towards the amount payable on allotment, and the balance, if any, will be returned to the Applicant.

If any application be not accepted the amount paid on application will be returned in full. Failure to pay any instalment on the due date will render the allotment liable to cancellation, and the amount previously paid to forfeiture. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on instalments in arrear.

Certificates for the Debenture Stock, fully paid, will be ready for delivery by the Company on or after 23rd July, 1930, in exchange for fully-paid Allotment Letters.

Brokerage of ¼ per cent. on the nominal amount of Debenture Stock allotted (other than allotments in respect of underwriting) will be paid in respect of allotments made on public applications bearing the stamp of a Broker or other authorised Agent.

The originals of the Report of Messrs. Lewis and Mounsey, and of the Underwriting Letter above referred to, Copy of Letter dated 19th September, 1929, from the Commissioner of Lands and Mines, Johore, Draft of the Trust Deed, and Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company during business hours on any day on which the Lists remain open.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Royal Bank of Scotland, The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, General Investors and Trustees, Limited, 16, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3, the Brokers, or at the offices of the Company.

14th January, 1930.

This form should be filled up and forwarded to ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Edinburgh, or 3, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2 (or branches), or THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

LINGGI PLANTATIONS, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890).

Issue at par of £270,000 7% First Mortgage Convertible and Redeemable Debenture Stock.

(Part of an authorised issue of £400,000.)

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of LINGGI PLANTATIONS, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £....., being deposit of 10 per cent. on application for £....., of the above Debenture Stock, I/we request you to allot to me/us that amount of Debenture Stock upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the 14th January, 1930, and I/we agree to accept the same, or any smaller amount of such Debenture Stock that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay the balance of 90 per cent. in accordance with the terms of the said Prospectus, and I/we authorise you to place my/our name(s) on the register of Debenture Stockholders as a holder(s) of the said Debenture Stock.

USUAL SIGNATURE .....

NAME (in full) .....

ADDRESS (in full) .....

.....

DESCRIPTION .....
(If a lady state whether "Married," "Widow," or "Spinster.")

DATE ....., 1930.

PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS.

Applications must be for multiples of £1.

Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed "Not Negotiable." Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by Drawer.

No receipt will be issued for deposit on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course, either by Letter of Allotment or by return of deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

CENTRAL ARGENTINE ISSUE

AN INSURANCE CENTENARY

Arrangements are being made for an issue next week of £3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock, 1967-87, of the Central Argentine Railway. This new stock will rank in all respects as regards security *pari passu* with the existing £3,000,000 of stock already quoted. The price of issue will be 89½. There will be a difference of approximately three months' interest between the old stock and the new, equivalent to about £1 net. The current price of the old stock is 91½, and after allowing for the difference in interest there remains a margin of about 1 per cent. in favour of the new; in addition, subscribers will have no stamp duty to pay. The capital is being raised mainly to meet the cost of new construction.

Italian Currency Rumour Denied

There was a further fall in the value of Italian currency yesterday owing to a report emanating from Paris, which has since proved to be false, that the possibility of revalorizing the lira on a lower gold level was under consideration. It was said to be recognized in certain quarters that the present rate (92.46lr.) was too high and could not be maintained except by artificial means. On Wednesday the exchange jumped from 92.95lr. to 92.99½lr., and yesterday the rate shot up to 93.10lr. A partial recovery, however, ensued, the closing rate being 93.03lr. We learn from official sources that there is no foundation for the reports that any revalorization of the lira is contemplated.

Australian Wool Industry

We learn that a movement is on foot in Australia to secure the better organization of the industry and trade in wool. Apparently there are two schools of thought in regard to the marketing of wool. One holds that the clip should be sold as soon as it is ready, while the other believes that it would be more satisfactory to sell it over a longer period, regulating the offerings according to the requirements of the market. The former method may be crude but it has the advantage of disposing of the whole of the clip and thus prevents any accumulation of stock, which is the bugbear of the coffee market. The other method would be more scientific provided that those in charge of regulated selling were clever enough to dispose of the wool before the new season's clip came forward. The question whether their methods of sale and distribution are in keeping with the altered conditions of trade which followed the great commodity crisis of 1920-21 deserves very careful study by those interested in the Australian wool industry. It is not improbable that producers would derive advantages in various ways from a carefully evolved scheme of cooperation.

Price Regulating Fallacies

It will have been observed that when commodity prices fall heavily schemes are frequently put forward by those concerned to raise prices—in other words, to contract out of the inevitable consequence of an excessive supply. Most of these schemes are unsound. Price is the natural restricting or stimulating factor. An excess of supply over demand necessarily brings about a decline in price, and if price did not fall in such circumstances there would be nothing to restore an equilibrium of supply and demand. A fall in price rarely if ever fails to stimulate consumption and also to check production on the part of the least efficient and more expensive producers. Therefore, producers should be very chary of price-regulating schemes. They can only succeed if economically sound and wisely administered. To fulfil these conditions such schemes must aim always at cheapening cost and reducing price to the lowest level consistent with profitable production. A monopoly may have power to maintain price, but if the price is excessive it will only retard its growth and development. A monopoly in wool, if such a thing were possible, might keep prices high, but that would not help to develop the industry. To the ultimate consumer the heavy fall in wool prices has brought little if any benefit. If the price of a suit of clothes bore a proper relation to the pre-War price—that is to say, to the average increase in prices generally—there would be a larger consumption of wool, for more suits would be bought. It would therefore appear that the benefit of the fall in the price of wool has gone largely to intermediaries, so that there should be ample scope for cooperation on the part of wool interests to secure a better organization of their industry from the producer to the consumer. The high level of production costs is, as in this country, the great problem of industry in Australia, and any sound scheme of cooperation must be designed to secure a reduction of wool costs.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Affair

Months have elapsed since the default of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Versicherungs Aktien-Gesellschaft, and yet nothing has been done to satisfy the claims of the creditors, among whom are included a number of British banks and financial institutions. Because of the association of leading German banks with the Frankfurter Allgemeine, this institution at one time enjoyed first-class credit, which seemed to be justified, for as recently as June last the balance-sheet showed large profits, out of which a dividend of 12½ per cent. was declared. Two months later, however, the company suspended payment. A few days later the company sold the most valuable part of its insurance business to the Allianz und Stuttgarter Verein Versicherungs-Aktien-Gesellschaft without the consent of the creditors, and though a meeting was held in Frankfurt a day or two ago no settlement with the creditors has yet been arranged. When creditors sought to take action to protect themselves after the default an official moratorium was declared which prevented the creditors taking any effective action in defence of their interests. It is to be hoped that the German interests concerned will hasten to make a settlement with British and other creditors in the same way as was done by Italian institutions in connexion with the Sicmat affair, by the British banks in connexion with the Banca Italo-Britannica, and by banks in Scandinavia when similar troubles occurred there. In view of Germany's dependence upon foreign supplies of capital, it would be short-sighted of her not to arrange an equitable settlement in the near future.

Two Argentine Investment Companies

The River Plate and General Investment Trust Company and the Mortgage Company of the River Plate have just issued reports that indicate a maintenance of prosperity. There is a somewhat close affinity between the two, both in respect of age—they were each formed in 1888—and of the directorate. Moreover, each company tends to grow stronger as it grows older—a condition for which a conservative financial policy is largely responsible. Owing to the less favourable opportunities that have presented themselves for the employment of money on mortgage in Argentina the companies have in recent years turned more and more to investments of a general character. The Mortgage Company of the River Plate in its latest accounts holds first mortgages of a book value of £694,000, compared with investments in Stock Exchange securities amounting to £1,160,000. The River Plate and General's assets, apart from cash, are now all shown under the one heading of investments. An idea of the financial position of the two undertakings may be gathered from the following table:—

	Mortgage Co. of River Plate	River Plate and General Trust
	£	£
Paid-up capital	600,000	550,000
Debentures	650,348	250,000
Reserves and "carry forward" ..	558,156	440,256
Net profits:—		
1927	85,106	72,116
1928	85,808	74,986
1929	82,365	78,399
Ord. div. (last three years)	18% p.a.	20%*
Earned on Ord. last year ..	22·4%	24%*

* On Deferred stock.

In addition to the disclosed reserves both companies possess hidden reserves consisting of the amounts by which the current values of their investments exceed the book values. The River Plate and General last year realized net capital profits of as much as £70,000, of which £50,000 was accounted for by the sale of its holdings in the United River Plate Telephone Company and the City of Santos Improvements Company. These profits were credited to capital reserve.

France's Trade Balance

Thoughtful comment was made by Mr. F. A. Szarvasy, chairman of the Anglo-French Banking Corporation, in his speech at yesterday's meeting of the corporation on the distribution of the world's gold stocks. The scramble for gold, he pointed out, remained as intense as ever, although the aggregate reserves of the world appeared to be ample Europe, he said, possessed £925,000,000, or 50 per cent. more than in 1913. The United States had 160 per cent. more than in 1913—namely, £820,000,000—and the stock of metal at the Bank of England was four times that of pre-War, and represented 6.4 per cent. of the world's stock. It appears, however, that Mr. Szarvasy has not allowed for the mobilization of gold in the reserve banks, and therefore the increase on 1913 is more apparent than real. For instance, the British gold reserves before the War were larger than the present Bank of England stock, though the bulk of it was in circulation. Mr. Szarvasy held that there was an insufficient appreciation of some of the fundamental problems with which the world was faced, and that people thought that big gold stocks locked in the vaults of central institutions would solve all troubles, whereas the opposite was the case. Improved transportation and communication had, among other things, brought with them an increase in the velocity of credit. An essential condition of this development, he pointed out, was that there should be no interference with the free movement of gold, which forms the technical basis of credit.

Gold Reserves and Gold Policy

Dealing with the great accumulation of gold by France, Mr. Szarvasy suggested that while her international trade balance appeared adverse for the 11 months of the year, her trade balance when invisible exports were taken into calculation was favourable by a considerable margin. In addition to the income from the balances held abroad by the French Government and the Banque de France (those of the latter alone were approximately £200,000,000), the similar income of private individuals and commercial undertakings had to be borne in mind; together these constituted the favourable trade balance and explained the premium at which the franc was quoted in 1929 in comparison with the pound and the dollar. Trade, however, is generally less active to-day in France, and a smaller tourist income is looked for this year owing to the American stock market collapse. The exchange should, therefore, become less strong and result in an efflux of gold. We understand that the intention is to let gold flow from France whenever the exchange should warrant such a movement.

Centenary of Life Assurance Office

The annual report and valuation of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society are always the first documents of the kind to be issued and this year they are exceptional, since the society is now celebrating its centenary. The announcements published on January 2 showed that the net new business transacted last year at £862,635 had only once been exceeded in its history—in 1928—and they also intimated that the annual compound reversionary bonuses allotted to the policies participating in profits were to be maintained on a high level. The ordinary rate is again 45s. per £100, and for the fourth year in succession a special additional bonus of 6s. is allotted to fully-participating whole-life policies, making a total of 51s. per £100 compound. To the new type of policies carrying low premiums a compound reversionary bonus of 15s. per £100 is allotted. The preliminary statements indicated that the centenary would be celebrated by the distribution to all with-profit policies effected before January 1, 1929, of a special reversionary bonus, and details of this distribution are now given. It is to be made by a method "specially devised to protect the interests of the older members, and the bonuses have been suitably graded according to the duration in force." From a lowest rate of 4s. 6d. per £100 for the year of entry of 1928 the scale gradually increases for each year, so that assurances effected five years previously receive 38s. per cent., until the maximum of £10 per cent. is allotted to policies taken out in 1900 or earlier. This distribution is a decidedly attractive way of enabling all policyholders usually participating in the profits to participate also in the present event.

Loss on Investments

The policyholders will naturally turn to the statements indicating the cost of the bonuses. The liability under assurance and annuity contracts is set out in the valuation balance-sheet at £4,407,642, and the gross surplus at £709,507. Interim bonuses paid last year absorbed £1,379, and the balance of valuation expenses in excess of the amount provided for and the cost of the staff profit-sharing scheme required £2,880, leaving a balance of £705,248. Of this sum, £127,891 is divided among the participating policyholders as a reversionary bonus for last year in the manner already described; the special centenary bonus costs £162,421; £18,417 is reserved to augment the staff pension fund; and £10,500 is reserved to meet special centenary expenses and the cost of the valuation and distribution and of the staff profit-sharing scheme, leaving £386,019, representing as much as 54·7

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS FIRM

UNDERGROUND RAILS IN DEMAND

While business was quiet, the Stock Markets yesterday maintained a steady tone. The absence of a reduction in Bank rate had no adverse effect, a change not having been expected, and the gilt-edged market was influenced more by the satisfactory nature of the weekly Bank return and the news of further impending gold imports. India stocks although showing little change on balance were inclined to harden; private advices from India indicated an improvement in the political situation, which was said to have led to a better demand for piece-goods in Calcutta. The recent excellence of the traffic returns, coupled with the approach of the dividend announcements, stimulated demand for London passenger railway issues, sharp rises occurring in Metropolitan and Underground Electric. The Industrial Market showed an unusual lack of movement. Oil and Mining shares were dull, but an inquiry was reported for Rubber shares, the rally in the commodity being associated with the efforts that are being made to obtain cooperation between the British and Dutch producers of rubber for the purpose of giving greater stability to the industry.

The Five per Cent. War Loan rose to 100¾, and the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, £10 paid, recovered to ¼ premium. Rises of ¼ took place in the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (75¼) and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (54¼). India loans fluctuated within narrow limits, closing firm. Fractional gains occurred in several African and New Zealand loans, but the Australian group remained out of favour, and one or two stocks were marked down 1 per cent. In the HOME RAILWAY market interest centred in the Underground lines. Underground Electric shares closed 10½d. higher at 23s. 6d., the Income Bonds gaining two points to 109½, and Metropolitan rose 1¼ to 65¼. The tendency for the trunk lines was dull, closing prices of L.M.S. (55¼) and Berwick Preferred (37½) showing small falls.

The rise in the Rio de Janeiro exchange caused renewed firmness in Brazilian loans, and the Rescission Four per Cents. (which closed at 52½), the 1913 loan (61½), and the Six-and-a-Half per Cents. (80½) closed ½-1 higher. Chinese Customs loans continued firm, the 1913 bonds hardening to 60½, while Japanese 1907 Five per Cents. moved up to above 90. French, Belgian, and German bonds were easier in tone. There was inquiry for Egyptian bonds, the Unified being 78½ and the Preference 68. Peruvian Corporation stocks were weak, the Preference falling 1 to 53 and the Ordinary ½ to 11¼. In the FOREIGN RAILWAY market Leopoldina stock advanced from 50 to 52 on the Brazilian exchange movement. Buenos Ayres Great Southern stock hardened to par, but Central Argentine declined to 87½, and Cordoba Central stocks were lower.

OIL shares were quiet and dull. Mexican Eagle declined to 13s. 7½d., but Canadian Eagle by comparison were firm.

RUBBER SHARES FIRMER

An upward movement of a fairly general character took place in leading RUBBER shares. The commodity rose to 7½d.-7¾d., and it was reported that members of the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association had left for Holland to join discussions regarding possible restrictive measures. Business was very small, but in the absence of supplies prices were easily affected. Rubber Trust rose 6d. to 35s. 2d. and Anglo-Dutch 9d. to 71s. 9d., while United Serdang and London Asiatic closed 3d. higher at 3s. 10½d. and 4s. 1½d. respectively. Allied Sumatra advanced from 13s. to 14s. 1½d., partly on Dutch support, while French buying caused rises in Gula Kalumpong and Eastern Trust to 1¾ and 1¼ respectively. There were a number of minor falls in TEA shares.

Still more idle conditions prevailed in the INDUSTRIAL market, and prices showed few movements of note. Kreuger and Toll "B" rose ¼ to 26¾, the Participating Debentures closing ¼ higher at 27¼, while Swedish Match "A" and "B" rose ¼ to 17 and 17¼ respectively. Courtaulds were firm at 2¾, but Imperial Chemical, British-American Tobacco, and the iron and steel group showed heaviness. Dollar shares closed a little better in most cases, Hydro-Electric being $43¾ and International Nickel $36½, but the tendency in the afternoon was easier. Brazilian Traction showed a gain of $3¼ at $39½. Columbia Graphophone were offered in the street. Harrods reacted to 72s. 6d. There was a little support for Lautaro shares, the Preferred hardening to 2 13-16 and the Delaware shares to $7¾.

Absence of business made for a dull tone in the MINING market. East Rand fell to 12s., West Rand to 6s. 3d., Consolidated Main Reef to 16s. 3d., and Crown Mines to 3 5-16. Chartered were slightly firmer at 41s. 6d. Tin fell £1 6s. 3d. a ton, and the share market was heavy, Ayer Hitam and Southern Malayan being among those to close lower. Rio Tinto declined to 45½. Oceana Consolidated were weak at 2s., in spite of some French support.

RUBBER CONFERENCE

BRITISH DELEGATION IN HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.—Some members of the British Rubber Growers' Association, with Mr. H. E. Miller, chairman of Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Limited, at their head, have arrived for negotiations with the Dutch producers. The discussions are of a preliminary character, and no definite plan at present exists. The parties have mutually decided not to publish any report regarding the negotiations, and consequently no details are at present obtainable.—*Reuter.*

NEW CAPITAL ISSUE

The issue at par of £270,000 Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Debenture stock of LINGGI PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, is made to-day. The stock, which forms part of a total authorized issue of £400,000, is redeemable at par at the end of 1945, or at the company's option, on or after January 1, 1936, at a premium of 5 per cent. The stock is convertible into Ordinary shares at any time before the end of 1935 at the rate of £1 of share for every £1 10s. of stock. Net profits for the three years ended 1928 averaged £87,950 per annum, and the interest on the Debenture stock now issued requires £18,900. The stock will be secured as a specific charge on the company's estates, apart from the Ulu Remis estate, which the company may sell. In the event of the sale of the Ulu Remis estate, any shares or Debentures received will be charged to the trustees for the present issue. The total planted area of the properties is 20,412 acres, of which 12,500 acres are planted with rubber, most of which is mature, and 4,988 acres, forming the Ulu Remis estate, with oil palms. The present issue will provide funds to bring the present planted area into full bearing and to enable contemplated extensions to be taken in hand.

INTERNATIONAL MARINE DIVIDEND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 16

The International Mercantile Marine Company declared to-day a dividend of $1 a share on the "no par" capital stock, payable from the 1929 earnings. The profits of the company and its American subsidiaries in 1929, after deduction of all charges, including depreciation on its American steamships, were $2,409,000, as against $735,700 in 1928.

COMPANY RESULTS

CITY OF LONDON BREWERY

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Dundee coal ..	2½	Nil	—	2½	Nil
Guardian Inv. Trust ..	Fin. 6	Same	—	11	Same
Manchester Corn and Prods. ..	Fin. 4	5	—	8	9
Exchge. Threlfalls Brewery ..	Int. 10	Same	Feb. 1	—	—
Wells' Watford Brewery ..	Int. 2½	Same	Feb. 1	—	—
Zambesia Explg.	Int. 5	Same	Jan. 31	—	—

Tekka, Limited.—Dividend of 4½d. per share, payable March 4 (the same as a year ago).

London Stockholders Investment Trust.—Dividend of 5½ per cent. (actual) for the period ended December 31, 1929.

Ashton Bros.—Dividend on the Five per Cent. Preference shares for 1929 but no Ordinary dividend. The last dividend paid on the Ordinary shares was 1½ per cent. for 1927.

Kent (F.M.S.) Tin Dredging.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. on account of the current year, together with a bonus of 5 per cent. for the year ended December 31, 1929, both payable March 4. The dividend a year ago was the same, but no bonus was paid for 1928.

City of London Brewery.—Final dividend of 10 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary shares, making 20 per cent. for the year, less tax; £30,000 is placed to equalization of dividends fund and £27,341 carried forward. In January last year the then existing Ordinary shares were converted into 20 per cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares, and holders received a capital bonus equal to 30 per cent. in Deferred shares of 5s. each. No dividend is announced on these Deferred shares. For 1928 the dividend on the Ordinary shares was 20 per cent.; £20,000 was placed to reserve, £50,000 to equalization of dividends fund, and £26,919 was carried forward.

SKANDINAVISKA KREDITAKTIEBOLAGET

Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, the Swedish bank, reports net profits for 1929 of Kr.14,580,000, against Kr.10,660,000 for 1928, and proposes to increase its dividend from Kr.15 to Kr.18 per share.

LENNARDS REAL PROPERTY

The net profit of the Lennards Real Property Company for 1929 amounted to £28,460 (against £30,822 for 1928, including profit of £2,107 on sale of property). The dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares is again 7½ per cent. The balance forward is £240 (against £1,780). The directors have entered arrangements for the purchase of three additional properties. Meeting, January 23.

UNITED SERDANG (SUMATRA) RUBBER

The United Serdang (Sumatra) Rubber Plantations announce that the net profit for the year ended August 31, 1929, was £138,751. This compares with £163,547 for 1927-28. A dividend of 7½ per cent. is proposed for the year (against 10 per cent.) and £20,000 is again to be placed to reserve account, the balance to be carried forward being £95,782 (against £83,776). The report and statement of accounts will be issued shortly. Meeting, February 4.

STEAD AND SIMPSON

The net profit of Stead and Simpson, Limited, boot manufacturers, for 1929 amounted to £57,699 (against £55,402 for 1928). As usual, the dividend on the Ordinary shares is 10 per cent. This absorbs £14,000, and the Preference dividend £4,807, while it is proposed to set aside £20,000 (the same) for additional depreciation on shop fixtures, £2,000 (against £3,000) to charities, benevolent and welfare fund, and £5,000 (against nil) to employees' sports club. The balance to be carried forward is increased from £42,997 to £49,903. Out of the 1928 profits £23,526 was placed to general reserve. Meeting, January 24.

JOHN CROSSLEY AND SONS

The accounts of John Crossley and Sons, carpet manufacturers, for the year ended November 30 show a profit of £16,564 (against £2,080), which is increased by £2,414 brought forward and by a transfer of £25,000 from reserve fund (a year ago £38,500 was taken from stock contingencies account) to a total of £43,978. Out of this the Preference and Ordinary dividends for the year (the latter again being 5 per cent.) absorb £41,579, leaving £2,399 to be carried forward. The balance-sheet is more explanatory than in the previous year, when the whole of the assets were shown in one item. Premises and fixed plant are shown at £151,169, loose plant and machinery at £195,000, and stock-in-trade at £409,044. Investments stand at £246,586. The reserve fund now amounts to £175,000. Meeting, January 24.

MORTGAGE COMPANY OF THE RIVER PLATE

The net profit of the Mortgage Company of the River Plate for 1929 amounted to £82,365 (against £85,608 for 1928), out of which the Preference dividend absorbs £15,000. A final dividend of 10 per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares, making 18 per cent. for the year (the same), and, after placing £10,000 (against £5,207,383) to reserve fund, making that fund £450,000, the balance forward is increased from £99,791 to £109,156. The mortgage loans in Argentine dollars have been converted into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at December 31, 1929. The investments in London, of which 97 per cent. are quoted on the London Stock Exchange, have been valued at the close of the year, and exceed in the aggregate to be worth more than the amount appearing in the balance-sheet—namely, £1,160,303. Meeting, January 27.

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

The 100th annual report of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society, covering the year 1929, states that the amount of the net new business was £862,635. The claims, less reassurances, arising within the year amounted with bonuses to £353,866, of which £179,235 became payable at death and £174,661 on survivance. The ratio of expenditure to premium income was 13.1 per cent., excluding valuation expenses. The accumulated funds decreased by £119,017 to £5,112,890. The average net rate of interest earned on the entire funds, excluding reversions, was £4 19s. per cent. (against £4 14s. 10d. per cent. in 1928). The society's funds at the close of the year amounted to £5,112,890. The annual valuation as at December 31, 1929, discloses a net surplus of £705,348, after writing off all depreciation. The bonus decisions are discussed in our City Notes. Meeting, January 29.

GOVERNMENTS STOCK AND OTHER SECURITIES INVESTMENT

A net revenue of £85,978 is shown by the accounts of the Governments Stock and Other Securities Investment Company for the year 1929 (against £82,857 for 1928). The rate of the dividend for the year on the Deferred Ordinary stock is again 10 per cent. Allowing for this and also for the Preference dividend, there remains a balance of £23,618 to be added to the revenue reserve (against £23,689), making it £121,231. Of this amount, £53,419, being the equivalent of 10 per cent. of the Deferred Ordinary stock, is to be capitalized and converted into shares of £1 each, which will then be divided rateably among Deferred Ordinary stockholders. According to a valuation based on prices current on December 31 last, the investments are worth more than the sum at which they stand in the balance-sheet—namely, £2,206,344. Meeting, January 29.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

The balance-sheet of the Standard Bank of South Africa as at September 30 last shows the liability on deposit, current, and other accounts at £52,788,725 (against £53,379,569 at September 30, 1928), while drafts outstanding and acceptances amount to £2,304,430 (against £2,367,555), and bills for collection to £10,692,401 (against £10,953,369). The main asset items are shown as follows:—Cash in hand and with bankers, £6,284,977 (against £5,985,073); cash at call and short notice, £3,025,000 (against £2,975,000); native gold in hand and in transit, £57,075 (against £58,576); investments, £5,228,739 (against £5,207,383); bills of exchange, £6,751,390 (against £8,169,674); bills discounted, advances, &c., £35,552,995 (against £35,906,078). The total of the balance-sheet is £72,063,871 (against £72,434,308). A dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum (the same) has already been declared for the half-year.

U.S. BANKING FIGURES

NATIONAL CITY PROFITS

At the annual meeting of the National City Bank of New York the chairman stated that the net earnings for 1929, after reserves for taxes, pensions, death benefits, and management funds, were $26,587,841. The meeting re-elected the directors for the ensuing year. Out of the profits there was applied, according to the bank's fixed rule, a contingency reserve of $3,050,880. Dividends of $13,510,000 were paid, and after year-end adjustment a balance of $9,406,327 was carried to

MONEY MARKET

LOAN RATES EASIER

RISE IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE

Both loan and discount rates declined in Lombard-street yesterday. At the start fresh advances for the night commanded only 4½ per cent., and the rate soon declined to 4 per cent., which was the general rate for both old and new loans. Balances were available at 3½ per cent. towards the close. Easier money, the upward tendency of the New York exchange, the strong Bank Return, the reduction in the Dutch Bank rate, and scarcity of bills all contributed to weaken discount rates, the competitive rate for three months fine bank bills becoming 4^{3}_{32} per cent. The amount of Treasury Bills to be tendered for to-day is only £30,000,000, compared with £45,000,000 of maturing bills next week, while the market is believed to be a larger holder of next week's maturities than of this week's. A few sales of three months bank bills were reported to Continental buyers at 4^{1}_{32} per cent.; "hot" Treasury Bills changed hands at 4^{1}_{16} per cent. Home banks bought some February bills at 4½ per cent.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months	
3^{1}_{32}–4^{1}_{4}	4–4^{1}_{4}	4^{1}_{32}	4^{1}_{32}–4^{1}_{16}	4^{1}_{32}	4^{1}_{32}	

Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months	
% 4^{1}_{16}	% 4^{3}_{32}–4^{5}_{32}	$5–5^{1}_{32}$	5^{1}_{4}–5^{5}_{32}	5^{1}_{32}–5	

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

—	Jan. 9	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve :—		
Gold coin and ingots	42,458,382	+ 24,757
Silver and copper	228,002	+ 1,502
Current postal accounts	747,283	+ 292,061
Available at sight abroad	7,201,905	+ 101,082
Advances on gold coin	50	Unchanged
Commercial bills discounted	6,699,192	— 1,178,511
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,729,297	— 9,002
Advances on securities	2,588,240	— 102,520
Negotiable bills of the sinking fund dept.	5,611,552	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	5,200,000	Unchanged
Demonetised silver coin for melting	Nil	Unchanged
Various assets	1,935,721	— 119,999
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	60,846,770	— 941,234
Treasury current account	7,347,743	— 379,164
Sinking fund current account	3,756,452	— 151,360
Current and deposit account	6,369,120	— 306,025
Other sight liabilities	849,593	+ 88,535
Various liabilities	1,880,012	+ 124,000
Total liabilities	87,389,687	1,107,899

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities combined, 48.60 per cent.; previous week, 47.96 per cent.—*Reuter.*

BANK OF ITALY

(000's omitted)

—	Dec. 31	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Lire	Lire
Gold in hand	5,190,100	— 100
Balances abroad	3,810,300	+ 6,200
Foreign Treasury Bills	1,538,700	Unchanged
Total reserve	10,537,100	+ 6,100
Gold deposited abroad due by the State	1,813,100	Unchanged
Cash in hand	197,500	+ 6,400
Inland bills	4,318,400	+ 453,000
Advances	1,909,700	+ 522,300
Government securities	1,074,000	+ 4,200
Credit with the Istituto di Liquidazioni	866,900	Unchanged
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	16,918,900	+ 221,900
Public deposits	300,000	Unchanged
Other deposits	1,063,200	+ 52,300
Demand drafts	503,400	+ 157,100

Ratio of reserve to notes and other sight liabilities combined, 54.71 per cent.; previous week, 55.94 per cent.—

BANK OF SPAIN

—	Jan. 11	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,505,012,577	+ 138,997
Silver in hand	703,698,378	+ 1,167,721
Foreign bills	85,044,300	— 10,851,157
Discounts, &c.	2,135,793,995	— 47,110,742
Treasury accounts, &c.	715,982,939	— 22,944,939
Notes in circulation	4,494,165,100	— 6,215,079
Current accounts, &c.	1,004,354,711	— 9,721,911
Dividends, interest, &c.	117,436,157	— 27,709,673
Gov't. securities	234,940,919	— 27,815,175

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

More activity was reported in the New York exchanges yesterday. Following the announcement of no change in the Bank rate, the exchange rose sharply to $4.87, and eased off a little, but again rose to $4.87 as a result of New York purchases of sterling in the afternoon; in the final dealings the rate reacted, closing at $4.86 15-16, compared with $4.86 27-32 on Wednesday. There was a sharp fall in the Canadian dollar, the Montreal rate being finally $4.93¼, against $4.92. Continental exchanges were disposed to move in favour of sterling owing to the absence of a reduction in the London Bank rate and the fall in the Dutch Bank rate. At 12.11½fl. the Amsterdam exchange showed a rise of ⅛c., while the Paris exchange rose ½c. to 123.91½c., the Italian ¾c. to 93.03c., the Swiss ½c. to 25.18½c., and the German ½pf. to 20.34½m. There was less doing in the Spanish exchange, which finished at 36.74p., compared with 36.62½p. The Hong-kong rate declined to 1s. 5 1-32d., but the Shanghai rate was higher at 2s. 1d. A further relapse occurred in the Buenos Aires rate, which finished at 44 11-16d., but the Rio exchange rallied to 5 25-64d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Jan. 16	Jan. 15
New York	$ to £	4.865	4.86^{27}_{32}–87	4.86^{15}_{16}–87_{32}
Montreal	$ to £	4.865	4.92^{1}_{64}–92^{7}_{32}	4.91^{3}_{64}–92^{1}_{64}
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.90–123.94	123.80–123.84
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.95^{1}_{2}–96^{1}_{4}	34.94^{1}_{2}–95^{1}_{2}
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.38–92.42	92.37–92.41
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.16–25.16^{1}_{4}	25.14^{3}_{4}–25.16
Athens	Dr. to £	375	375–375^{1}_{2}	374^{1}_{4}–375^{1}_{4}
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.28	193.00–193.80	193.00–193.80
Madrid	Pes. to £	35.2215	36.15–36.83	36.95–37.15
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108–108^{1}_{2}	108–108^{1}_{2}
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10^{3}_{4}–11^{1}_{2}	12.10^{1}_{4}–10^{3}_{4}
Berlin	M. to £	20.48	20.37^{1}_{2}–38^{1}_{2}	20.37^{1}_{2}–38^{1}_{2}
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.56	34.50–34.63	34.58–34.62
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.82–27.85	27.80–27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164^{1}_{2}–164^{3}_{4}	164^{1}_{2}–164^{3}_{4}
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.38–43.45	43.37–43.45
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.23–25.28	25.23–25.33
Bucharest	Lei to £	815.6	817–820	817–820
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1,020–1,040	1,020–1,040
Belgrade	Dns. to £	275.2215	275–275$^{1}_{2}$	274$^{3}_{4}$–275$^{1}_{2}$
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48^{1}_{2}–49	48^{1}_{2}–49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	670–677	680–677
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.17–18.22	18.17–18.23
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.21^{1}_{4}–21^{3}_{4}	$18.21–18.21^{3}_{4}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.13^{3}_{4}–14^{1}_{4}	18.13^{1}_{4}–18.14
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.19^{3}_{4}–20^{1}_{4}	18.19^{1}_{4}–20^{1}_{4}
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97^{1}_{16}–97^{3}_{16}	97^{1}_{16}–97^{3}_{16}
Bombay	Per rup.	1d.	$1/5^{15}_{16}$–1^{1}_{32}	$1/5^{15}_{16}$–1^{1}_{32}
Calcutta	Per rup.	1d.	$1/5^{15}_{16}$–1^{1}_{32}	$1/5^{15}_{16}$–1^{1}_{32}
Madras	Per rup.	1d.	$1/5^{15}_{16}$–1^{1}_{32}	$1/5^{15}_{16}$–1^{1}_{32}
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	$1/8^{3}_{4}$–$1/8^{7}_{8}$	$1/8^{7}_{8}$–$1/9^{1}_{16}$
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	$2/0^{3}_{32}$–$2/0^{5}_{32}$	$2/0^{1}_{32}$–$2/0^{5}_{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	$2/0^{1}_{2}$–$2/1^{1}_{16}$	$2/0^{1}_{2}$–$2/1^{1}_{16}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	$2/3^{31}_{32}$–3^{1}_{16}	$2/3^{31}_{32}$–3^{1}_{16}
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12^{3}_{4}–14^{1}_{2}	12.12^{3}_{4}–13^{1}_{2}
Manila	Per dol.	24.58d.	$2/0^{1}_{16}$	$2/0^{1}_{16}$
Rio deJan.	Per mil.	5.8990	5^{7}_{32}–5^{9}_{32}	5^{7}_{32}–5^{9}_{32}
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	44^{11}_{16}–44^{3}_{4}	44^{11}_{16}–45^{1}_{16}
Valp'so†	$ to £	40	39.51	39.90
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	45^{1}_{4}–45^{1}_{2}	45^{1}_{16}–46
Lima†	£ to £	Par	Nominal	Nominal
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.05–10.30	10.00–10.22

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 92.90–93.05 to 100kr.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	90 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 0 0	96 5 17	96 5 17	96 5 6
New Zealand	97 0 0	96 5 17	96 5 17	96 5 6
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 19 10	98 0 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 7 6	98 0 0
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 6

The Bank of England announced yesterday the purchase of £1,595 in BAR GOLD and of £6 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in an influx of £1,601, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Jan. 16—		Jan. 16—	
Bar gold	1,595		Nil
Foreign gold coin	6	Influx	1,601
Total	£1,601	Total	£1,601

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,488,168; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489. From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to January 15, 1930, there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £5,087,723.

In the bullion market a small amount of bar gold was dealt with, the price remaining at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

The cash price for Bar Silver rose $\frac{1}{16}$d. to 21^{7}_{16}d. per oz., the forward quotation being $\frac{3}{16}$d. higher at 21^{11}_{16}d. China bought forward, while there was a certain amount of Chinese selling for near dates, India doing little. The market developed a weak appearance in the afternoon, America offering silver rather freely

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	5	4^{29}_{32}–4^{15}_{16}	3^{3}_{4}–4^{1}_{4}
New York	4^{1}_{2}	4^{1}_{4}	4
Paris	2^{1}_{2}†	2^{3}_{4}	—
Berlin	6^{1}_{2}	6^{1}_{4}	5^{3}_{4}–7^{1}_{2}
Swiss Bank places	3^{1}_{2}	3^{15}_{16}	—
Milan	7	7^{1}_{4}	—
Amsterdam	4	2^{7}_{8}	1^{1}_{4}
Brussels	3^{1}_{2}	3^{3}_{8}	1^{3}_{8}

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 5^{1}_{2} per cent.

THE BANK RETURN

A further strengthening of the position of the Bank of England is shown in the return for the week ended January 15. An addition of £1,439,472 to the coin and bullion and a contraction of £10,978,857 in the note circulation have resulted in an increase of £12,418,329—to £58,711,426—in the reserve, and the ratio of the reserve to deposit liabilities has risen 10^{1}_{2} to 46^{1}_{2} per cent. In spite of the addition to reserve, the bankers' deposits are lower by £11,343,000, but a further rise, amounting to £7,600,000, has occurred in Public Deposits, these movements presumably reflecting payments in full on Conversion Loan. The security holdings show large reductions, Government securities being £8,635,000 lower and discounts and advances £5,410,000 lower. The figures are appended:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued :—		Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£351,942,915	Other Govt. securities	234,087,858
In banking department	58,523,463	Other securities	10,429,647
		Silver coin	4,467,395
		Amount of fiduciary issue	£260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	150,466,378
	£410,466,378		£410,466,378

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£61,250,815
Rest	3,524,347	Other securities:	
Public deposits*	24,810,835	Discounts and advances	9,671,904
Other deposits:		Securities	14,035,836
Bankers	£64,358,125	Notes	58,523,463
Other accounts	26,419,013	Gold and silver coin	187,065
Seven-day and other bills	2,449		
	£143,667,781		£143,667,781

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,524,347	+ 20,687	+ 2,133
Public deposits	24,810,835	+ 7,600,178	+ 9,662,476
Other deposits :			
Bankers	64,358,125	— 11,343,163	— 3,191,837
Other accounts	26,419,013	+ 844,948	+ 248,744
Govt. securities	61,250,815	— 8,635,006	+ 6,128,700
Other securities :			
Discounts and advances	9,671,904	— 5,410,087	+ 3,586,425
Securities	14,035,836	+ 1,250,897	+ 1,906,390
Reserve	58,711,426	+ 12,418,329	+ 4,987,877
Note circulation	351,942,915	— 10,978,857	+ 8,739,821
Coin and bullion	150,654,341	+ 1,439,472	+ 3,751,744
Proportion	46¼%	+ 10½	+ 1¾

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

The return of the London Bankers' Clearing House for the week ended January 15 shows a total of £931,091,000—a decrease of £57,721,000 compared with the corresponding week a year ago. For the current year to date the aggregate total is £2,006,037,000, being £257,469,000 less than for the period to January 16 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Jan. 9	£167,518,000	£6,520,000	£9,840,000	£183,878,000
" 10	150,407,000	6,189,000	10,139,000	166,735,000
" 11	97,294,000	4,711,000	10,109,000	114,114,000
" 13	132,733,000	7,229,000	9,512,000	149,475,000
" 14	127,081,000	6,635,000	11,036,000	144,752,000
" 15	158,907,000	5,940,000	12,290,000	172,137,000
Week	£923,940,000	£39,224,000	£62,927,000	£1,021,091,000
1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Jan. 10	£205,744,000	£6,568,000	£9,785,000	£222,095,000
" 11	153,274,000	6,161,000	9,947,000	169,382,000
" 12	81,855,000	4,501,000	9,796,000	98,242,000
" 14	155,837,000	7,595,000	10,399,000	173,831,000
" 15	151,558,000	6,240,000	12,145,000	169,939,000
" 16	138,469,000	5,645,000	11,009,000	155,323,000
Week	£886,935,000	£38,709,000	£63,079,000	£988,812,000

FOX FILM FINANCING

NOTE ISSUE BY NEW COMPANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 16

Fox Securities Corporation, which has been newly formed to provide funds for Fox Film Corporation and Fox Theatre Corporation and their subsidiary and controlled companies, offered for sale to-day $35,000,000 Seven per Cent. Three-Year Gold Notes. The security for the notes was a promissory note of the borrowing corporation secured by the pledge of stocks and other securities, assets, and equities such as, in the opinion of the board of directors of Fox Film Corporation, have a value as appraised equal to at least twice the amount of the securities the corporation seeks to borrow.

To-day's financing operation is a sequel to the action of Mr. William Fox in December after the stock market crash in relinquishing control of his interests to a board of three trustees, one of whom was himself. At that time there were outstanding $91,000,000 of short-term obligations of his various companies.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

ELECTROLYTIC ZINC OF AUSTRALASIA.—Production during the four weeks ended January 8 was 4,251 tons zinc, of which 70 tons were used at the works. Silver-lead product for shipment to Port Pirie for realization containing 400 tons lead, 10,500oz. silver, 20oz. gold.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING.—The sales of coal by the Kailan Mining Administration for the week ended January 11, 1930, amounted to 75,000 tons.

NAMDE KEBEI GROUP TIN.—December output, 8½ tons.

RANDFONTEIN ESTATES GOLD.—During the quarter ended December 31 the development footage sampled totalled 12,760ft., and gave the following results:—Payable 9,425ft., having an average value of 22.2dwts. over 150in. of reef. Unpayable 4,335ft., having an average value of 5.5dwts. over 95in. of reef.

LANGLAAGTE ESTATE AND GOLD MINING.—During the quarter ended December 31 the development footage sampled totalled 5,290ft., and gave the following results:—Payable 2,760ft., having an average value of 7.4dwts. over 71in. of reef. Unpayable 2,530ft., having an average value of 8.3dwts. over 9in. of reef.

WITWATERSRAND GOLD MINING.—The development footage sampled during the quarter ended December 31 totalled 2,550ft., and gave the following results:—Payable 630ft., having an average value of 11.9dwts. over 43in. of reef. Unpayable 1,920ft., having an average value of 2.7dwts. over 36.1in. of reef.

GOVERNMENT GOLD MINING AREAS (MODDERFONTEIN).—The development footage sampled during the quarter ended December 31 totalled 4,700ft., and gave the following results:—Payable 2,860ft., having an average value of 10.4dwts. over 43in. of reef. Unpayable 1,840ft., having an average value of 2.6dwts. over 35in. of reef.

VAN RYN DEEP.—The development footage sampled during the quarter ended December 31 totalled 4,485ft., and gave the following results:—Payable 1,900ft., having an average value of 10.9dwts. over 29in. of reef. Unpayable 2,495ft., having an average value of 2.6dwts. over 40in. of reef.

WEST STATE AREAS.—The development footage sampled during the quarter ended December 31 totalled 3,380ft., and gave the following results:—Payable 1,310ft., having an average value of 14dwts. over 35in. of reef. Unpayable 1,870ft., having an average value of 2.1dwts. over 13in. of reef.

WEST RAND CONSOLIDATED.—During the quarter ended December 31 9,580ft. were sampled, and gave the following results:—Payable 4,595ft., having an average value of 16.37dwt. over a reef channel width of 26.63in. equivalent to 436 inch-dwt. Unpayable 4,985ft., having an average value of 5.11dwt. over a reef channel width of 26.90in., equivalent to 161 inch-dwt.

EAST RAND PROPRIETARY.—Cablegram:—The ore reserve has been recalculated as at December 31, the available reserve being 5,414,270 tons of an average value of 6.34wt., over an estimated stoping width of 56in. In addition there are 878,400 tons of an average value of 6.56wt. in shaft and safety pillars.

VENEZUELAN CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS.—Total production for December, 7,595 tons. Total production for year ended December 31, 1929, 43,086 tons—an increase of 16,013 tons compared with 1928.

VIKING WHALING.—The production of whale oil to January 15 amounted to 48,150 barrels.

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS.—Catch of whales produced 136,000 barrels of oil, valued at over £567,000, for the 12 weeks ended January 13. During the same period last year, 119,100 barrels of oil (valued at £498,250) were produced.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

UNSETTLED

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Considerable irregularity accompanied increased activity on the Stock Exchange to-day, advances attracting realizing, while the weakness of special groups continued to have an unsettling influence. Sales were returned at 3,044,000 shares.

The opening was steady, with some outside participation, particularly in steel issues, owing to the improving outlook for the steel industry. A reactionary trend developed later in the morning owing to the resumption of professional drives against what were considered vulnerable issues, pressure being particularly directed against Radio Corporation following reports that the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric Company will shortly introduce additional competition in the Radio Corporation's selling field. The market, however, took the offerings well and subsequently rallied owing to the renewal of support for various leaders, such as American Can and Consolidated Gas.

Bears turned their attention to motor-car issues in the early afternoon and the decline in these had an unsettling effect on the general list. Predictions that most of the motor manufacturing companies will be able to show increased earnings for the first quarter in spite of the decline in general business encouraged the absorption of offerings for a time, but the market failed to maintain the rally owing to continued realizing and an outbreak of selling pressure against oil stocks, following news of cuts in mid-continent crude oil prices ranging from 19 cents to 41 cents per barrel. The close was barely steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 16	Jan. 15
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86^{5}_{8}	4.92^{15}_{16}	4.92^{3}_{4}
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86^{1}_{2}	4.86^{3}_{8}
Cables	£1	4.86^{3}_{8}	4.87	4.86^{15}_{16}
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82^{15}_{16}	4.81^{15}_{16}
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86^{7}_{16}	4.86^{5}_{16}
Seven days	£1	—	4.85^{7}_{16}	4.85^{5}_{16}
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93	3.93
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23^{1}_{2}	5.23^{5}_{8}
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.14^{1}_{2}	40.15^{1}_{2}
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.73^{1}_{2}	26.73
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85	26.84^{1}_{2}
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.80^{1}_{2}	23.99
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93^{1}_{2}	13.93^{1}_{2}
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.33^{1}_{2}	19.35^{1}_{4}
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	15.35^{1}_{2}	15.30
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.07^{1}_{2}	14.07^{1}_{2}
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49^{3}_{4}	17.49^{1}_{2}
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76^{7}_{8}	1.76^{7}_{8}
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30^{1}_{4}	1.30^{1}_{4}
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires, cables	1 peso	42.54	40.09	40.25
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.30	10.96

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Jan. 16	Jan. 15	—	Closing Prices Jan. 16	Jan. 15
Atchison	226	226	Int. C. Amer	31	32
Atl. Coast	168	168	Kansas C.S.	79	79^{1}_{2}
B. & O.	118^{1}_{2}	116^{1}_{2}	Louisville	125	130*
Do., Pref.	80½	80	Mis. S.F.	52	30
Brooklyn M. T.	64	65^{1}_{4}	Miss. Pac.	89^{1}_{2}	89^{1}_{2}
Can. Pac.	197^{1}_{2}	197^{1}_{2}	Do., Pref.	136	136
Cent. N.J.	270	270	N.Rex.1 Pf	3	3
Ches. & O.	212	212^{1}_{2}	N.Y. Cent.	171^{1}_{4}	171
Ch. G.W.	14^{3}_{4}	14^{5}_{8}	Nrk. & W.	229	229
Do., Pref.	38	38^{3}_{8}	N. Pacific	85^{1}_{2}	86
Ch. N.W.	85^{1}_{2}	85^{1}_{2}	Pennsylv'a	77	77
Ch.Mil.St.P.	24½	24½	Reading	123*	123^{1}_{2}
Ch.Rock Is.	116	116^{1}_{4}	S.L. & S.F.	108^{1}_{2}	109
Del.&Hud.	169^{1}_{2}	168^{1}_{2}	S.L. & S.W.	61^{5}_{8}	62
Del., Lack.	140	138^{3}_{4}	S. Pacific	121	121
Erie	59^{1}_{2}	59^{1}_{4}	Southern	135	136
Do., 1st Pf.	61^{5}_{8}	61^{1}_{2}	Do., Pref.	99^{3}_{4}	99
G.N., Pref.	93^{1}_{8}	95	Un. Pacific	217^{1}_{2}	218^{1}_{4}
Ill. Cent.	129	129	Do., Pref.	82^{1}_{2}	82^{1}_{2}
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	24	23^{3}_{4}	Wabash	57	57^{1}_{2}
			Do., Pf. A	86	86

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	127^{1}_{2}	129	Int. Nickel	34^{7}_{8}	35^{1}_{4}
Allied Chem.	269^{1}_{2}	268*	Int. Paper	27	27
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	29^{1}_{2}	28	Int. Tele.	73^{1}_{2}	74
Am. & F. Pwr.	95^{1}_{2}	95^{1}_{2}	Keanecott	55^{7}_{8}	57^{1}_{4}
Am. Can.	124^{1}_{2}	125	Kresge S.S.	34	34^{1}_{2}
Am. Loco.	100	99	K'ger S's.	27	27
Am. Rolling Mills	86	87	Liggett&M.	98^{1}_{2}	97
Am. Smelt.	73^{1}_{4}	73^{1}_{2}	Loose-Wile	54	53^{1}_{2}
Am. Sug. R.	61^{1}_{4}	61^{1}_{4}	Mack Teks.	71	70^{1}_{2}
Am. Tob.	220	220	Monte'y W.	41	40^{3}_{4}
Am. Tob., Cl. B	204	206	Nash M'trs	515^{*}	514
Am. Wool'n	8¼	9¼	Nat. Bisct.	183^{1}_{4}	183
Anaconda	70^{3}_{4}	73^{1}_{4}	Nat.CashR.	76^{1}_{4}	76^{1}_{2}
Armour D.	80^{1}_{2}	80^{1}_{2}	Nat. Dairy	45^{3}_{4}	46^{3}_{4}
Au.Dry Gds.	31^{1}_{2}	29^{1}_{2}	N. Amer.	97^{1}_{2}	99^{1}_{4}
Atl'tic. R'f	36¾	37½	Packard	15^{1}_{2}	15^{3}_{4}
Baldwin	32	33	Pat. A. Pet.	56^{1}_{8}	57^{3}_{4}
BarnsdallA	21^{7}_{8}	23*	Pub. Ser.	—	—
Beth. Steel	76^{1}_{2}	77^{1}_{8}	S.J.	85^{1}_{2}	86
Cde Pasco	604*	65^{7}_{8}	Pullman	84^{1}_{2}	84^{5}_{8}
Chile Copp.	54	56	RadioCorp.	38^{1}_{2}	41^{1}_{2}
Chrysler	34^{3}_{8}	35^{1}_{4}	R'm'g'n Rd	29^{1}_{2}	29^{1}_{2}
Col. Fuel	41	42	Ryl. Dutch	53^{3}_{4}	54^{3}_{8}
Colum. Gas	77^{3}_{8}	77^{5}_{8}	Sears R'b'k	84^{1}_{4}	85^{3}_{4}
Col. Graph.	28	29^{3}_{4}	ShellTrans.	45	45^{1}_{2}*
Cons. Gas	104^{3}_{4}	107	Shell Un.	22^{3}_{8}	23
Cont. Can.	53^{5}_{8}	53^{1}_{2}	Sloss S. Stl.	35	36
Cont. Oil	21^{1}_{8}	22^{1}_{2}	Std.Brands	27	27^{1}_{4}
Corn Prod.	90^{1}_{4}	91^{3}_{8}	Std. Gas	117^{3}_{4}	116
Crucible	87	87*	Std. Oil of Cal.	60	60^{1}_{2}
DavisonCh.	30	29^{1}_{2}	Do., N.J.	62^{1}_{2}	64^{1}_{8}
Deere, Inc.	78^{1}_{2}	79^{1}_{2}	Do., N.Y.	32^{3}_{8}	32^{3}_{4}
Du Pont	112^{1}_{4}	113^{1}_{2}	Studebaker	41^{7}_{8}	42^{1}_{2}
EastmanK.	179	177^{1}_{2}	TexasGulf	53^{1}_{4}	53^{1}_{4}
Elec.P.&L.	55^{7}_{8}	56^{1}_{8}	Tex. G. Sul.	57^{1}_{2}	57^{3}_{8}
Electric Storage	72	71^{1}_{4}	Tidewater	12^{1}_{2}	12^{3}_{8}
Fox Film	22^{3}_{8}	22^{1}_{4}	Un. Carbide	81^{1}_{2}	82^{1}_{4}
Gen. Elec.	248¼	247	Un. Pruit	102	104^{3}_{4}
Gen. Foods	47	48¼*	United Gas	36^{1}_{4}	35^{1}_{4}
Gen.Motors	37^{1}_{2}	39	U.S. L'ther	—	8½
Gillette	105^{7}_{8}	104^{7}_{8}	U.S. Rbr.	23^{3}_{8}	23^{5}_{8}
Goodrich	42	45	U.S. Steel	170^{5}_{8}	172^{1}_{4}
Goodyear	63^{1}_{2}	64	Do., Pref.	141^{5}_{8}	141^{5}_{8}
Hou.OilTx.	54^{1}_{2}	55^{1}_{2}	W. Un. Tel.	202	202
Hud. M'trs	53^{3}_{4}	54^{1}_{4}	White. Mfg.	147^{5}_{8}	149^{1}_{2}
Ind. Rayon	—	—	Woolworth	67^{3}_{4}	67^{3}_{4}
Int. Harv'r	81	82	Worth'n Pump	79	80^{1}_{2}
Int. Match	70	70	Youngst'n Sheet	107	108

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	17^{1}_{8}	17	Mid. West Utilities	26^{1}_{2}	26*
Assoc. Gas	41

ANGLO-FRENCH BANKING CORPORATION

FIRST FULL WORKING YEAR

STEADY PROGRESS

BUILDING UP OF RESERVES

PROSPECT OF A MAIDEN DIVIDEND IN 1931

FINANCIAL POLICY OF FRANCE

THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND THE LONDON MONEY MARKET

MR. F. A. SZARVASY'S VIEWS

The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Anglo-French Banking Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. F. A. SZARVASY, chairman of the corporation, presided.

The SECRETARY (Ir. F. P. Carrington) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and, with your permission, I propose to take the same as read. (Agreed.)

The balance-sheet which is now before you represents the first full working year of the bank, and I am gratified, as I feel sure you will be, that it fully bears out the expectations I entertained at the time when we met about a year ago.

As you may remember, I foreshadowed then that our young institution would give a satisfactory account of itself. I gave you the reasons which I think warranted that conclusion, and the figures which we are presenting to you are ample evidence that, notwithstanding intense competition, the Anglo-French Banking Corporation has justified itself and has taken its place in the international banking world.

SATISFACTORY NET PROFIT

It is pleasing that, in spite of the abnormal conditions which have prevailed in trade and finance in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, we have earned a satisfactory net profit, and I may remark that the total bad debts incured during the year only amount to £720, and there is hope that we may even recover some portion of that amount. (Hear, hear.)

We had no transaction, either by way of loans or otherwise, with any of the groups of companies whose financial records have supplied cause for such unpleasant commentary during the last few months.

The net profit arrived at, after providing for all outgoings and for rebates and contingencies and directors' remuneration, amounts to over £80,000 and this the board propose to apply in writing off preliminary expenses and stamp duty, as well as all furniture and fittings, &c., and, after providing for taxation liability, the balance of £10,000 is set aside to form the nucleus of a reserve fund.

The board felt that at this stage of our existence it was preferable to strengthen the bank's internal position, rather than to make any distribution by way of dividend, but you will be pleased to hear that, if we can maintain our steady progress, as I believe we can, we ought to be able in a year from now to propose the distribution of a maiden dividend, after doing full justice to the need for building up reserves. (Hear, hear.)

THE ACCOUNTS

Dealing shortly with our accounts, you will observe a total of assets of nearly £7,000,000, out of which over £2,000,000 is represented by items of a completely liquid character, partly convertible into cash at call and partly within seven days.

As regards the proportion of our liquid assets to our deposit liabilities, this figures at somewhere in the neighbourhood of 75 per cent.—a very satisfactory percentage.

At the date of the balance-sheet we had a consignment of gold in transit to this country, which was the first transaction of this nature undertaken by our bank. This deal is now closed and has resulted in a good profit.

Comparing our assets with the last issued balance-sheet, you notice that the investments figure at a very much reduced amount. This is due to the fact, as already indicated in the report, that we have disposed of our shares in the Banque des Pays du Nord. We sold this investment, as we found that not being tied to any one banking institution in France gave us more liberty of action and greater scope for transacting business with the many institutions who were prepared to enter into business relationship with us.

GROWTH IN DEPOSITS

A very satisfactory feature of our balance-sheet is the growth in deposits, which now amount to over £2,700,000, an increase of over £1,100,000 during the year.

As I mentioned on the last occasion, these deposits still mainly emanate from France, but we find that gradually important undertakings in this country and abroad honour us with their confidence and make deposits with us. All the other items in the balance-sheet are self-explanatory, and the allocation of the year's profit has already been dealt with.

We have consistently maintained large cash balances in the money market, and although this involved some sacrifice the underlying policy has justified itself, and has been of great assistance in the development of our acceptance business, which is so largely dependent upon the credit enjoyed by the institution and upon confidence in its management.

Our acceptance business has expanded proportionately with the general strength of the institution, and our paper is favourably received and sought after.

Customers' loans are, as yet, relatively unimportant, as we have felt that, until our institution was established on a broader basis, we should not seek to engage ourselves too actively in that direction.

Touching generally on the operations of our bank, we have always felt that an English institution having influential connexions in France would provide an organization possessing exceptional facilities for the development of business and financial relations between the two countries, more particularly an institution run along the lines of our own, capable of taking prompt decisions on important matters, and whose board, being constituted mainly of bankers of experience, is familiar with banking conditions throughout the world.

AN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

While of course France remains our main field of operation, we do not confine ourselves to business in France alone. Under present monetary conditions it was to be expected that the bulk of our deposits, as I have already mentioned, should be drawn from that source, and that the employment of these funds should have been spread over very much wider circles. In fact, our business has become quite international.

I foresee the future development of our institution in the steady expansion of connexions all the world over. During the past year our officials have paid visits to several countries in Europe and South America, and, as these calls have borne satisfactory results, we propose to continue the maintenance of personal contact with existing and prospective customers.

As a result of our numerous relations, propositions of interest reach us constantly from all parts of the globe and enable us to find profitable employment for our capital and to suggest attractive opportunities to our friends.

During the last half-year of 1929 our average monthly profits have been at an annual rate substantially in excess of that shown for the year 1929, and every month has witnessed an improvement on the previous one, which gives ground for hope that, barring unforeseen circumstances, the results for 1930 should show a substantial improvement over those of our first full year's working.

CONSERVATIVE FINANCIAL POLICY

It will be the aim of the management for some time to come to strengthen our internal reserves to an extent which should enable our bank to meet any contingencies liable to arise in the normal course of business. I feel sure that you will agree with this policy, which can only enhance the credit of our undertaking and broaden the basis of confidence on which banking transactions are so essentially founded.

The year 1929 will for some time to come be remembered as one of unpleasant associations for bankers all the world over, but the crisis which developed was unlike the last big financial upheaval of 1920-21, when losses were caused by an economic crisis brought about to a major extent by the inflation of commodity prices. On this occasion losses were suffered due to anomalies in the international financial situation as a consequence of excessive world-wide speculation.

Our market has emerged with comparatively small loss, and has once again demonstrated the inherent strength of all our great institutions and the financial power possessed by the City.

From a financial point of view London is in a more favourable position now than at the beginning of last year, though Bank rate is half per cent. above the level of the corresponding period of 1929. At that time the entire surrounding rate structure was such that an increase was considered by everybody as inevitable and brought with it a situation which disorganized the normal flow of deposits.

At the present time, thanks to the reflux of funds previously invested in American securities, and thanks also to the disappearance of attractive opportunities for the temporary investment of liquid funds in New York, the almost overwhelming strain to which the London market was subjected in the autumn of last year has completely subsided. The strong monetary policy adopted by the Bank of England, coupled with the fearless use of its gold stock, has once more been fully vindicated.

THE GOLD STANDARD CONTROVERSY

Notwithstanding that the gold standard has become the official policy in most countries during the past six or seven years, it was put to another severe test and continues to excite a great deal of controversy. The scramble for gold remains as intense as ever, and its redistribution in accordance with the altered conditions brought about by the War has not yet been achieved. In this struggle not all countries have fared and acted alike. So long as the trend of international exchange set the flow moving in their direction all seemed well, but with the inevitable turn of the tide and the threat of discomfort some wealthy countries, such as Canada, Australia, and the Argentine, have already wavered in their adherence to the principle of free movement of the metal. It is obvious that such action must affect their own prestige and will, in the long run, react unfavourably on the international situation.

The gold reserves of the world, by all accounts of leading economists, appear to be ample. Europe possesses £925,000,000 of gold, or 50 per cent. more than in 1913. The U.S.A. has 160 per cent. more than in 1913—namely, £820,000,000—and the stock of metal at the Bank of England is four times that of pre-War and represents 6.4 per cent. of the world's stock.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN FRANCE

It would appear that there is an insufficient appreciation of some of the fundamental problems with which the world is faced, and that people think that big gold stocks locked in the vaults of central institutions will solve all troubles, whereas the opposite is the case. Improved transportation and communication have, among other things, brought with them an increase in the velocity of turnover of credit, and business has thus developed a new degree of economy in the use of credit. An essential condition of this development is, however, that there should be no hindrance placed on the free movement of gold which forms the basis of credit. Our close relations with France, and the great accumulation of gold by that country, which constituted the most important feature of its recent financial policy, makes the appreciation of this question doubly important.

It will be, therefore, interesting to take a short survey of that country's activities in 1929. Generally speaking, the economic situation of France in 1929 was a prosperous one, evidenced by the almost total absence of unemployment. Industry generally is prosperous, and only the manufacture of articles of luxury seems, so far, to have been affected by the financial developments in America.

Her international trade balance appears adverse for the 11 months of the year for which statistics are available. Imports have exceeded exports by about £80,000,000, whereas in 1928 this difference was only £16,750,000.

ACTIVE TRADE BALANCE

However, when invisible exports, such as the expenditure of tourists and interest payments from abroad, are taken into calculation, the trade balance of France becomes an active one to a considerable extent. It is difficult to give an exact figure, but judging by the weekly statements issued the receipts from abroad by the Government and the Banque de France can be estimated by the total resources they have at their disposal abroad, and which for the Banque de France alone are approximately £200,000,000. To this falls to be added similar income of private individuals and commercial undertakings, which together constitute the favourable trade balance and explain the premium at which the franc has stood in 1929 in comparison with sterling and dollars.

Regarding industrial and agricultural production, 1929 was a good year for France. Cereal crops, mainly corn and oats, one of the natural riches of the country, were exceptionally abundant—on the average 15 per cent. better than in the previous year.

Taking the index figure for industrial production at 100 for 1913, the corresponding figure for the first nine months of 1928 would be 125.2 and for 1929 138.3.

There was progress in the mechanical and metallurgical industries, mining, building, rubber, and paper, the only declines being registered in textiles and leather.

AN INDEPENDENT MONETARY SITUATION

The monetary situation during 1929 remained as heretofore, fairly independent of other countries, money rates being more or less stable and lower than those ruling in New York and London. The Bank Rate remained at 3½ per cent., and the Market Rate rather under 4 per cent.

From the point of view of our bank these low rates were advantageous, as they enabled us to offer the more attractive rates ruling in London to our French friends and correspondents.

I have already referred to the imports of gold, which reached during the year £76,000,000, and were taken almost in equal quantities from New York and London.

This movement of the precious metal was possible almost entirely by reason of the facts I have just given, and not, as it was popularly supposed, by the Banque de France selling part of its foreign bill holdings and converting the credits into gold.

FRENCH FINANCE AND FOREIGN BORROWERS

In these circumstances, and seeing that France has the capacity by reason of ordinary commercial transactions alone to attract further large quantities of gold, it is satisfactory to observe that financial authorities in France wish to open their market to foreign borrowers, and I think that, so far from scenting a menace, both New York and London should welcome the prospect of closer partnership, directed, let us hope, to provide more effective financial leadership in the elimination of needless instability of trade and credit, and the establishment of strong and enduring foundations for a wider diffusion of wealth.

I am convinced that France can be of material assistance in this great development if she will realize the benefits and obligations attaching to an international money centre. Before the War Paris occupied a very important role in long term lending, but, curiously enough, it has never developed a market, either before or since 1914, for short-term credits taking the form of discounting of trade bills.

No doubt the losses suffered in foreign investments created an unfavourable frame of mind among the French public towards such operations. Investors failed to understand that the painful consequences of a disaster without precedent ought not to overshadow the great advantage given by external investments to so great a nation as France, but successive French Governments have discouraged rather than promoted the tendency to invest abroad.

To mention no more than the incidence of income-tax, viz., the taxing to the extent of 25 per cent. revenue from foreign investments, against 18 per cent. only being levied on home investments, is in itself a sufficient deterrent against investment abroad.

FRANCE'S ABILITY TO LEND

The stabilization of the franc left capital free to move. It rendered visible the resources France had ready for external investment, and showed that, as before the War, there were ample funds she could afford to lend, but she is lacking in the technical organization required to ensure an easy and quick movement of her capital. In fact there is no machinery available to ensure the velocity of circulation of capital which constitutes the driving force and gives importance to a monetary and financial market.

This is being realized to an increasing extent by French politicians and financiers alike, and finds expression in the various measures now being discussed in the Press and in Parliament, having as their object the achievement of this end in view. Intensive criticism is heard in France of the organization of the Stock Exchange, and of the method of handling acceptances, both being said to hinder instead of promote the development of Paris as an international monetary centre.

It would be too difficult to enter into the details of all the proposed reforms being studied by the Government, but it seems abundantly clear that a considerable amount of work in the reorganization of the various institutions dealing with credit in France must be undertaken before her market can adapt itself to modern requirements.

NEW BANK FOR ACCEPTANCE BUSINESS

One interesting development as a first step has already taken place when, with the aid of the Banque de France and several big banking houses in Paris, a new bank was created with the special object of doing acceptance business, seeing that a similar institution has not hitherto existed in France, but development must go farther, and the establishing of acceptance houses and institutions similar to our English bill brokers must follow, as an active, independent and quick-moving discount market is just as much an essential constituent of any great monetary centre as the presence of an ample supply of loanable capital.

To us the chief interest lies in the effect of this development on our own money market, and on our bank in particular. These new developments in France have been described as dangerous competition and a serious menace to the London market, France is being represented as desirous to augment her gold stock without limit and without regard for others, thereby doing harm all round, and political motives have been whispered.

These statements are, in my opinion, somewhat out of touch with realities. Nobody can dispute that France is a great nation, rich, hard-working and saving, and that, in consequence, she has a place and a role to fill in international monetary transactions. Her influence must become more and more important, because she has the ambition and will to succeed, and because she possesses the means with which to achieve her object. But once she enters the wide sphere of international finance, and will use her resources to an appropriate extent, the disparity in rates and stocks of gold will tend to disappear and the pressure on other markets should be eased considerably.

PARIS AS A MONETARY CENTRE

I hold the view therefore that in London we need not look upon this development as a danger, but, on the contrary, if, side by side with New York and London, Paris would become a third monetary centre of the first order, it could only be helpful in giving wider and consequently more regular bases to the big movements of capital which are necessary to secure general economic progress.

So far as our own bank is concerned, the principle of its foundation has been to seek to establish a particularly intimate connexion between the financial markets of London and Paris, and the development of the latter in international operations can only react favourably on our own business.

I conclude my remarks by expressing the appreciation of the board of the work done by our managers and staff during the year. They have all worked very hard and very loyally, and I am glad to say with great success. (Cheers.)

I have now pleasure in proposing: "That the report and accounts as at December 31, 1929, now read, be and are hereby received and adopted."

Mr. R. M. HOLLAND-MARTIN, C.B., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, Mr. Stanley Christophierson and Mr. R. M. Holland-Martin, C.B., were re-elected, and the retiring auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co. and Messrs. Thomson McLintock and Co., having been reappointed, the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

FIRES IN STEAMSHIPS

VIEWS OF LIVERPOOL UNDERWRITERS

In the annual report of the Committee of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association it is stated that close attention has been given to fires in steam and motor vessels (there were 562 in the association's records last year, against 531 in the previous year) and the committee recommends investigation of the disastrous effect of carrying certain coal on long voyages. It adds that last year there were 16 important cases of fires in vessels carrying coal cargoes from the United Kingdom to Australia, of which two were lost.

Referring to the special report, just issued, of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on "Fires in Steamship Bunkers and Cargo Coal," the committee trusts that now one of the principal contributory causes of bunker fires has been ascertained there may be a diminution in this form of casualty. That report stated that the bulk of the fires now occur in the bunkers of steamships, and that in over half the total fires reported the heating of the coal to the critical temperature was assisted by direct heating from the boilers, steam pipes, &c. The committee considers the report to be a valuable one and to reflect great credit on those responsible for the investigation.

It is thought by the Liverpool Underwriters' Association that as compared with the United States and Canada, the shores of the United Kingdom and Irish Free State are seriously lacking in wireless direction finding stations and rock beacons. These, it is maintained, are of the utmost value to the safety of shipping, and the committee strongly urges the authorities to take the most energetic steps to improve the position.

CONDITIONS IN THE MARINE MARKET

In a reference to marine underwriting, it is remarked that every effort has been made to improve rates and conditions "in many cases with no result whatever, owing to the immense size of the market and the international nature of the business." The committee considers that the return to prosperous days lies almost entirely in the hands of each individual underwriter in the writing of moderate lines and the closest examination of the clauses and conditions applying to every risk. It is felt that the material reduction of the very extensive reinsurance facilities in England and on the Continent of both hull and cargo business will have a beneficial effect on the business of 1930.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Receipts	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Algoma C. and Hudson Bay (Nov.)	£170,963	−49,912	−128,392
Brt. Columb. Pwr. (Dec.)	$1,255,522	+27,117	—
Do. (Net)	19321,236	−100,948	—
Cape Elec. Trams. (Dec.)	£39,447	—	—
Do. (Net)	£5,927	—	—
Madras and S. Mahr. (Dec. 21) ..	Rs.20,70,000	+1,45,956	+15,98,844 (April 1)
Madras El. Trams. (two weeks to Jan. 15) ..	Rs.49,351	+561	—

* Unless otherwise shown.

† Reduction is the result of the phenomenal water shortage conditions which have prevailed in Vancouver and on the whole of the Pacific Coast.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

NEWCASTLE (N.S.W.), Jan. 16.—At the wool sale held here the offerings consisted of 4,104 bales. There was good competition from America and Yorkshire, but the prices obtained were 5 to 10 per cent. lower than at the previous sale at Newcastle. Faulty sorts were not wanted.—*Reuter.*

THE CARDINAL INVESTMENT TRUST

DIVIDEND OF 16 PER CENT.

VALUATION OF THE SECURITIES

SUBSTANTIAL SURPLUS OVER CAPITAL AND RESERVE

The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Cardinal Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. GERALD T. MOODY, the chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY, Mr. H. W. Cable, F.C.I.S., read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I assume it is your pleasure, as on previous occasions, to take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

In the account under review the gross receipts amount to £45,846, comparing with £39,597 for the previous year. The Convertible Debenture stock ranks for twelve months' interest, while we have not had the full advantage arising from the permanent investment of the money it represents; in fact, some of the money has not yet given a return beyond that afforded by deposit rate for part of the year. We have had little opportunity of earning commissions, for most underwritings involved undue risk; and we have preferred to leave money with our bankers or invested in three months' "Treasuries" rather than buy at inflated prices. The balance of the sum arising from the Debenture issue was only invested during the latter part of the year and subsequent to the collapse in prices on the Stock Exchange. Notwithstanding all the adverse features of the year, our net revenue amounts to £30,005 and allows us to recommend that a final dividend of 10 per cent. be paid on the Deferred stock, making with the interim dividend 16 per cent., less income-tax, for the year; that £5,000 be appropriated to reserve account, increasing this to £45,000; and that £8,168 be carried forward to next account, as compared with £7,657 in the previous year.

COLLAPSE OF THE "INDUSTRIAL BOOM"

In my observations made at our annual general meeting in January, 1929, I predicted that the then current industrial boom would be followed by a period of depression. A few weeks later the beginning of the collapse was heralded by a rise in the Bank rate and the prices of the shares of many mushroom companies crumbled, with the usual aftermath of revealed heavy losses and several grave scandals. To these I will not refer, except to say we are quite free from entanglement with any of the notorious parties.

The attempts of groups to get rich quickly with their methods of hectic finance unfortunately encourage irresponsibility in others, and in this connexion I may draw your attention to our investment in the First Preference shares of the Inveresk Paper Company. We applied for some of these shares, relying on definite statements by the board in an advertised public prospectus and on the speech of the chairman that material charges and guarantees in priority to the shares would not be given. Now we find that these undertakings have been ignored, heavy financial obligations have been incurred, and, as a consequence, the payment of the dividend on the shares due on January 1 has been postponed. It is true our interest is a small one—well under 2 per cent. of our invested funds—and we have reason to believe the security will ultimately prove good, so that I am citing the facts merely as an example of how in times of inflation the spirit of reckless optimism induces unconsidered but mischievous action in quarters from which it should not be expected.

WIDE SPREADING OF RISKS

The fundamental policy of our company is, and always has been, the wide spreading of risks, and this has proved so successful in practice that I have reached the conclusion that investment trusts should be so constituted that the articles of association or, better still, the memorandum of association should prohibit the investment of more than 5 per cent.—or even a smaller percentage—of the funds of the company in any one undertaking. Disasters which have overwhelmed so-called investment trusts in the past have invariably been due to the neglect of this principle. It is true that the constitution of this company does not comply with this ideal, though in practice we consistently follow it. We are considering, however, whether we should not make this policy compulsory by asking you to sanction the necessary changes in our articles. Do not be surprised, therefore, if at our next meeting recommendations are made along these lines for your approval.

Notwithstanding the persistent fall in price of investment securities throughout 1929 we are in the happy position of being able to assure our stockholders that a valuation of our investments as at December 31, 1929, after allowing for the proposed dividend and other allocations, shows a substantial surplus over the issued capital and reserve account.

ANALYSIS OF THE INVESTMENTS

As a supplement to our report we have this year given a complete analysis of the company's investments, 418 in number, which analysis fully bears out the statement already made regarding the spreading of our risks, and relying on this you will be justified if you conclude that at the close of the year into which we have now entered you may expect to receive a statement not less favourable than that we have the pleasure of placing before you to-day. (Hear, hear.) I submit that an analysis such as we have given is of greater value to our shareholders than a full list of investments which in some quarters we are told every responsible company should publish. With all respect I say that such a list may be, and generally is, misleading—unless with it are published details of the prices at which the securities were bought. May I give one illustration? We hold an investment in a public utility company bought some years ago when the stock was at a rubbish price. To-day it is quoted at a substantial discount, yet at more than fifteen times the price we paid. Obviously at to-day's price it is a different proposition from what it was at the price at which we purchased our interest, and to publish that holding to-day without explaining the circumstances in detail might be most misleading. Our shareholders are given all reasonable information having regard to the interests of the company, but I say unhesitatingly that the mere publication of the company's holdings is undesirable. (Hear, hear.)

THE RESOLUTION

I now beg to move: "That the directors' report and accounts as submitted to this meeting be and they are hereby adopted; that a final dividend of 10 per cent., less income-tax, on the Deferred stock, making with the interim distribution a total dividend of 16 per cent. for the year, be declared and paid; and that the sum of £5,000 be carried to reserve account.

Mr. JAMES DAVENPORT (the managing director) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the re-election of Mr. Walter Miller as a director of the company.

Mr. SIDNEY S. LAMERT seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

The auditors, Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sendell, and Co., were reappointed.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the other members of the board, and the secretary and staff.

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC FOREIGN REGISTER

At a general meeting of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, held on January 16, a poll was demanded on the proposals of the directors regarding a foreign register. The poll has now been taken, and according to the certificate of the scrutineers the result is as follows:—For the directors' proposals, 1,061,438 votes; against, 77,071 votes.

The proposals are therefore carried by the requisite three-fourths majority.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY

HIGHEST PROFIT IN COMPANY'S HISTORY

EXPANSION OF TURNOVER

WIDE RAMIFICATIONS OF THE BUSINESS

MR. C. E. GUNTHER'S ADDRESS

The SIXTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

Mr. C. E. GUNTHER (chairman and managing director) presided.

The LONDON MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. W. E. Martin) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and balance-sheet having been for some time in your possession, I propose with your permission to follow our usual custom and take them as read.

Our balance-sheet now appears in modified form to bring it into line with the requirements of the new Companies Act. While the form is changed, the fundamental position remains the same, although the items are not in all cases directly comparable with last year's figures.

Apart from any regrouping of items the variations in the figures are such as arise in the usual course of our affairs. You will note that our capital now figures at £3,000,000, as compared with £2,500,000 at the close of last year, the issue of 100,000 Ordinary shares having been completed. The amount outstanding last year under the heading of "Redeemable Notes"—namely £525,000—has now disappeared, these notes having been discharged at maturity on November 2, 1928. Bills payable outstanding were less by £240,000 and sundry creditors by £115,000. Last year this latter included the employees' provident fund, which is now set out separately.

Our reserve with last year's allocation stands at £1,400,000, in addition to which we have the share premium reserve of £250,000 and a carry-forward of approximately the same figure, the three items together attaining a total not far short of our Ordinary capital.

THE ASSETS

Turning to the other side of the balance-sheet, it will be seen that the total of the assets is greater by some £19,000, although the items have been partially regrouped. Land, manufactories, &c., at £435,000, is considerably reduced, our former practice being to include in this item our holdings in subsidiary land companies, which now figure under "Investments in Subsidiary Companies." On the other hand, stocks previously held by certain of our subsidiaries are now included in our stock figure, thus to some extent setting off the effect of the transfer from the land item to that of subsidiary companies.

I would mention at this point that our stocks, which happened to be rather large at date of balance, are all conservatively valued. Sundry debtors naturally vary considerably from year to year in the ordinary course of our business, while cash at date of balance-sheet stood at approximately £200,000.

Other investments, which now figure separately and are conservatively valued, represent various minor investments which we have found it convenient to take up from time to time. Thus last year, in common with other important British companies having interests in Paraguay, we subscribed for a certain amount of that country's loan. The item also includes our holdings of bonds of the various River Plate Republics in guarantee of Customs dues, national pensions schemes, and other small investments which it has been in the interests of the company to make.

THE NEW CAPITAL

The profit of £371,000 is the highest in the course of the company's history, and its attainment has been aided by the fresh capital issued during the year. The improvement of £26,000 on last year's figure represents approximately the interest saved on the notes redeemed in November, 1928, while the proposed allocation in respect of dividend on the increased capital calls for the distribution of an additional £80,000. The full amount of new capital was, however, not available for remunerative employment throughout the year, and we have considered that, in view of the strong position of our reserves, we would be best interpreting your wishes if we were to forgo on this occasion any allocation to the reserve fund, while retaining our carry-forward.

We are accordingly pleased to recommend the maintenance of the same total rate of 16s. per share, free of tax, on the increased capital, and I am sure the shareholders will feel gratified that this course should have proved feasible.

FEATURES OF THE PAST YEAR

I am glad to say that trade in our principal products has shown a healthy resilience, and a gratifying expansion of turnover has enabled us to counteract to a certain extent the advancing cost of our raw materials. Although the aggregate results may, I venture to say, be regarded as satisfactory, certain features arose to render the year by no means as free from difficulty as earlier prospects had appeared to indicate, and, but for these, results would have been still better.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

One matter which I will mention is that certain sections of our farming business have not contributed to our profits to the extent we should have desired in view of the capital invested in them. All too frequently at these meetings I have had to have recourse to the farmers' time-honoured prerogative to complain about circumstances in general and the weather in particular, and it is an undeniable fact that meteorological conditions do exercise a predominant, widespread, and uncontrollable influence on the fortunes of the farming industry. In the case of cereal and other annual crops effects are generally limited to the year in which the adverse weather conditions prevail, but in the case of cattle-ranching the harm arising from bad weather conditions often extends over a considerably longer period.

The provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes were fortunate in avoiding the worst effects of the severe drought that beset the greater part of the Argentine during the autumn and winter of last year, but several of our estancias were becoming bare of pasture by the time the drought broke, towards the end of September. As a contrast to the drought, a belt covering the north of Corrientes and the south of Paraguay was subjected to continuous and excessive rains, which had the effect of flooding several of our estancias situated in those territories, and actually in one case necessitated the temporary removal of the stock. Losses of some importance have been unavoidable in such circumstances, and some time must elapse before those estancias which were the worst sufferers can recover their full productive capacity.

A STRIKE

Another unsatisfactory feature has been a strike, which seriously impeded for some time the operations of our factory in Paraguay, and which led to a drastic curtailment of our season's programme in that country, with its attendant consequences of decreased output and high operation charges. This trouble did not arise from any grievances on the part of our workpeople, who are in general content and are well cared for by the company, but rather from the interference of a small group of agitators, who sought to exploit the workpeople for their own ends. The eventual settlement came after the close of our season, when the workpeople were pleased to return, and since then the work of enlargement and partial reorganization of the factory has proceeded normally in preparation for our new season which has just commenced.

MARKET VALUE OF HIDES

Another matter which has had an important bearing upon our results has been the drop in market values of our principal by-product, hides. Under the influence of unfavourable conditions in the tanning and leather industries, aided by competition from substitutes, hide prices have steadily declined to a figure some 30 per cent. below the high average of the preceding season.

While these variations are disconcerting to producers like ourselves, there is no doubt that hides were at a very high level of price, and that in the long run it is for the general good that market prices of such products should rule at workable levels, enabling each section of industry to work with a fair reward.

While hides have declined to the region of pre-War values, the cost of cattle has ruled at a figure considerably in excess of the pre-War range, and, in the face of this and the greatly increased charges in respect of labour, fuel, packing material, transport, taxation, &c., it is a remarkable fact and testimony to what can be achieved by efficiency combined with a greatly increased turnover and output that our canned meats should be available to purchasers at prices no higher than those of pre-War times.

In contrast to the good showing made by the past year's accounts, the picture I have painted may appear to have been drawn in somewhat sombre colours. It has not been my wish or intention to be pessimistic in vein, but I have considered that it is only right that there should be placed clearly before you some of the outstanding features of the situation as it has presented itself, in case the steady record of profits and regular payment of handsome dividends should leave the impression that our results are easily achieved and that there are never any difficulties to overcome on the road.

A farming, manufacturing, and trading business, such as ours, is liable to the ups and downs and the fluctuations inherent to all businesses of a similar nature, and perhaps our greatest security rests in the wide ramifications of our business and the fact that, if one branch fails to pull its full weight in any one year, another may be in a position to make good the deficiency.

CHAIRMAN'S VISIT TO THE RIVER PLATE

During the year under review I paid a visit to our River Plate factories and to some of the estancias, and it will interest you to know that I found everything going on smoothly and satisfactorily with the exception of conditions ruling in Paraguay, to which reference has already been made.

The factories, as all who have visited them will testify, are fully maintained up to the high standard of efficiency required in our business. I was in close contact with our managers and with many members of the staff, and they were all working hard and wholeheartedly in the company's interests, displaying an *esprit-de-corps* which was very pleasing to see. These impressions will, I am sure, be confirmed by my colleagues, Mr. Follett Holt and Mr. Alfred Grisar, who have also visited our River Plate factories and estancias since our last annual meeting. These visits afford the opportunity of discussing with our colleague Sir Herbert Gibson, who resides in the River Plate, and with our general administration, the many matters affecting the company's widespread interests in South America.

THE RHODESIAN RANCHES

We are pleased to have with us to-day Mr. Robert McKenzie, the manager of our Rhodesian ranches, who is on this side on vacation, and to discuss the various questions arising in connexion with our business and interests, both in Rhodesia and in South-West Africa. The climatic conditions during the past year were good on our Rhodesian property, and the cattle are making up the effects of the drought that prevailed during the previous two years, while prices for all classes of slaughter stock showed some improvement.

The completion and opening of the Beit Bridge across the Limpopo River was an event of importance in relation to our property in Southern Rhodesia. The extension of the railway line from Messina to the north bank of the Limpopo gives us access to the south at all seasons of the year. At present the line terminates at a point only one mile within the Rhodesian border, but it is hoped that, ere long, it will be linked up with the main railway system in Rhodesia, and thus provide another outlet from the interior to the coast.

The wonderful progress and development of the South American Republics during the past half-century have demonstrated what an important part has been played by the railways, which have been the forerunners of prosperity. The need of them is still greater in a country like Rhodesia, which is without the natural advantage of navigable waterways or a seaboard of its own.

A NEW SUBSIDIARY

Experience has shown that the operation and administration of such widely spread interests as we have are most conveniently handled through subsidiary companies, organized in such a way that we retain full ownership and control, and since the close of the financial year another such company has been formed in this country under the title of Liebig's (South-West Africa), Limited, to take over our factory and business in South-West Africa, as from September 1 last. It was found expedient to determine in this manner the extent of the capital involved in our enterprise in that country, as otherwise, under the operation of the local laws, we should have been exposed to taxation upon our entire capital. The factory in South-West Africa has been enlarged and improved, and affords a valuable outlet to the local breeders for the realization of their surplus cattle, while making useful contributions to our supplies.

Turning to our Uruguayan interests, you may recollect that a new subsidiary company was formed last year to take over and administer our properties and other assets in that country. I am pleased to say that the first full year's operations of the company, whose main objective is cattle and sheep farming, were successful, and that it has contributed a satisfactory return on its capital.

THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION

There are now one or two items nearer home to mention. You will be interested in hearing that, when on a visit of inspection in Antwerp in December last, I took the opportunity of going over the Exhibition grounds there. No doubt you know that Belgium is commemorating this year the Centenary of its Independence by organizing twin International Exhibitions at Antwerp and Liège, to be opened in April next.

Many of you, I suppose, are aware that Antwerp may be considered, in a way, as this company's cradle, its predecessor having been founded by prominent merchants of that city. It was, however, soon realized that the business would achieve its full expansion only under a wider financial basis, and eventually our company was established in London 65 years ago with the collaboration of the original founders.

Antwerp, however, remained an important centre for the company's business. In the finest part of this ancient city we own a model factory in which over 400 hands are employed permanently, and highly modern offices have quite recently been constructed, whence our whole Continental business is directed, with the exception of our trade in France.

THE COMPANY'S PAVILION

Coming back to the Antwerp Exhibition, you will understand that we owe it to our life-long connexion with that city to participate in a prominent manner, and we shall have a handsome pavilion in the very centre of the grounds, which is sure to attract every visitor's interest. Without anticipating too fully, I may say that our pavilion—which will be in close proximity to the main British Section—will contain a diorama, executed by a well-known artist, Monsieur Bastien, head of the Brussels Royal Academy of Art, presenting a scene on the vast plains of the Argentine, with its herds of fine cattle, the prime material of our industry. Besides a display of other exhibits of interest, our trade activities in numerous European countries will be suitably dealt with.

This great exhibition will doubtless draw to Antwerp a large concourse of visitors from both here and abroad, and British manufacturers will surely find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the opportunity thus given of bringing their products before large numbers of people.

The handsome freehold Oxo warehouse, on the south side of the River Thames a little west of Blackfriars Bridge, was completed in the earlier half of last year.

CONTINUED EXPANSION

Referring generally to the sales and distribution side of our business, the trade in our chief products continues to show the most gratifying and encouraging expansion, and I feel that I am not going beyond the mark when I say that the high reputation and goodwill attached to our trade marks—Oxo, Fray Bentos, Liebig, Viandox, and others—have never stood better than they do to-day, and that our products enjoy to a fuller extent than ever the appreciation of our world-wide *clientèle*.

Supported by first-class organizations of managers and salesmen—both here and abroad—whose keenness, enthusiasm and wholehearted loyalty to the furtherance of the company's trade and interests have to be experienced to be fully appreciated, I feel confident that our trade cannot fail further to develop, and it will continue to be our main effort to furnish them with products of the highest quality.

TRIBUTE TO STAFFS

I may fittingly conclude these remarks by saying once again how greatly we are indebted to our staffs both at home and oversea for their unremitting care and attention in their respective spheres for the success of the business. (Cheers.)

I now beg to move: "That the sixty-fourth annual report, balance-sheet and profit and loss account thereto annexed and now before the meeting be adopted and passed."

Mr. FOLLETT HOLT seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. ALFRED GRISAR proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Mr. C. E. Gunther and Mr. Follett Holt.

Mr. KENNETH M. CARLISLE seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously approved.

Mr. C. G. GORDON proposed the reappointment of the auditors, Messrs. J. and J. Sawyer and Co.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. W. J. WEBSTER, and unanimously passed.

VOTES OF THANKS

The CHAIRMAN next proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the representatives and staffs both at home and abroad.

Mr. KENNETH M. CARLISLE seconded the vote, and it was unanimously accorded.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, and to the Chairman and directors for their conduct of the business during the past year was moved by Mr. H. E. BOWER, seconded by Mr. A. HARTMAN, and unanimously accorded, a brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluding the proceedings.

Other Company Meeting reports will be found on page 22

Consolidated Main Reef Mines & Estate, Limited. **Nourse Mines, Limited.**
Crown Mines, Limited. **Rand Mines, Limited.**
Geldenhuis Deep, Limited. **Transvaal Consolidated Land & Exploration Company, Limited.**
**Modderfontein B. Gold

APEX (TRINIDAD) OILFIELDS

CONTINUED SATISFACTORY DEVELOPMENTS

LIFE OF THE FIELD

INCREASED PRODUCTION MAINTAINED

MR. WALTER MACLACHLAN'S REVIEW

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. WALTER MACLACHLAN (chairman of the company) presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—As you will see from the profit and loss account, the oil profits earned during the year amounted to £447,650, to which falls to be added revenue from interest and transfer fees, which brings the total profit to £454,818. (Hear, hear.)

INCREASED NET PROFIT

This represents the profit after meeting all production and other charges, excepting amortization of the wells, in respect of which £132,349 is written off, and £9,260 of expenditure in London. The net profit for the year amounts to £313,208, an increase of £66,779 as compared with the previous year. Adding this to the balance brought forward makes the total disposable amount £432,582. Of this, £118,125 has been applied in payment of interim dividend No. 18 of 22½ per cent. and the directors' percentage thereon, and £36,935 is provided for income-tax reserve, leaving a balance of £277,522 at the credit of the profit and loss account. (Hear, hear.)

The balance-sheet shows that the share capital remains unchanged at £500,000. The capital expenditure during the year, including the purchases of oil lands, amounted to £162,881, and as £154,379 has been written off for amortization and depreciation, the net increase in respect of the assets comprised in the first four items in the balance-sheet amounts to £8,502. I would also point out that the total of these fixed assets, which you will observe is £547,060, represents the amount standing in our accounts in respect of our entire undertaking, including all our freeholds, leaseholds, and oil rights, wells, tanks, pipelines, buildings, plant, and equipment. The remaining assets comprise stores, oil in storage, debtors for oil sold, sundry debtors, and cash invested and in bank, all of which total £407,690. Our balance-sheet, therefore, continues to show that a very strong position has been maintained. (Hear, hear.)

FINAL DIVIDEND

The directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 30 per cent., less tax, making a total dividend of 52½ per cent. for the year. (Hear, hear.) As the income-tax deducted from our dividends is at the rate of about 2s. in the £, the gross return for the year represents the equivalent of approximately 59 per cent. less full tax at 4s. in the £.

During the year under review a further general fall took place in the market value of oil, with the result that the prices realized from the sale of our production were materially reduced. As compared with the previous year, however, the increase in our production by 119,553 tons served to more than meet the fall in prices, so that our oil profits were increased to the extent of £99,127.

Following our customary practice of summarizing our dividend record, I have to report that the profits earned during the past eight and a half years have amounted to £1,783,000, of which there has been distributed to the shareholders, including the final dividend for the past year, £1,374,500—results upon which I consider they are to be congratulated. (Hear, hear.)

OIL PRODUCTION AND DELIVERIES

The production of oil for the year was 414,328 tons, as compared with 294,775 tons for the previous year. This production constitutes a further record output, and was obtained from 110 wells. The production for the first three months of the current financial year has been 103,690 tons, thus maintaining practically the average rate of production for 1928-29. The total production of our oilfield up to December 31, 1929, has been approximately 1,800,000 tons, and it is anticipated that during the current year we should produce about 35 per cent. of the entire oil production of Trinidad.

The oil delivered to Trinidad Leaseholds and that used in our own operations during the year amounted to 414,212 tons, the average price realized, as already indicated, being lower than that for the preceding year.

AREA OF THE PROPERTY

Additional purchases of property have been made, including both surface and oil rights, and the oil rights controlled at September 30 last amounted to 3,354 acres. This includes approximately 2,000 acres of Crown lands, immediately to the south of our oilfield, which are held under prospecting licence from the Government; and Government mining lease is being granted in respect of 245 acres of this area. Another prospecting licence over a further area of about 265 acres is being granted, and applications have also been filed for additional areas immediately adjacent to our oilfields.

DRILLING PROGRAMME

During the year 36,651ft. were drilled, making a total footage of 206,433ft. Five wells which had been started prior to October 1, 1928, were drilled to completion, 14 new wells were commenced and completed, two wells were deepened and again brought into production, and five wells further which had been started were in progress at the end of the year. Of the 21 wells which were brought in during the year none were failures, and the incidence of good producers was considerably better than during the preceding year. (Hear, hear.) Very satisfactory results attended drilling with the object of extending already tested areas, while the increase in output speaks for the success of the operations which were directed towards maintenance and increase of production.

A considerable amount of offsetting drilling had again to be included in the programme, but almost all the wells which were drilled under those conditions proved reasonably good producers. With regard to the deep wells drilled to test the southern area, No. 69 continues in small production, pending the completion of an air-lift installation; No. 92 continues to be deepened for purposes of exploration; and No. 122, a third deep well, adjacent to No. 69, has supplied valuable information by coming in as a good flowing well. The result of these three wells has been to increase very largely the proved area of the property, and we have pleasure in reporting that the development of the property as a whole is being attended with most satisfactory results, which in every respect confirm our complete confidence with regard to its future. (Hear, hear.)

AMORTIZATION

In accordance with our plan of amortizing the wells in three years, £132,349 has been written off in respect of last year. Of this amount, £21,716 has been written off in respect of the two deep test wells No. 69 and No. 92, leaving £110,633 as normal amortization, being an increase of £18,271 over the corresponding amount written off during the preceding year; this arises from the incidence of the bringing in of wells and of their increased cost because of greater depth.

I may explain that, owing to the geological data obtained from the deep test well No. 69, the third deep well in that area, No. 122, was drilled at a very much lower cost than could otherwise have been possible. Up to date 88 per cent. (representing £682,968) of the total cost of all our wells has been written off under our amortization plan. As a result the whole of the wells now stand in the accounts at £95,851, which amount includes £26,881 expended on new locations and unfinished wells not due for amortization, and the wells which yielded the production for last year therefore stand in our balance-sheet at £66,970, representing only 82 days' output from our producing wells. (Hear, hear.) The conservative policy in which you have supported us since our amortization plan was initiated has resulted in the company now holding a very strong position in respect of the extremely valuable reserve which has thereby been created.

LIFE OF THE APEX OILFIELD

I have just had a special request to deal with the subject of the life of the Apex oilfield, as it is understood that this matter is the subject of frequent inquiries on the part of shareholders. In response to this request, I cannot do better than quote from the statement which I made as chairman of the annual general meeting held in January, 1927.

Having on that occasion drawn attention to the strong position created by our system of amortization, I proceeded to make the following statement:—

"In case, however, this explanation of the somewhat drastic principles we act upon as regards writing down our wells may create an erroneous impression as to the life of the wells on our field, and similar fields in the same district of Trinidad, I consider it only right to submit to you the following extracts from Colonel Hickling's report, being his annual report for that year. Apropos of the life of our wells, to which subject he and our geological service had been giving the most careful consideration, with the result of seven years' experience to guide them, Colonel Hickling then said: 'With considerably more data available, based on accurate production records, it is justifiable to draw certain conclusions. Previous ideas as to the life of the wells must go by the board. Unless at some point in the future the wells develop a rapid decline, of which there is no sign at present, their payable life in many instances will be extended to 15 or even 20 years. This result is due to the methods adopted. Any extra expenditure incurred in careful drilling, the use of screen, liberal coring, and testing for water, &c., have therefore proved excellent investments.'

"The remarks of Colonel Hickling which I have just read, in which he makes reference to a life of 15 or 20 years, refer only to individual wells and not to the life of the property, only a comparatively small portion of which has up to the present been drilled. I think it appropriate at this point to refer to an expression which I used a year ago when I last had the pleasure of addressing you. In referring to the results which had attended the operations for the previous year, which had been the most successful up to that date [that is to say 1927] of the company's existence, I said that, so far as we could humanly judge, there was no reason why these satisfactory results should not be maintained for many years to come. In the light of the information which I have just submitted to you, you will readily understand why I have every confidence in now repeating this expression of our views as to the outlook for our property."

CONTINUED CONFIDENCE

As I have explained, these remarks were made in 1927. We have now had three years' further experience, during which time the development of the property has been proceeding in a most satisfactory manner. (Hear, hear.) During that time also the deep test wells have been sunk, with the important results to which I have already referred. As a consequence I am now able to continue to confirm in every respect the confidence to which I then gave expression on behalf of the board. I would further remind you that we continue to buy adjacent oil-lands whenever our drilling results give us information as to their value, and we are thus continuing to extend the area and life of the property.

I know you will expect an expression of our views as to the outlook for the current financial year. As I have already stated, our output is being maintained at practically the same rate as last year, and there is every prospect that the output for this year will not be less than that for the year under review. The continued general over-production, however, makes it difficult to deal with the outlook as regards the realization of our output, as we are quite unable to make any forecast as to the course of prices. I can only express the hope that early success will attend the efforts for the restriction of output in the United States, upon which the oil industry is dependent for any material improvement in prices.

The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. GEORGE R. AIRTH seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 88.10 (previous closing 88.80); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 105.60 (106.80); 4% Rentes, 1917, 99.95 (100.10); 4% Rentes, 1918, 98.95 (99.35); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.90 (135.65); 4% Rentes, 1920, 102.90 (103.10); 6% Rentes, 1927, 109.70 (109.85); 5% Credit National, 1919, 605 (605); 5% Credit National, 1920, 550 (550); 6% Credit National, 1921, 566 (568.50); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 542 (545); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 580 (580); 6% Credit National, 1924, 576 (572); 4% Egyptian Unified, 385.75 (384.50); 3½% Italian Rentes, 88.50 (88.50); 4% Japanese, 1905, 484 (484); 5% Russian, 1906, 8 (7.80); 4½% Russian, 1909, 5 (4.60); 4% Turkish Unified, 95.15 (95.50); Banque de France, 26,455 (26,250); Banque de Paris, 3,260 (3,250); Banque Parisienne, 2,330 (2,305); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,150 (2,150); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 4,150 (4,135); Credit Lyonnais, 3,360 (3,355); Banque d'Athenes, 200 (—); Ottoman, 1,445 (1,422); Suez Canal Shares, 21,225 (21,100); Chargeurs Reunis, 789 (775); Messageries Maritimes, 236 (245); Transatlantique, 1,148 (1,161); Raffinerie Say, 2,135 (2,070); Sucreries d'Egypte, 1,005 (985); Wagons Lits, 699 (694); Thomson Houston, 1,266 (1,262); Lautaro Nitrate, 389 (394); Rio Tinto, 5,750 (5,725); Tharsis, 637 (659); De Beers, 1,218 (1,210); De Beers Preferred, 1,550 (1,551); Jagersfontein Estate, 253 (255); Central Mining, 2,270 (2,250); Goldfields, 256 (254); Brakpan, 515 (518); Crown Mines, 418 (420); East Rand, 78 (80); Geduld, 440 (436); General Mining, 105 (106); Consolidated Goldfields, 286 (285); Johannesburg Consolidated, 275 (279); Randfontein Estate, 40 (40); Rand Mines, 400 (405); Tanganyika, 345 (348); Transvaal Consolidated Land, 200 (201); Union Corporation, 460 (459); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 91 (91); Mozambique, 81 (82); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 44 (44); Caoutchoucs, 219 (212); Eastern International, 150 (155); Kalimpong, 175 (161); Kuala Lumpur, 256 (226); Malacca, 247 (222); Mexican Eagle, 169 (171); Royal Dutch, 41,000 (41,500); Shell Transport, 591 (593); Platine, 1,949 (1,960); Liancourt, 126 (150); Oceana Consolidated, 20 (19.75). Exchange on New York, 25.44¼ (25.45¼); exchange on London, official average, 123.91½ (123.93); cheques, closing market rate, 123.91¼ (123.92). Private discount rate 3⅛% (3⅛%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 104⅛ (previous, 103⅞); 5% Dutch, 1924 (102⅞); 2½% Dutch, 65⅞ (65¼); 3% Dutch, 77⅞ (77⅝); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 47¼ (48⅛); Peruvian, 12⅝ (12⅜); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 52 (54¾); Erie, 61¼ (59¾); New York Ontario, 16⅛ (16⅜); United States Steel, 173¼ (171½); Southern Pacific, 122½ (—); Union Pacific, 220⅝ (221); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 399½ (400); Lisbon Lourenco Marques, 152 (153½); Deli Batavia Rubber, 98⅛ (92½); Senembah Mij, 399¼ (395); Amsterdam Rubber, 166 (159); Margarine Unie, 365½ (368); Philips Lamps, 525 (518½); Exchange on Berlin, 59.43 (59.41); London, 12.11¼ (12.10⅝); New York, 2.48⅛₁₆ (2.48¹¹/₁₆); Paris, 9.77½ (9.77).

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 108 (previous, 108.60); Dynamit Nobel, 87 (89.50); Kali Industrie Kassel, 196 (196); Salzdetfurth, 341.25 (347.37); Rheinbraunkohlen, 255 (257.25); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 192 (196.50).

Reuter's quotations:—German Liquidation Debt, 6.12 (previous, 8.40); Mexican Consols, 20.50 (—); Reichsbank, 297.50 (299); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 189 (192.50); Commerz and Privat Bank, 158.75 (160.12); Darmstadter and National Bank, 240.10 (244.25); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 152.25 (154.25); Dresdner Bank, 151 (153); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 141.50 (142.50); Harpener, 143.50 (145.50); Abegemeine Elekt., 172.60 (176.75); Farbenindustrie, 182 (186.60); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debs., 105 (108.25); Hamburg Amerika, 106.50 (108.75); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 106.25 (108.50); A.E.G., 129.50 (132.25); Vereinigte Stahlwerk, 105.75 (106.90); Svenska Tandsticks, 347.50 (349); Bergbau, 284 (288.50); Siemens and Halske, 306 (310.50); Schuckert, 191.90 (196.50). Exchange on London, 20.37⅞ (20.37⅛); Paris, 16.45 (16.45); Amsterdam, 168.28 (168.53); New York, 4.18⅝ (4.18⅜). Private Discount Rates.—Short term (30-55 days), 6¼% (6¼%); long term (55-90 days), 6¼% (6¼%); call money, 5½%-7½% (5¾%-7¾%).

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107.25 (previous, 107); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 9.85 (9.75); Oest. Nationalbank, 314 (312); Wiener Bankverein, 21.50 (21.35); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 51.50 (51.90); Niederoest Eskompte, 171 (170); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 33.80 (33.40); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 28.81 (29.01); Oest. Brown Boveri, 164 (163.50); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 185.50 (184); Salgo-Tarjaer Steinkohlen, 59.50 (61.20); Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, 85 (85); Oest. Alpine Montan, 35.05 (36); Berg und Huettenwerke, 251.50 (259); Feiten and Guilleaume, 55.50 (55.25); Bernd orfer Metallwarenfabrik, Arthur Krupp, 8.50 (9). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.81 (285.68); London, 34.60¾ (34.60⅛); New York, 707 (707); Paris, 27.95 (27.92).—*Reuter.*

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Jan. 16.—The market opened firm at an advance of ⅛ to 1, further improved during the day and closed 1¼ to 1 higher. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—March, 37¼ (previous 36½); May, 36⅞ (35½); Sept., 36½ (35½); Dec., 36¾ (35¼). Yesterday's sales totalled 4,000 bags.

KIA-ORA, LTD.

RECORD SALES

CONSIDERABLE SCOPE FOR DEVELOPMENT

MR. BOWTELL ON TRADING RESULTS AND PROSPECTS

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of Kia-Ora, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. H. J. BOWTELL (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Lee M. Alexander, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for the requisite period, I presume it is your pleasure that we take them as read. (Agreed.)

As a result of taking over the business, the preparation of the accounts has occupied a period longer than was anticipated. We intend in future to hold the annual meeting in December. The accounts now presented cover the year's trading to September 30, 1929, but, as you are aware, the company did not take over the business of Kia-Ora, Limited, until August 15, 1929, so that the present balance-sheet reflects the result of only six weeks of your management. Your directors considered, when they assumed control, that it would be most convenient to prepare the accounts to the same date as in former years, as the organization was accustomed to stocktaking and all other work entailed in preparing a balance-sheet at that particular period in the year.

PROFIT FIGURES

As will be seen from the profit and loss account, the total trading profit was £69,663, which sum, however, does not include the profit made by the subsidiary company in Messina, amounting to £4,441, which, if included, would bring the total trading profit up to £74,104. (Cheers.)

In accordance with the purchase contract, this company paid £24,643 interest on the purchase price until the date of completion at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and has also paid other amounts in respect of Australian control; so far as these items are concerned, no future expenditure will be made to obtain the same benefits as have been received in the past from the Australian control, so that there will be a saving of over £7,000 per annum in administrative charges under this heading alone.

After making provision for income-tax, the balance of profit remaining is £25,949, of which the sum of £19,697 was earned prior to the acquisition of this business by the company. This amount is not available for distribution, and we have used it in eliminating the preliminary expenses and in writing off £11,845 from goodwill. Of the balance of profit £6,282, which was earned subsequently to August 15, 1929, we have appropriated £1,282 in further reducing goodwill to £290,000, and the balance of £5,000 is being carried forward to next year's accounts.

As I informed the shareholders at the statutory meeting, we do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the six weeks' trading under this company's administration.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Turning now to the balance-sheet, share capital £410,000, sundry creditors £18,044, balance of current account with subsidiary £1,425 call for no special comment. The balance of profit and loss account unappropriated is £5,000 and is arrived at as stated above.

Among the assets, freehold land and buildings figure at cost £31,989, and leasehold land and buildings at cost, less depreciation, £23,188. Adequate depreciation has been written off the leasehold property. Plant, machinery, fixtures, &c., at cost less depreciation amount to £18,436. Liberal amounts have been written off these assets by way of depreciation.

Investments I will deal with later. With regard to stock in hand, this asset has been valued as in the past on a most conservative basis and stands at £22,408, which is a very small amount in comparison with our turnover.

Sundry debtors, less reserve, £38,445, are considered eminently satisfactory in relation to our large turnover. Ample reserves have been made against bad and doubtful debts; in connexion with this item it will, perhaps, illustrate the solid character of our business and the standing of our customers when I tell you that last year our bad debts were less than a farthing in the £. (Cheers.) Cash at bank and in hand is normal for this time of year.

INVESTMENTS

As regards the company's investments, I have referred to the profit of Messina Citrus Products Proprietary, Limited, which, in the 11 months ended July 31, earned a net profit of £4,441. This undertaking is owned by your company, and stands in the books at the low figure of £500.

We are leaving the profit for the year in that company to strengthen its financial position. The value of our Messina Company cannot be too strongly emphasized. Through its establishment we are able to avoid the cost and disadvantages of bringing our lemons to England for crushing. The fruit is received at our Messina factory fresh from the tree and is crushed immediately, the juice then being shipped to London.

Substantial savings in freight charges are thus being effected, and at the same time deterioration and wastage of the fruit from being shipped in bulk are entirely avoided. All these factors are of the greatest assistance in maintaining the purity and high quality for which your company is world famed.

THE VALENCIA FACTORY

The experience gained in Messina has been so valuable that we have expedited the equipment of our Valencia factory in order to apply the same scientific and up-to-date manufacturing methods to what is becoming an increasingly important branch of our activities—I refer to orange squash.

The factory at Valencia is now in full operation, and your directors anticipate that savings will thereby be effected which should be reflected in the current year's profits.

With regard to our investment in Kia-Ora Fruit Juices, Limited, this company is controlled in Australasia and operates on the west coast of North America, and it will be a considerable time before we are able to get full information as to the results obtained by this company. We are informed, however, that it has made a profit on its past year's trading.

It should be borne in mind that its operations are confined to the western coast of North America and Canada, and the rights for the manufacture and supply of all Kia-Ora products to the territories east of the Rocky Mountains in Canada and the United States of America are owned by your company, as well as the whole of South America.

PROGRESS OF THE BUSINESS

This being the first annual meeting of the company, it is perhaps fitting that I should summarize the nature of your company's business.

As you all know, Kia-Ora, Limited, has been firmly established on a basis of steadily increasing prosperity for the past 20 years. (Hear, hear.) Its products are a household word throughout the country, and their purity and reliability have won for them a reputation which is admitted by the public and the trade to be the best.

In the period under review the sales of our products have been the highest in the history of the business, and new records of profits have been established. Your company is in the fortunate position of being able to enjoy the fruits and experience of 20 years' hard and unremitting labour put in by your managing director, Mr. Gasquoine. (Cheers.) Your company has complete continuity of management.

EXPORT TRADE

The business is chiefly centred in Great Britain and Ireland, where there still remains considerable scope for development. The export trade, however, is becoming an increasingly important side of our activities and one which is actively engaging the attention of your directors. In this connexion your company is fortunate in owning the exclusive trading rights for Kia-Ora products throughout the world with the exception of Australasia, South Africa, Malay States, China, Japan, and certain parts of the North American Continent.

The very careful management of the business in the past has resulted in the building up of a goodwill of the greatest value which, as you will see, appears in our balance-sheet at £290,000. This asset in a business of our type is a most important one, and your directors are satisfied that this figure is justified by the earning power of the business. It will be their fixed policy to make substantial allocations out of future profits to enable this item to be written off over a period of years.

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Since we took over the business your managing director has visited both Valencia and Messina, in order to give his personal supervision to alterations and improvements to plant which are being made in both these districts. As regards the organization of this company in this country, your directors intend to continue the progressive advertising which has always been a feature of the company.

We hope that when we have the pleasure of next meeting you in general meeting the results placed before you will be even more satisfactory than the present ones. It is our intention to consider the payment of an interim dividend on June 30 next. (Cheers.)

Before I move the adoption of the report and accounts, I will be pleased to answer any question which any shareholder may wish to put to me.

The CHAIRMAN, having replied to a few questions, moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. A. H. GASQUOINE (managing director) seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The joint auditors, Messrs. Dixon, Wilson, Tubbs and Co. and Messrs. Herbert Hill and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

(Continued at foot of next column)

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN FIRMER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Jan. 16.—WHEAT.—Owing to the closing weakness in America and an easier freight position, quotations marked a decline of 6d. to 9d. per quarter, and apart from a small inquiry from India for Australian, trading was inactive. For a part cargo 6,000 tons, West Australian, February, Calcutta paid equal to 47s. 6d. U.K. basis. A cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific), afloat, was offered at 49s. 9d. and 48s. 9d., and No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter, Jan., at 47s. 1½d. and 45s. 9d. respectively, while for Pacific white, Jan. 15-Feb. 14, 45s. 9d. was asked, and 46s. for March. Rosafe, 63½lb., on the way, was obtainable at 44s. 3d.; 62½lb., shipping-shipped, at 43s. 9d.; and Barusso, 62½lb. (new), Jan. at 43s. 3d. For Australian, afloat and Jan.-Feb., 47s. 6d. was required. Parcels opened easier, but closed steadier on better initial American advices, and some speculative covering in Liverpool. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Jan. 15-21, sold at 49s. 9d. net to 50s. net; No. 5 Manitoba, per Minnekahda, afloat, at 44s. 1½d. net and 44s. 3d. net; and Jan., at 43s. 9d. and at 43s. 10½d. To Liverpool, Rosafe, 63½lb., Feb., made 42s. 9d. Late yesterday West Australian, per Jervis Bay, afloat, was dealt in at 46s. 9d.

The wheat futures market closed at an advance of 8d. to 11d. over the previous day.

Basis No. 3 Northern Manitoba		Business done			Closing values	Prev. closing values
Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	Highest	Lowest		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	46 7	47 2	46 9½	Switch	47 6	46 7
March ..	46 9	47 2	46 9½		47 6	46 9
May ..	47 1	47 5	—	—	47 9	47 1

MAIZE continued quiet and prices were again lower. For La Plata, on passage, Jan. and early Jan., 27s. was asked, and 27s. 1½d. for Feb. Parcels opened quiet at 3d. per qr. decline, but closed steadier on the day, La Plata, per Glovaborg and per Agios Ioannis, afloat, sold at 25s.; Jan.-Feb., at 25s. to 25s. 6d.; May-June, at 26s. 1½d. to 26s. and 26s. 3d.; and June-July, at 26s. 9d. Liverpool paid 26s. 3d. for Feb.-March.

BARLEY was quiet, and obtainable at lower prices. Californian superior, Jan., 33s., and Chilean forage, Feb.-March, 33s.; Algerian-Tunisian, Jan., 22s. 9d.; and Danubian (3 per cent.), March-April, 23s.

OATS were inactive. La Plata, Jan., 15s.; Feb., 15s. 6d.; and March, 15s. 9d.

RYE.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were offered at 6d. to 9d. per qr. decline and there was a much better inquiry. Sellers offered No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Jan., at 50s.; No. 2, 49s.; No. 3, 48s.; No. 4 Manitoba, Jan., 47s.; No. 5, 45s. 10½d.; No. 6, 37s.; No. 1 hard winter, Jan., 45s.; No. 2, 44s.; Rosafe, 63½lb., arrived, 42s. 3d.; Jan., 42s. 6d.; Feb., 42s. 9d.; white Western Pacific, Jan.-Feb., 45s. 6d.; and Australian, afloat, 46s. 9d. Business comprised No. 2 Northern Manitoba, afloat, at 48s. 9d.; No. 3, afloat, 47s. 10½d.; No. 2 hard winter, shipping-shipped, 44s.; and Rosafe, 63½lb., Feb., at 42s. 9d.; white to Manchester, No. 1 Northern Manitoba, afloat, made 49s. 6d.; and No. 5 Manitoba, sailing Jan. 18, 43s. 9d. Spot parcels were in quiet request at ½d. to 1d. per cental advance. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. to 1d. dearer, but afterwards gave way under further liquidation of the March position and cheaper c.i.f. offers. Later, the market rallied on shorts covering, sales of Australian wheat to India and Italy, a better local c.i.f. demand, and higher opening Chicago and Winnipeg advices. The close was firm at 1d. to 1½d. per cental advance. Sales amounted to 400 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done			Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Highest	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
March ..	9 1¼	9 2½	9 0¼	2	9 1	
May ..	9 4¼	9 6½	9 3⅞	9	5¾	9 4½
July ..	9 5⅞	9 7¾	9 5¼	9	7½	9 5¼

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in quiet demand at 6d. decline for forward shipment. La Plata Feb.-March, sold at 26s. 9d., with sellers of afloat at 26s. 9d. Jan.-Feb. 26s.; Feb.-March and May-June 26s. 3d. Danubian and African were not offered. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were dull and easier; Chilean tawny, Feb. and March, 17s. 9d., and La Plata, f.a.q., Jan.-Feb., 15s. 3d., sellers.

FLOUR was steady, with deliveries on contracts fairly good.

BRISTOL, Jan. 16.—English wheat was in slow request at easier rates, prices ranging from 42s. to 43s. 6d. per qr., on rail. Foreign wheat was quiet and 1s. to 2s. lower on the week, owing to a poor milling demand. No. 2 Manitoba, 53s. 6d. Grinding barley was 6d. to 9d. cheaper. Persian, 22s. 6d. Oats were easier. Maize declined 1s. to 1s. 6d.; La Plata, 27s. Standard grade flour was quoted at 41s. to 41s. 6d. per sack; sharps, 6s. 9d. to 7s.; and ordinary bran, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, Jan. 16.—The market was depressed. Wheat 44s. at farms. Barley, oats, and feeding stuffs were in small demand at easy prices.

NEWBURY, Jan. 16.—Wheat, 42s. to 43s.; oats, 19s. to 21s.; barley, 28s. to 36s.

LONDON, Jan 16.—POTATOES (The Borough).—Business was quiet, with plentiful supplies on offer. Quotations:—Silkland King Edward, £4 5s. to £4 15s.; second grade sample and Blackland, £3 15s. to £4; Scotch King Edward, £3 10s. to £4; best sample Majestic, British Queen, and Arran Chief, £3 to £3 10s.; and darkskil, £3 15s. to £3 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There were plentiful supplies on offer, but trade was quiet. Quotations:—English Alicante grapes, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; Colmar, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Belgian Muscat grapes, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per lb.; Almeria grapes, 16s. to 26s. per barrel; English cooking apples, 3s. to 7s. per bushel; Nova Scotian apples, 10s. to 20s. per barrel; American apples, 10s. to 18s.; British Columbian apples, 10s. 6d. to 13s. per box; Californian Winter Nelis pears, 18s. to 22s.; Beurre Anjou pears, 20s. to 22s. 6d. per case; Comice pears, 12s. 6d. to 16s. per half-case; Tunis dates, 4s. to 6s. per dozen cartons; St. Michaels pineapples, 2s. to 4s. each; Canary bananas, 15s. to 26s. per crate; American cranberries, 18s. to 32s. per case; Messina lemons, 9s. to 13s. per box; Tangerine oranges, 9s. to 14s. 3d. per box of 25; Jaffa oranges, 14s. to 17s. per box; Denia and Valencia oranges, 9s. to 30s. per case; Palermo bitter oranges, 7s. to 10s. 6d. per box; Teneriffe tomatoes, 18s. to 24s. per package; Porto Rico grape fruit, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Cuban grape fruit, 24s. to 32s. per case; French Lauris asparagus, 6s. to 9s. per 12-lb. box; green asparagus, 5s. to 6s. per bundle; South African peaches, 3s. to 7s. 6d.; South African apricots, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per tray; South African plums, 3s. to 5s. 6d. per box; cauliflowers, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; savoys, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.; cabbage, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; per dozen; celery, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per dozen rolls; leeks, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen bunches; Brussels sprouts, 3s. to 4s. 6d. per half-bag; endive, 2s. to 4s. per dozen.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Jan. 16.—LINSEED was dull and inactive at 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton declining Calcutta, April-May (new), £19 17s. 6d., sellers; sold Bombay, Jan., £21 10s.; Feb.-March (new), £20, sellers. La Plata, afloat, to Hull, £18; Jan. to May, £17 15s., sellers. HAPESEED was steady. Toria, Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March, to Hull/Continent, £16 15s., sellers. COTTONSEED was easy. Egyptian black, Jan.-Feb., £8; March, £8 2s. 6d., sellers; Sakellaridis, Jan., £7 12s. 6d.; March, £7 13s. 9d., nominal; Bombay, Jan.-Feb., £7 12s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, Jan.-Feb., to Hull, £15 10s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were dull. Coromandel (machined), Jan.-Feb., £16 15s.; Feb.-March, £17; and March-April, £17 2s. 6d., sellers; Rotterdam/Hamburg. PALM KERNELS were steady but quiet. To Hamburg, Jan.-Feb., £16 16s., 3d.; Feb.-March, £17 1s. 3d.; and March-April, £17 3s. 9d. LINSEED OIL was firm for near. Spot, naked, £44 10s., Jan.-Feb., £42; Feb.-April, £39 2s. 6d.; May-Aug., £38, naked. RAPE OIL was quiet. Crude extracted, £40; technical refined, £41 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian crude, £29; refined common edible, £34; and deodorized, £36, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was quiet, unchanged. American, spot, 42s. 9d.; Feb.-April, 43s. 6d. per ton.

HULL, Jan. 16.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot, £43 15s.; Jan., £43 7s. 6d.; Feb., £41 17s. 6d.; March-April, £39 12s. 6d.; May-Aug., £38 17s. 6d. per ton, naked. COTTON OIL.—Egyptian crude, spot, £29; Jan., £28 10s.; edible refined, spot, £32 5s.; technical, spot, £31 15s.; deodorized, spot, £34 5s. per ton, naked. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, £37 per cent., spot, £31 per ton, naked. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £35; deodorized, spot, £39 per ton. SOYA OIL.—Extracted, spot, and crushed, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34 per ton. RAPE OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £39 10s.; refined, spot, £41 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE, CASTOR OIL, and COD OIL unaltered.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—The spot market was active, the feature of trading being the extent of business in outside growths, particularly South American and Egyptian. American sorts were in fair demand, with quotations 6 points lower; middling 9.50. Brazilian and Peruvian were 1 point easier; Pernam fair, 9.20d.; g.f. smooth, 10.20d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 10.50d. Egyptian declined 5 points for Sakellaridis; f.g.f., 14.40d. African were quoted 1 point to 6 points down; middling West, 9.55d.; and g.f. East, 10.10d. East Indian were reduced 5 points; fine m.g. broach, 7.35d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 6.95d.

American futures opened quiet at a decline of 1 point to 2 points. Values at midday were unchanged to 1 point lower. Trading continued on a restricted scale throughout the afternoon, and after narrow fluctuations the market closed steady, unchanged to 2 points up. Liverpool closing prices:—Jan., 9.21; March, 9.27; May, 9.36; July, 9.40. New York, 11 a.m. prices:—Jan., 17.25; March, 17.43; May, 17.62; July, 17.77.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 2 points lower, but gradually improved on shorts covering and the activity of spot trading, while sellers were rather reserved. The close was steady at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Closing prices:—Jan., 13.75; Feb., 13.81; March and April, 13.91; May, 14.11; June, 14.17; July, 14.22; Aug. and Sept., 14.37; Oct., 14.45; Nov., 14.49; Dec., 14.59; Jan., 14.63. Upper contracts closed steady, 2 points lower to 9 points higher. Closing values:—Jan., 10.35; Feb., 10.36; March, 10.47; April, 10.58; May, 10.66; June, 10.76; July to Sept., 10.84; Oct., 10.93; Nov. and Dec., 11.00; Jan., 11.19.

Empire futures finished steady, 1 point to 3 points higher on the day. Closing prices:—Jan., 9.21; Feb., 9.18; March, 9.19; April, 9.17; May, 9.20; June, 9.14; July, 9.23; Aug., 9.25; Sept., 9.21; Oct., 9.26; Nov., 9.25; Dec., 9.27; Jan., 9.29.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	3,400	15,510	100	700	14,557	16,939
Brazilian, &c.	1,000	4,550	—	—	—	27,514
Peruvian, &c.	500	4,500	100	100	—	757
African, &c.	100	950	—

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Jan. 21	Feb. 4	Feb. 18
Pay-day ..	Jan. 23	Feb. 6	Feb. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56½ 52	Consols 2½%	54⅛ 54⅛	+⅛
88⅛ 81⅜	Do. 4%	82⅝ 83⅛	..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5%	101⅛ 100⅞	+⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4%	100⅛ 100⅜	+⅛
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	91⅛ 101⅝	..
95⅞ 90	Victory, 4%	93⅜ 93⅝	..
95⅜ 90	Do., Nat. Bds.	93⅛ 93⅝	..
80¼ 72⅝	Conversion, 3½%	77⅝ 76¾	..
100 93	Do., 3%	97⅝ 97⅝	..
100¾ 99⅛	Treas. 5½% '30	100⅛ 100⅛	..
101⅛ 97⅛	Do., 5% '33-35	100⅛ 101	..
100 96¼	Do., 5% '36-38	100⅛ 101	..
98⅛ 94⅜	Do., 4½% '39-42	99⅛ 99⅛	..
97⅜ 93⅛	Do., 4% '40-50	98⅛ 99	..
99⅛ 96	Exch. 5% (J Jly)	97⅛ 97⅝	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	56¼ 57	..
66 60¼	Do., 4%	64¼ 64⅝	..
65⅛ 60	Local Loans 3%	61¼ 62⅛	..
94⅛ 80	Transf. 3% '23-53	84⅛ 84⅜	..
266 259	Bank of England	247 248	..
252½ 237¼	Egyptian, 3%	250 252	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½%	60 ..	..
61¼ 50⅛	Do., 4%	58⅛ 59¼	..
51⅜ 44	Do., 2½%	49½ 50⅜	..
101⅜ 98	Do., 5½%	41 44	..
93⅛ 80¾	Do., 4½% '30-55	99 ..	..
105 103⅛	Sudan, 5½%	103⅝ ..	..
66⅜ 60	Ltn. Ch., 5%	65 ..	..
76¼ 70	Do., 5% '40-60	69½ 69½	..
63¼ 59	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	61½ 61½	..
67 58¾	Met. Water, "B" 3%	37⅝ 43¾	..
85⅛ 81	Do., "A"	61 62	..
73⅜ 67½	Met. Cons., 3%	42½ 43½	..
64 58	Do., 2½%	38½ 39½	..
	Pt. of Lond., 3%	48½ ..	..
	Do., 4% "B"	88 ..	..
83⅛ 76¼	Do., 4% "A"	58⅝ 59¾	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½%	73¼ 94⅝	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

105⅝ 98	Aust. 6% '31-41	99½ ..	..
99¼ 90⅛	Do., 5% '45-75	99¼ 99¼	−⅛
91⅜ 86¼	Can. 4% '40-60	97⅛ 97⅛	..
85⅝ 79⅜	Do., 3% '30-50	80⅝ 81¼	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	94⅜ 94⅝	..
88⅛ 78¼	Do., 3½% '35-43	81½ 82	..
81⅜ 78¼	Do., 3% '49-59	80½ 81	..
113¼ 108⅜	Q'ld., 6% '41-61	107⅜ 107⅜	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5½% '48-58	99¾ 100¼	..
85⅜ 81⅛	Natal, 5% '34-44	92½ 92½	..
76⅜ 72½	Do., 4% '37-57	74¼ 74¾	..
88 83⅛	N.S.W. 3½% '50-55	68¼ 68¾	..
94⅛ 88¼	Do., 3% 1933	91 91⅛	−1
102 92	Do., 5% '45-65	89¼ 89¾	..
104 98⅛	Do., 5% '47-57	91 91½	..
97⅜ 91⅞	N. Zeal., 5%	100 100½	..
94⅛ 88⅛	Do., 4½% '45-63	82½ 82⅝	..
87⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% '29-49	86 86½	..
104⅜ 96⅛	Nig., 5% '45-57	101 101½	+¼
80 ..	Qld., 5% '40-50	89¼ 89¼	..
79¾ 73¾	Do., 4% '47-67	74¼ 74¾	..
104¼ 97⅜	S.Af., 5% '45-75	99⅛ 100	..
93 81⅛	Do., 4% '40-60	77⅛ 77⅜	..
99⅛ 89	Do., 4% '23-63	84 84½	..
102⅜ 97⅜	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	97¾ 98¼	..
83⅛ 79½	S. Rd., 5% '45-75	77¾ 78¼	..
99⅛ 93	Tas., 5% '40-60	93¾ 94¼	..
77⅜ 70	Vict., 5% '45-75	77¾ 78¼	..
77⅜ 70	Do., 4% '29-49	77¾ 78¼	..
99⅛ 91	W.Aust., 5% '45-75	89 89½	..
90½ 86	Do., 3½% '46-66	77 78¼	..
81¼ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	71 71½	−1

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices, Jan. 6	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
84	Arg., 4% Rescision	35 84	..
80½	Do., 4% 1900	80 81	..
91½	Do., Pari. Cap., 5%	92 93	..
102¼	Austrian, 6% ..	102 103½	+¼
102¼	Belgian, 7% ..	139½ 140	..
90¾	Berlin (City of), 6%	110 ..	..
46½	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	90 91	..
51½	Do., 4% Rescision	32 33	..
59¾	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	53 ..	+1
72	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	61 62	+1
77	Do., 6½% 1927	74 76	+1
95¾	Buenos Aires, 3½%	35 81	+2
76	Bulgaria, 7% ..	85 87	..
97	Chile, 5% 1926	85 77	−2
86	Do., 5% 1911	86½ 87	..
103	Do., 7½% 1922	113½ 104	..
78¼	Chinese, 5% 1896	99½ ..	..
44½	Do., 4½% 1898	74 ..	..
26	Do., 4% 1912	44 ..	..
61	Do., 4% 1913	30 61	+4
22	Do., Shanghai-K., 5%	39 61	..
27	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	39 ..	..
27	Do., Hukuang, 5%	25 ..	..
110½	Czechoslovakia, 8%	110¼ 111	..
21¾	Egyptian Unified	77 79	..
20	French, 5%	21 21½	..
103	Do., 4%	20 20*	..
104	Mdl., 6%	104 105	..
107¼	Nord, 6%	104 105¼	..
102¾	Orleans, 6%	104 105¼	..
102¾	P.L.M., 6%	104 105¼	..
105¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	102¼ 103¼	..
103¾	German, 7%	105¼ 106¾	..
6	Do., 6%	104 105	..
19	Greek, 5% 1914	74 76	..
89¼	Do., 6% Refugee	101½ 102½	..
102¾	Do., 6% Stabilisation	99½ 99½	..
100	Hungarian, 7½%	102½ 103¼	..
86	Italian, 3½%	77¼ 78¼	..
72½	Do., Cit. Consort, "B"	100 101	..
86	Japan, 5% 1899	72½ 73½	..
100	Do., 5% 1907	89½ 90½	..
89¾	Do., 6% 1924	89½ 90½	+¼
19½	Tokyo (City of), 5%	89¼ 90¼	..
79	Mexican, 5%	20 23	..
83½	Prov. 6% 1928	77 80	..
42	Polish, 7%	87½ 88½	..
45¾	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	43½ 44	..
4	Roumania, 4% Cons.	46¼ 47¼	..
5	Russia, 4% .. 1889	3½ 4	..
101½	Do., 5% .. 1906	3½ 4½	..
16½	Siamese, 6% 1924	102 103	..
65	Turkish, 4% Unified	19½ 19½	..
	Uruguay, 3½%	65½ 66½	..
11¾	Peruvian Corp.	11¾ 12	..
52	Do., Pref.	52½ 53½	−1
103½	German Potash, 7%	104 105	−¼
80¾	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81½ 82½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

91	Great Western ..	92 ..	92¾ ..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78½ ..	78½ ..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	96 ..	97 ..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92 ..	93 ..
55¾	L. Mid and Scottish	55⅛ ..	56¼ ..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¾ ..	77¼ ..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76¾ ..	77¼ ..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	71⅛ ..	72½ ..
32	L. and N. East., Def.	12⅛ ..	13 ..
—	Do., Pref. ..	36¾ ..	37½ ..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	57⅝ ..	58¾ ..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	74⅜ ..	75½ ..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	67⅛ ..	68½ ..
62⅞	Metropolitan ..	62½ ..	63¾ ..
72	Metropolitan Dist. ..	64⅝ ..	65¾ ..
74	Gov. Areas ..	72¾ ..	73½ ..
72¾	Southern, Defd. ..	30 ..	30½ ..
—	Do., Pref. ..	73⅝ ..	74¾ ..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	77¼ ..	77¾ ..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95¾ ..	96¾ ..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89⅛ ..	90¼ ..
21½	Underground, 4% ..	23.3 ..	25/9 ..
101	Do., Income ..	108½ ..	110½ ..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

88	Antofagasta Cons. ..	82½ ..	83½ ..
—	Argentine Gt. Western	81 ..	83 ..
97	Argentine N. Eastern	27½ ..	29½ ..
97	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	99½ ..	100½ ..
87	B.A. and Pacific ..	87 ..	88 ..
144	B.A. Western ..	82½ ..	83¾ ..
78	Canadian Pacific ..	203 ..	204 ..
78	Central Argentine ..	87¼ ..	88¼ ..
29	Central Uruguay ..	27 ..	29 ..
27	Cordoba Central ..	27 ..	29 ..
29	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	24 ..	26 ..
40	Costa Rica ..	40 ..	42 ..
84	Entre Rios ..	28 ..	30 ..
—	Ext. Cent. America ..	84¼ ..	85¼ ..
50	Leopoldina ..	29 ..	34 ..
4¾	Mexican 1st Pref. ..	51 ..	53 ..
19⅝	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4⅝ ..	4⅝ ..
22½	San Paulo ..	186 ..	190 ..
	United of Havana ..	22½ ..	24½ ..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ac. of Egypt ..	7⅜	+1/16
Alexanders ..	3¼	..
Anglo S. Am. ..	6¼	..
Bk. of Aust. ..	13¼	..
B. Ld. & S.A. ..	80/6	+6d
Bk. of Mtl. ..	66	..
Bk. of N.S.W. ..	38	+1
Bk. of S.A. ..	56/6	..
Barclays, A ..	56	..
Do., B ..	55/6	−3d
Do., D.C.O. ..	27/3	..
B. Overseas ..	5¼	..
Can. Comm. ..	55½	..
Char. India ..	17⅜	−⅛
District ..	35/6	..
Eng. S. & A. ..	6⅜	..
Hambros ..	9	..
Hongkong ..	115½	−½

INSURANCE

Alliance New ..	195¼	..	Nthn. Assur. ..	16¼	..
Atlas Assur. ..	13¼	..	Phoenix, Lp. ..	14⅜	..
Britannic ..	15⅝	..	Prudential ..	21⅜	..
Com. Union ..	24⅝	−⅛	Do., "B" ..	39/0	..
Eagle Star ..	11⅝*	..	Royal ..	85½	..
Empire Unit.	75/0	..	R. Exchange ..	6⅛	..
Gen. Accdt. ..	14¼	..	Scottish, "A" ..	16½	..
Guardian ..	10¼	..	Sea ..	75/0	..
Ldn. & L. ..	2⅞	..	Sun Assur. ..	37	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	10	..	Sun Life ..	53	+½
N. Brit. & M. ..	53¼	..	Y'ksh'e(50/-) ..	6½	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal Cotton ..	9d.	Engl. Cotton ..	27⅛	..
Beaulieu ..	23/0	Fine Spinners ..	29/0	..
Bleach. Def. ..	13/12	Hoyle, J. ..	95	..
Brad. Dyers ..	32/6	Ispl. Chm. ..	28/0	−1d
Brit. Celanese ..	16/9	Do., Defd. ..	9/4½	..
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	12/6	Jute Ind., Pf. ..	3/9*	..
Bord. Dyers ..	5/9	Linen Thread ..	15/0	..
Brit. Enka ..	5⅜	Lister ..	19/6	..
Calico Print. ..	16/0	Patons & B. ..	24	..
Cst. Celanese ..	24	Rylands ..	22/6	..
Crf'n Amer. ..	7/6	Salt Unit. ..	17⅛	..
Cash ..	65/6	Shirts (83/5's) ..	5/5	..
Coats .. 80s ..	10/0	Smith & Nph. ..	11½	..
Courtaulds ..	24⅜	Wardle, Jas. ..	2/10	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	28/3	Hydro Elec. ..	45⅜	+⅛
Do. ..	27/6	Johnson & Ph. ..	25/6	−⅛
Borneo Tin ..	53	Metro. Vick. ..	36/3	−1/3
Brazilian Tract.	19½	Mex. Lt. Com. ..	68	..
Brit. Insul'd	60/0	Do., 1st Pf. ..	72	..
Brush Elec. ..	127	Mid. Counties ..	27/9	..
Callender's ..	74/0	Nat. Elec. Con. ..	25/6	..
City of Lond. ..	31/9	Perak River ..	11/6	..
County Lond. ..	46/0	Siemens ..	25/6	..
Crompton ..	4/0	Teleg. Const. ..	24½	..
Eng. Elec. ..	45/6	Vic. Falls ..	3/16	..
Ferranti's Def.	6/16	Whitehall Pf. ..	25/9	..
		Yorkshire ..	53/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	15/0	Imp. Smelt ..	19/9	−3d
Am. Dentl. Dr.	4/3	Imperial Tob. ..	4¹¹/₁₆	..
Apollinaris ..	10/0	Imp. Tob. Can.	41/0	..
Asd. Cement ..	26/6	Int. Nickel ..	36⅛	+⅛
Austin, B. Pf.	11/9*	Vickers ..	37⅞	..
Bovril, Def. ..	39/9	Kreuger & T. ..	26⅛	+⅛
Brit. Alum. ..	46/6	Lever, 7% Pf. ..	22/10½	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	51¹¹/₁₆*	Leyland, M. ..	54⅞	+3d
Brit. Match ..	25/7½	London Brick ..	37/0	..
Brit. Oil Cake	52/9	Manbre & Id. ..	15/0	..
Brit. Port. Cm.	23⅛	Marconi Mar. ..	2⅜	..
Brit. Ropes ..	5/6	Do. Can. ..	2⅜	..
Cah. & W. "B"	38½	Marg. Union ..	3⅛	..
Do., 5% Pf. ..	76	Mather & P. ..	25/6	..
Carreras, "A"	127/6*	Nairn, M. & G.	25/6	..
Col. Graph ..	5⅝	Napier ..	43⅜	..
Crittall ..	50	P. & O., Def. ..	52/3	..
Cr. & Bl. ..	1¹⁵/₁₆	Philips (G.) ..	1¼	..
Cunard, Pf. ..	11⅛	Pinchin, J'son	2¹⁵/₁₆	..
Cunard Steam	22/6	Prtn. Hldgs. ..	50/6	..
Deanis Bros.	44⅛	Rolls-Royce ..	46/0	..
Dunlop Rbr.	14/3	Rover (8-) ..	8/6	−3d
E. Ready G. B.	18/10½	Royal Mail ..	52	+1
Finlays, Jas.	4⅜	Singer ..	1¼	..
Furness, W.	35/6	Sun. & Arg. Mt.	10/0	..
Gas Lt. & C.	70	8th. Mef. Gas	100	..
Ganmont Br.	12⅜	Spillers ..	25/9¼	−3d
Globe Tel ..	22⅜	S.T.D., Prf. ..	10/10½	..
Gramophone ..	4⅜	Swed. Match. B	17⅛	+⅛
Guy Motors ..	16⅜	Turner & N. ..	43⅛*	+1/16
Harrisons&C.	61½	Utd. Dairies ..	31/3	..
Imp. Airways	21/0	Un. Molasses ..	5	..
Imp. Con. Gas	355	Utd. Tob. (8/-)	41⅛*	..
		Wall Paper D.	45/6	+3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. Anth'te	6⅞	Howard & B.	16/10½	..
Armstrong ..	0/9	Lambert ..	38/9	..
Babcock & W.	59/3	Pease & Ptns.	4.41⅜	..
Baldwins ..	3/6	Pearl & Dick.	2/3	..
Bengal ..	10/9	Powell, Duff.	12/3	−3d
B.S.A. ..	10/9	Richds. West.	4/3	..
Bolsover ..	17/0	Ruston & H.	7⅞	..
Brown, John	3/6	S. Speakman	11/9	..
Cammell Ld.	3/0	Smidey ..	22/0	..
Consett ..	19/5	Stewt & L. Def.	26/0	−4½d
Cory (Wm.) ..	58/6	S. Durham ..	22/9	..
Dorman, Long	27/0	Swan, Hunter	21/9	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/6	Tats Deb. ..	96	..
Guest, Keen	55/9	Thomas, R. ..	2/10½	−1½d
Hadfields ..	10/0	Vickers ..	8/9	..
Harid. & W. P.	11/0	Weardale, Dt.	20/0	−5d
Hopkinson ..	36/3	Yk. Am. A&D	7/0	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	25/6*	Ind., Coope ..	61/6*	−3d
Bass, Ratcl. ..	67/9	Mew's ..	58/6	..
Benskin's ..	33/0	Mitch's & B.	55/6	..
C. of Lon. Def.	11/3	S. Africa ..	56/3	−5d
Courage ..	63/6	Taylor Wkr.	32/6	..
Distillers ..	66/9	Threlfalls ..	54/0	..
Guinness ..	99/6	Walker P. &t.	18/0	..
Hoare ..	66/0	Watney, Def.	57/9	+3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/6	Lewis Pfg. Pf.	47/6	..
Array & N. ..	58/9	Lipton ..	4/3	..
Barker ..	66/0	Lyons, "A" ..	4¹⁵/₁₆	+3d
Boots Pure D.	6¾	Maple ..	40/0	..
Carlton ..	57/6	Maple & Webb	14/6	..
Debenhams ..	9/6	Maypole, Def.	5/6	..
Gordon Htls.	14/6	Savoy Hotel	58/0	..
Harrods ..	72/6	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harrds (B.A.)	20/9	Spiers & Pond	18/0	..
Home & C. ..	4/10½	Waring & G.	24/6	+6d
Internat. Tea	22/4½*	Whiteley ..	3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/6	Dalgety ..	12	..
Arg. Stbn. Ld.	23/0	Forestal ..	19/0	..
Aust. Est. M.	50	Goldsbr., Mt.	32/6	..
Aust. Mrc. f'n.	7½	Hudson's B.	4⅜	−1/16
Brit. N. Born.	7/3	Kasula Cst.	7/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6	N.Z.L. & M.	111	..
Cordova ..	1/6	Sudan Plants	5¹⁵/₁₆*	−1/32

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	14¹⁵/₁₆	+1/16	L. Asiatic ..	4¹¹/₁₆	+3d
An.-Dutch ..	51/9	+9d	Lumut ..	4⅛	..
An.-Java ..	2/9	..	Malacca ..	1⅞	+1/16
An.-Malay ..	2¹¹/₁₆	+1/32	Malayalam ..	22/6	..
Bah. Lias ..	20/0	..	Mendaris ..	2³²/₃₂	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅝	..	Merlimau ..	2/3	..
Batu Tiga ..	22/6	..	Para ..	2/10½	..
Bertam (Sn.	4/0*	−1d	Perak ..	3/0	..
Bukit Mert'm	2/10½	..	Rembah Jeli	23/9	+1½d
Castlefield ..	4/6	..	Rubber Tst.	35/3	+6d
Cons. Malay	4/6	+6d	Sarawak ..	2/0	..
Duff Devt. ..	7/0	..	Selangor Un.	2/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	2¹/₁₆	..	Senyah ..	1⅛	..
Grand Cent. ..	2³²/₃₂	+1/32	Sialang ..	1¹⁵/₁₆	..
Gula Kalumpa	3/3	+7½d	Straits Rbr.	1¹⁵/₁₆	..
Highlands ..	26/3	+7½d	Sum. Para ..	2/10½	..
Java Invest. ..	1¹⁵/₁₆	..	Tandjong ..	1¼	−1/16
Java Trading	1¼	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅞	..
Jugrag Carey	14/0	+3d	Telogoredjo	1⅝	+1/16
Kapar Para ..	1⅞	..	U. Serdang	3/10½	+3d
Kuala Lump.	1⅞	..	U. Sua B't'g	2²¹/₃₂	+1/32
Labu ..	30/0	..	U. Sumatra	1/9	..
Lanadron ..	15/0	..	U. Temiang	2/3	..
Linggi ..	1¹³/₃₂	..	Yallambrosa	11/3	+3d

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	19*	East Prod. ..	4	..
A.-Ceylon ..	11³¹/₃₂	Empire ..	1⅜*	..
Assam Co. ..	29/9	Galaha ..	2¼	..
Assam Prop.	20.0*	Imperial Tea	30/0	..
Bogawtawa ..	3¹⁵/₁₆	Jhanjie ..	2*	..
Brahmaputra	26	Jokai ..	3	..
Brit. Indian ..	21³²/₃₂*	Jorehaut ..	2¹³/₁₆*	+3²/₃₂
Brit. Ceylon ..	5¹⁵/₁₆*	Lanka Plant.	2¹³/₁₆*	−1/16
Carolina ..	3¼	Lebong ..	3⅝	..
Ceylon Plant.	43⅜	Lungia ..	1³/₁₆	−1/16
Chargola ..	10/9	Makum ..	13/0	−9d
Chubwa ..	3¹⁵/₁₆	Nedhem ..	1⅞	..
Cons. T. & L.	21½	NewDimbula	1¹⁵/₁₆	..
Darjeeling ..	2¾	NuwaraEliya	5³²/₃₂	..
Darj. Cons. ..	3¼	Pabbojan ..	4½	..
Deundi ..	16/10½	Scot. Tea & L.	3	..
Dooarn ..	41/3*	Singlo ..	2¹⁵/₁₆	..
Doom Dooma	3¼	Travancore ..	2½	−1/16
East Assam ..	3⅝	Upper Assam ..	2½	..

OIL

A.-American ..	3¹⁵/₃₂	Lobitos ..	1²³/₃₂	−1/32
A.-Ecuador ..	2¹⁵/₃₂	Mex. Eagle ..	13⅞	−⅛d
A.-Egypt, B ..	2¹⁵/₃₂	Do., 7% Pf.	8⅜	..
A.-Persian ..	3¹¹/₁₆	Phoenix Lish.	11/6	+1d
Apex Trin. ..	15/16	Pratt's ..	32/9	−⅛
Attock ..	1¹⁵/₁₆	R. Dutch ..	7¹⁵/₁₆	..
Brit. Burmah	6.9	Shell ..	32/9	−⅛
Brit. Contl. Pf.	6.7½	Spies (2/-) ..	0/6	−3d
Burmah ..	5¹⁵/₃₂	Steaua Rom.	9¹¹/₁₆	..
Canad. Eagle	12.7½	Trinidad L. ..	4.0	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3	Trinidad L. ..	3²³/₃₂	..
Creole ..	1³²/₃₂	U. Brit. Trin.	6/9	−1d
Kern River	6/0	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
		V.O.O., Ord.	2⅞	−1²³/₃₂

NITRATE

Liverpool ..	12/0	..	..
New Tamgi	20/0	..	..
Pan'd'Azucar	1⅛	..	..
Rosario ..	4⅜	..	..
Tarapaca ..	4/0	..	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. & Europ'n	16/3	−3d	Modder Deep	1¹³/₃₂	..
Anglo-Amer.	1¹¹/₃₂	..	Modder, East	1¹³/₃₂	..
Ass.-French	1¹/₁₆	−1/32	Mozambique	12/3	..
Brakpan ..	3⅛	..	New Jagers.	2	−1/16
C. Mining, Rr.	18½	..	New Modder.	4½	..
City Deep ..	7/9	..	New State A.	1⅝	..
Cons. Duds.	12/0	−3d	Nourse ..	9/0	..
Cons. G. Flds.	2³²/₃₂	..	Randf'n E.	5/9	..
Cons. M. Pr.	16/3	−9d	Rand Mines	5³²/₃₂	..
Cons. M. Sel.	18/3	..	Randf. Select.	14/3	..
Crown ..	3⁵/₁₆	−1/16	Rob. Deep, B.	7/9	−3d
Daggafontein	1¹⁵/₁₆	−1/32	S.A. Gold Tst.	1⅝	..
De Beers, D.	9¹¹/₁₆	..	S.A. Town ..	10/3	..
Durban Deep	9/6	..	S.W. Africa ..	14.5*	..
East Geduld.	1¹¹/₁₆	..	Springs ..	3⁷/₁₆	..
East Rand ..	12/0	−3d	Sub Nigel ..	3⅛	−1/32
Geduld ..	3¹/₃₂	−3d	T. Cons. Lds.	19/6	..
Gen. Mining ..	16/3	..	Union Cons.	3¹¹/₁₆	−1/32
Govt. Areas ..	1¹³/₁₆	−1/32	V. Ryn Deep	3¹¹/₁₆	..
J'b'g C'nl'sby	45/0	−3d	Vereen'g Est.	1³¹/₃₂	−1/32
Langlaagte ..	23/0	..	Village Deep	7/6	−1½d
Meyer & C. ..	1⁵/₃₂	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/3	−1½d
Modder, B. ..	17/6	..	West Springs	18/6	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'kubwa	23/6	..	Rho. Cong. B.	8	..
Cam & Motor	1¼	..	Rhod. G. Ash.	5/8	..
Chartered ..	41/6	+3d	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	2⅞	..
Gd. P. Rhod.	10/11½	..	Roan Antel. ..	2⅛	..
Loangwa ..	6/3	−3d	Selukwe ..	4/0	−3d
Lonely Reef	2³²/₃₂	..	Shamva ..	1/6	..
N'Changa ..	2⅛	..	Tanj'RaCon.	2³²/₃₂	−1/32
Rhod. Ang. A	11³²/₃₂	−1/32	Wankie Coll.	1⁵/₁₆	+1/16
Rhod. B.H. ..	3/3	..	Zambesia Ex.	2³²/₃₂	−1/32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	11/0	..	Fanti Cons.	14/6	..
Ashanti ..	26/9	..	Mongu ..	5/9	..
Assoc. Nigeria	6/0	..	Naraguta ..	9¹⁶	..
Bisichi ..	7/9	..	..	..	..

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	13/9	−6d	Pahang ..	9/6	..
Bangrin ..	1⁵/₁₆	−1/16	Petaling ..	11/10½	−1½d
Gopeng ..	2³¹/₃₂	..	Rantau ..	15/6	..
Hongkong ..	19/9*	−3d	Siamese ..	12/3	..
Idris ..	10/6	−3d	Sthn. Mala'n	15/6	−6d
Ipoh ..	21/6	..	Sthn. Perak	2¹⁵/₁₆	..
Kampar Mal.	15/6	..	Sungei Besi	12/0*	..
Kamunting	9/6	−3d	Tekka Taip.	21/6	..
London Mal.	11/0	−3d	Tavoy ..	6/6	..
London Tin	1¹¹/₁₆	−1/32	Tin Selection	1/9	..
Malayan ..	24/6	−3d	Tronoh ..	19/9*	−3d

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal Mining	22/6	..	Mt. Lyell ..	36/9	..
Aramayo ..	1¹¹/₁₆	−1/16	Mysore ..	12/3	..
Balaghat ..	4/3	−3d	Nat. Mining ..	2/0	..
Base Met. Min	14/0	+6d	Nundydroog	15/0	..
Bkn. H. Prop.	23/3	..	Ourogrun ..	6/0	−3d
Do., North ..	4³²/₃₂	..	Palabo ..	4*	..
Do., South ..	3	..	Rio Tinto ..	45⅝	..
Burma Corp.	14/7½	..	Rus. A. Cons.	7½d.	..
Cent. P. Mngs.	3¼	..	S'ta G'rudis	9/3	..
Champion R.	9/0	..	St. J. Del Rey	18/9	+3d
East Pool Pf.	2/6	..	San Francisco	1³²/₃₂*	..
Edie

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 23

Yorkshire, 32/4½
Do., 6% Pref., 23/9 -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Brit. Power and Light, 13/6 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/5½
Co. of Lond., New Issue, at 98½, ex. rd.), 13/3 12/9 -/9
98¼ 13- 12/9 -/6 13/4½ 12/12½ 11/14
Do., fully pd., 43/10
Elec. Dis. of Yorkshire, New, 33/4½††
Met. Supply, New, 32/9 11½ -/11½ -/11½
Mid. Cos. Supply, New, 27/-
North American, 8½
N.W. Midlands Joint, 5%, 1950-70 (Iss. at 98½, £28½
Do., fully pd., 97½ -/- -/-
Quebec, 8/9
Scottish, New, 28/4½
West Gloucestur, 40/-††

FINANCIAL, LAND, & INVESTMENT

Argentine Ests. of Dovrll, Pref., 15/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 13/9
Argentine Land, 39/-†† 9/- 9/-
Assd. Anglo-Atlantic, 1/-
Assd. Lond. Props., 16/3
Australian Estates, 8% Deb., 77
Australian Mercantile, partly pd., 6¼ ⅛
Do., 4% Deb., 72
Australian Pastoral, 90
Brit. Nth. Borneo, 9/10½
Brit. S. Africa, Reg., 41/- 1/- -/11½ -/6 1/- -/3 40/10½ -/10½
Do., Bearer, 41/11½
Calgary and Edmonton, 2/7½ -/7
City of London Real, 4% Pref. (free tax), 17/9 -/9
Covent Garden Props., Defd., 2/9 -/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 20/6 -/6
Daleety, 12 11¼
Do., 5% Pref., 8¼ 9½
Do., 4% Deb., 72
Egyptian Delta Land, 4% Certs., 96½
Exploration, 7/3 -/3 7/-
Forestal Land, 19/-
Do., 6% Pref., 17/9 18/11½
Do., 6% Notes, 93½
Goldsbrough, Mort, 29/6
Hudson's Bay, 90/7½†† 2/6 1/3 2/6 1/10½ 90/7½ 2/6
Hyderabad, 22/-
Latin American, 14/11½††
Lloyd (Ed.) Invst., 5½% Deb. 84½
Lond. County F. and L. Props., 27/6†† -/6
Mercantile Marine, 6/9
Mozambique (Beaver), 11/7½ -/4½
N. S. Wales Land, 17/-
Peel River, 105
Peskin Syndi., Shanel Sts., 7/- 6/10½
Peruvian Corp., 11½ 12/- 11½
Do., 5% Pref., 54 53½ 2¼ 3/4 2¼ 2 1¼ ½ 3½
Do., 4% Deb., 97¾ 8¼ 7½
Rio Negro, 14/6 14/-
Slough Est., 33/-††
Straits and Gen. Dev., -/9½
Sudan Plantns. Syndi., 70/- 69/4½ -/8¼ 70/- 70½ 69/4½
-/8½ -/9½ -/9 -/9
Town Invest., 52/-
Trust and Loan of Canada, 14/-
Ud. Dominions Trust, 49/9 50/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Eastern Corp., 2/3
Anglo-New'land Dev't., 5/9
Do., 8% Pref., 24/-
Brit. Columbia, "A," 840½ 1½ 1¼ 1½ 1½
Do., "B," 820 20⅝ 19½
Brit. Foreign and Col. Corp., 5/-
City of San Paulo Impts., 12/6 13/- 12/- 13/-
Do., 7% Pref., 68½ 1¼
Cotton Plantns., 2/3 1/9 -/9
Fanti Cons., 14/6 -/6 -/6 14/- -/6
Hambleden Ests., 7% Pref., 23/-
Hesketh Ests., 6/6 -/9††
Hudson Bay, New (iss. at 24, £2 pd.), 45/- 5/- 5/-
Do., fully-pd., 82/6
Hydro-Elec. Securities, 84½ 3¼ ½ ½ ⅝ ⅝ ¼ 1½ ½ ½ ½
1¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ 3/9 4 4¼
Do., 6% Pfg. Pref., 94½
Indus. Finance, New, 25/-2
Internat. Holding, 50/- 10/2 ⅝ ¾ ¾ ¾ 11½ ⅝ ¾ 13/6
Islas del Guadalupe, Founder's, 36/3 7/6 6/3 7/6 6/3
5/- 7/6 -/6
Lond. County F. and L. Props., New (iss. at 25/-, 10/- pd.), 11/6 -/10½ -/9
Mutual Finance Indem., -/11½
Do., 5% Pfg. Pref., 13/6 -/6
Nail, Ud. Laundries, Defd., -/-
Nyasa Cons., 2/-
Peskin Syndi., Defd., 20
Power Securities, 3/9
Tamplin's Licensed Props., 6% Deb., 95 5
Town Invest. New, 5% Pref., 85½ -/3 -/7½ 6/- 5/- 6/- pm
Zambesia Exploring, 42/-2/-

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Alliance Invest., Defd., 195½ ½
Do., 4% Deb., 72
Allsopp Brewery Invst., 6% Deb., 98½ ¼ ¼
American Inv. and Gen., Defd., 206
American Trust, 4% Stamped, 78½
Atlas Elect. and Gen., 27/6†† -/10½ -/11 -/7½ -/7½
Do., 7% Pref., 27/10½ -/6½ -/11¼ 4/11½ 4/- 3/9 4/3
-/7½ -/9½ -/11½ -/11½
British Assets, 35½ -/- 5/- -/3¼
Do., 4½% Pref., 42½
British Indus. and Gen. Invst., 5% Prefd., 64½ 5
British Invest., 43/-
Brit. Shareholders' 30/6†† -/6
Brit. Steamship Inv. and Defd., 167
Cent. Bahia, Rly. and Dev. Cts. (4%), 50¼ 1
Charter and Agency, 5% Stamped, 78½
Charterhouse Invs., 22/9 -/9
Colonial and Gen. Invst., 105
Consolidated Invst., 5% Pref., 88½
Continental and Indust., 5% Prefd., 97
Daily Chronicle Invs., 7% Pref., 99
Dalgety Corp., 7% Pref., 88½
Fin. and Col. Invst., 173
Do., Defd., 85
Do., Deb., 91
Fm. Elys. Invest., 96½ 5
Do., 5% Pref., 77½†† 7 8
Globe Telegraph, 26½ 11/16
Do., Pref., 106½
Govmts. Stk. and Gen. Sec. Inv., 41½% Deb., 81††
Gt. Northn. Invest., 5% Pref., 85½
Imp. Col. Fin., 150
Indust. Gen. Invest., 4½% Deb., 80½†† 1††
Indust. and Gen. Trust, 30 35 6
Do., 4½% Prefce., 88½
Do., 5% Deb., 68
Internat. Fin. Sec., 6% Pref., 97
Internat. Invest., 4% Deb., 73
Internat. Sleeping Car Share, 8/9
Lake View, 19/9†† 20/7½ 11/- 20/6 -/7½ -/6 -/6
Lond. and N. York Invest., 2/3
Lond. and S. American Invst., 18/-
Lond. Atlantic, 10½ -/- 4½% Prefd., 80½††
Lond. Scott. Amer., 4½% Prefd., 80½††
Lond. Trust, 5% Deb., 99½
Mexican Cent. Rly. Securs., 4% "A" Deb., 8½
Mid-European Corp., 17½ ¼ 18½ 16
Do., 5½% Pref., 54½
Municipal, 5% Pref., 79
Nineteen Twenty-Eight Invest., 101
Parent, 3/6 -/6
Do., Def., 1/9†† 2⅝
Do., Pref., 4/6††
Rio Claro Rly., 184½
Do., 5% Deb., 104½
Rubber Plantns. Invst., 35/- -/3 -/4½ -/4½ 4/10½ 5/7½ 5/-
Sphere Invest., 21/6
Standard, 166½
Do., 5% Pref., 95½†
Sterling, 247 5 52
Do., 5% Pref., 89
Stockholders Invest., 110½
Do., 5% Pref., 87
Tin Selection, 13/10½ -/9
Tonopah and Tidewater, 4½% Deb., 71††
Trust Union, 4½% Pref., 77½††
Do., 4% Pref., 77½
Northern, 16½
Trustees Corp., 218
Tyre Invest., 7% Pref., 11 12½ 11½
Ud. Assets, 5% Amer. Invest., 246 7 6½ 7
U.S. Deb. Corp., 2387

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Consold. Stk., 5% Deb., 22
A.W. Second Stk., 5% Deb., 52††
Anglo-Scottish Tea Invest., 31/-
Charlotte, 4/-
Daily Mail, 74/0½ 2 2/6 3/9 -/1½ 2/9 3/1½ 2/9 -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 97½
Gen. Securities Corp., 21/-
G. Racing Invest., 20/-A
Do., 7% Pref., 20/3¼ -/11½ -/11 -/11¼ -/11¼
Do., Part. Pref., 32/6 -/11½ -/7½ -/8 12½ -/3 -/3 -/11½
-/10½ 2
Lond. and Holyrood, 8% Pref., 83††
Lond. Canadian Invest., 50/-
Lond. Malayan Tin, 19/9 11 23¼ 4½
Malayan and Gen., 5% Pref., 17/9††
Mercantile Invest. and Gen., 5% Pref., 17/9††
O'Cedar Consol, 7½% Part. Prefce., 12/3
Operators', -/8 -/9
Sterling Secs. Invest., 22/6
Tay Invest., 150½ 50
Winterbottom, 95½

GAS

Alliance and Dublin, 15/5
Brighton and Hove, 15- 14 15 14½ 15
Cape Town, 9 9⅞
Do., 4½% Pref., 67½ 8½
Croydon Shares, 105½ ½ 6½
European, 14 14 ⅛
Gas, Light and Coke, 15/6 -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/7½
-/9 -/- and Coke, 15/6 -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/7½
Do., 5% Deb., 58††
Do., 3% Deb., 99
Gt. Continental, 35 3 47 50 3 32 77 3 45 50 2 5 2
4 9 50 4½ 5 -/9
Montevideo, 100
Prim. of B. Aires, 4% Deb. (1911), 82 1
South Metro., 6% Pref., 8½
South Suburban, 5% Deb., 94½
Southampton (5%), 79½ 9½
Tottenham (3½%), 103

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tottenham and Dist., 6% Red., 96 6

INSURANCE

Alliance, 18½ ⅝
Assd. Reinsurers, 22/6 4/- 3/- -/6
Cmnl. Union, 24½ ¼
Do., "B," 39/3
Eagle, Star, fully pd., 11¾
Employers' Liability, 75/6†† 4/6†
Gen. Accident, 14½ ¼ 15½ ½ 15½ ¾ ¼
Guardian, 10½ ⅛
Legal and Gen., 155 4 ½ 15/11/0
Liverpool and Lond., 6% Deb., 78½†† 8½
Lond. and Lanc., 227½ 2/0 27½
Lond. Assocd. Reinsce., 7% Pfg. Pref., 5/7½
London, 10½
North Brit. and Mer., 33¼ ¼ ½ 33⅝/9
Northern, 16½
Pearl, fully pd., 13⅝ ⅜ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Phœnix, partly pd., 1⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Do., fully pd., 14½ ⅝
Prudential, A., 2⅝ ⅜ ⅜
Do., "B," 39/3 ⅜ ⅜
Royal Exchange, 6½
Royal, 8¼ ½ ¼
Scottish Un. and Nat., "A," 16½ ¼
Sun, 37
Trade Indemnity, 15½
Yorkshire, partly pd., 6½ ⅝

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Britannic, 5% Tax Free Pref., 22/9
Caledonian, "New," 21 pd., 16/7½
Prudential, New, -/- 20½ ½ 20½ ½ 20 ¼
Provd. Prud. Certs., 2/6 -/6 -/- 2/6 -/6 -/-
Union Society of Canton, 28½

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amalgd. Anthracite, 6/7½ -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 12/6 -/6 -/6½
Armstrong, Whitworth, "A," -/8¼
Do., 4% Deb. (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's *List* the business done should not have been marked 52).
Babcock and Wilcox, 20/6 8/9
Baldwins, 3/6¼ -/6 -/9
Do., 7% "B" Pref., 5/10½ -/11½
Bengal, 10/11½
Do., 7½% Pref., 14/11½
Bryer, Peacock, 5% Pref., 14/6
Canadian Coals, 5% Deb., 81½††
Do., 6% "B" Deb., 84½††
Carlton Main, 6½% Notes, 92½††
Consett, 10/3 10-
Do., 5% Pref., 89½ 90½
Curr, 8/9 -/9 8/- -/3 -/6 -/3 8/- -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 85½
Dorman, Long, 6/9 7/-
Do., 6% Pref., 12/8 11/9½
Do., 5% Pref., 15/6 -/6
Ebbw Vale, 80½ 90 80½ ⅜
Gt. West., 6½% Deb., 93¼
Guest, Keen, 30/3 5/10½
Do., 5% Pref. (free tax), 85½
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free tax), 20/1½ -/3¼
Lambert, 38/9 -/9
Lindsell, 5½% Deb., 99½†† 4 9 ¾ ¼
Markets, 1/10½ 2
Partington, 21/3 5/3
Powell Duffryn, 1½ -/- 1/- -/-
Rhymney, 5% Deb., Red., 68
Sensible Heat Dist., 6/7½
Yorkshire Amal. Coll. (Group A and D), 7/6

MINES

Anaconda, 15¾ 15 15⅛ -/10½ -/- -/- -/7½ -/6 -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/6 6/-
Ashanti, 26/7½†† -/4½ -/- -/- -/- -/- -/- -/- -/- -/- -/-
Bechuanaland Expl., 8/3
Camp Bird, 5% Pref. (free of tax), 11/3 -/10½
Cons. Gold Fds. of Africa, 44/4½ 5/- 3/9½ 4/0½
(Correction from *Official List*.—In the List of the 9th inst. the business done should have been marked 45/-
Do., 6% Pref., 18/-
Cons. Sein., 18/4½ -/4½ 18/- 17/10½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 127½ 7½††
Defd. (Bearer), 93½ -/- 7/-
Geduld, 69/4½ -/9¼ 70 -/-
Globe and Phœnix, 10/3 -/8¼ 10/-
London Tin Synd., 34 4½ 2/6 3/1½ 4/4½ 2/6
Mysore, 12/3 -/3 -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/6
National Corp., 2/1½ -/- -/1½
New Jagersfontein, 40/-
Oorcopan, 5/9 6/- -/3 -/3
Rio Tinto, 43¾ 6 6 6

MUSEUM 7000

MAPLE & CO.

TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

20 miles from London.

Beautiful rural district; gravel soil.

To be SOLD, a really choice FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of over 17 ACRES of beautifully-timbered grounds and meadowland.

A PERFECTLY APPOINTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

in splendid repair; electric light, central heating, and water service; fixed wash basins and hot and cold water in bed rooms; telephone; excellent water supply and drainage.

10 bed rooms, two bathrooms, fine lounge-billiard room with gallery, large drawing, dining, and morning rooms, and usual complete offices.

Two cottages, chauffeur's bungalow, stables, garage, &c.; most lovely grounds, with fine yews and other trees, lawns, moss; waterfall and rock garden, kitchen garden, and meadow land.

A very beautiful country home, specially recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD & WINDSOR.

A CHARMING LITTLE PROPERTY of about 10¼ ACRES,

particularly suitable for poultry farm or dog breeding; five-six bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room; company's water, gas, telephone; detached garage; two cottages and substantial outbuildings; pretty garden and grassland.

PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE £1,600.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co. Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

ON THE CHILTERN HILLS,

between Boxmoor and Chesham; over 500ft. up; two miles station.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE,

with hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; two garages, coachhouse &c.; well-planned garden, tennis, and other lawns, four-roomed lodge, and meadows; in all about 10 Acres.

FREEHOLD £6,000.

Further details of the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BETWEEN PETWORTH AND ARUNDEL.

A TUDOR HOUSE AMIDST

THE SUSSEX DOWNS.

Exclusive and beautiful district.

Excellent Hunting with three packs.

Eight-ten bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms; lovely old gardens; accommodation for four cars; TWO ACRES.

FREEHOLD to be SOLD, £5,000.

An unpretentious and beautiful country house.

Agents, MAPLE and Co., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

DELIGHTFUL OLD COUNTRY HOUSE.

400ft. up, on gravel soil, at

BUSHEY HEATH.

Electric light, power, &c.

Five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; lovely old gardens; cottage; garage and man's rooms.

FREEHOLD £3,300.

Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

MIDDLESEX.

Under 20 minutes Baker-street and City, easy reach several golf courses. 5mins. station.

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

fitted every modern convenience, central heating, parquet floors, &c.

Four principal bed rooms, bath-dressing room, bath room, two servants' rooms and bath, three reception rooms, sun loggia, &c.

Double garage.

Matured and attractive gardens, tennis court, &c., about ONE ACRE in all.

FREEHOLD £4,300.

Specially recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the Standing Orders of Parliament, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL COURT of the Members of the Royal Exchange Assurance will be held at the office of the Corporation, situate at the Royal Exchange, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1930, at 12 o'clock (noon), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, assenting to a Bill to be presented to Parliament in the present Session entitled "A Bill to confer further powers upon the Royal Exchange Assurance."

Dated this 16th day of January, 1930.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

R. CONNEY, General Manager.

Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

WANDSWORTH WIMBLEDON and EPSOM DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Wandsworth Wimbledon and Epsom District Gas Company will be held on Tuesday, the 11th February, proximo, at 3 p.m., at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C., for the following purposes:—

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts, to declare Dividend, elect Directors and an Auditor, and transact the General business of the Company.

The Transfer Books will be Closed from the 29th January, instant, to the 11th February, proximo, both days inclusive, on which latter day the Dividend will be paid on the 1st March, 1930, to the Proprietors registered at the date of closing.

By Order,

W. H. GROWARTY, Secretary.

Office: Fairfield-street, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

16th January, 1930.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FURNISHED HOUSES.

SHORT OR LONG PERIODS.

HANS-ROAD.—Nine bed rooms, two bath, four reception rooms; 20 to 22 gns. per week.

HERBERT-CRESCENT.—Nine bed rooms, two bath, three reception rooms; garage; good house.

CADOGAN-PLACE.—Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, five reception rooms; 20gns.; uninterrupted view over large gardens; well furnished.

CADOGAN-SQUARE.—Ten bed rooms, three bath, five reception rooms; garage; 30gns.; early possession.

CHELSEA.—For one, two, or three years; seven bed and dressing rooms, bath, three reception rooms; central heating; 9 to 10 gns.

LENNOX-GARDENS.—In new order throughout; nine bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms, four reception rooms; garage; beautifully furnished; 30gns.

PONT-STREET.—Very suitable for entertaining; 10 bed rooms, three bath, three reception rooms, ball room, and splendid offices; beautifully furnished; 30gns.

SLOANE-STREET.—Newly decorated and spotlessly clean; 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, beautiful double drawing room, dining room, morning room, and very good offices; central heating; 800gns. per annum for one to five years.

Particulars of many and other Furnished Houses and flats on application to

CHESTERTON & SONS,

68, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

Sloane 2277 (two lines).

FREEHOLDS FOR SALE.

BROMPTON-SQUARE, S.W.—ONE of these favourite HOUSES; every convenience; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms and excellent reception rooms.

PRICE only £7,000 FREEHOLD. Fo.2527.

LOWNDES-SQUARE, S.W.—A beautiful HOUSE; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; electric lift. MARKET GARGAIN £11,000 FREEHOLD. Fo.2548.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Between Park and Hyde Park; a charming QUEEN'S GATE HOUSE; PRICE £8,000 FREEHOLD. Fo.2171.

For particulars of the above and many other FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES apply to

ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerr. 4364).

FURNISHED HOUSES.

	Bed.	Bath.	
Bass-place	10	2	25gns. or offer
Eaton-square (off)	10	3	25gns. or offer
Eaton-place	9	3	8-20gns. Bargain
Draycott-place	7	2	12-14gns. Pretty
Chester-square	8	1	12gns. Attractive
Lennox-gdns.	5-6	2	8-10gns. Close Park
Sumner-place	6	2	8-10gns. Pretty
Montpelier-square	4	1	4gns. Bargain

ADAMS & WATTS,

38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Sloane 6208/9.

A Unique and Distinctive Residence with Unobstructed Outlook over

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to SECURE a beautifully appointed RESIDENCE of CHARACTER in this much-desired position; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms (including bed room suite), really magnificent drawing room, three other reception rooms, full range of domestic offices; small private gardens in front and rear.

Good LEASE to be SOLD at rental of £300 per annum.

Full particulars from Sole Agents: WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 58, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

CADOGAN-SQUARE.—A well FURNISHED HOUSE with Garage to be LET for six months; ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms and offices. Shorter or longer period might be considered.—Agents, CHESTERTON and SONS, 68, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

ATTRACTIVE LOW BUILT RESIDENCE.

CAMPDEN-HILL, KENSINGTON.—This very charming LITTLE HOUSE with garden. Comprises four to five bed rooms, six-piece bath room, three ground-floor reception rooms; in perfect order.

FOR SALE £2,750.

Lease 14 years. Nominal ground-rent.

Will immediately be open to view as if desired.

LAWRENCE, BISGROVE, and GALSWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8. Western 6239.

OWNER LEAVING TOWN.

CHELSEA (close Sloane-square).—Delightful HOUSE on which £1,000 has recently been spent; two reception rooms (one double), five bed rooms, modern bath room, quaint little paved garden. Rent £127 10s. PRICE £750. Good lease, or Freehold would be sold.

Sole Agents: J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Telephone, Sloane 6148-9.

TO BE LET.

EVELYN-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Unique opportunity to Rent ONE of these desirable RESIDENCES; SOUTH ASPECT, direct access to gardens; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, usual offices. Moderate premium to include suite of furniture. Sole Agents:—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 58, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

EVELYN-GARDENS, S.W.7.—Nicely decorated, medium-sized RESIDENCE, with direct access to gardens at rear; facing East and West. Independent drainage; seven bed rooms, bath room, two-three reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Good lease for 10 years. PRICE £1,650.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

HAMPSTEAD.

In a favourite situation close to Kenwood and amidst delightful surroundings.

GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE now in course of construction, to be replete with all modern conveniences; lounge hall, four reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

Two Garages with Chauffeur's Flat Over.

Grounds of TWO ACRES.

Tenure equal to Freehold. Ground rent £50 per annum.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 3068.

CLOSE TO STATIONS AND BUSES.

HAMPSTEAD (WEST).—A substantially built NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE containing six bed and dressing rooms, three reception rooms, and the usual domestic offices. Lease about 61 years. Ground-rent £21 per annum. Price including fittings, carpets, &c., £2,450.—Apply KNIGHT, FOWLER and HAMPSTEAD, 214, Finchley-road, and 45, Golders Green.

With unique view over London to Surrey Hills.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charming RESIDENCE in quite favoured Heath near access City and West End; seven bed, three large reception rooms. Perfect order throughout. £2,200. Exceptional investment.—TRACEY, 19, Fleet-street, Holborn. Chancery 3120. With STUDIO. Junction-road, Highgate (Tube Station). Archway 3189.

MIDWAY BETWEEN QUEEN'S GATE.

PRINCE'S GATE AND QUEEN'S GATE.

HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE, in a bright open position, to be LET FURNISHED; 13 bed rooms, two bath rooms, five reception rooms. Rent 20gns. per week.

ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON,

19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0021.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS.

In a quiet position, close to Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park.—A Fine Entertaining HOUSE containing 10-12 bed, three bath, five reception, offices; central heating; large GARAGE PREMISES and flat over for chauffeur. Moderate rent for lease of 12 years and unobjectionable tenant.—E. E. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,

15, HEATH-STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.

Tels., Hampstead 1347 (3 lines).

By Order of the Executors, at a low reserve.

HAMPSTEAD.—In one of the best parts.

No. 8, LINDFIELD-GARDENS.

A remarkably fine, handsomely appointed detached Non-Basement Residence.

Nine bed, three bath, beautiful suite of four reception rooms; charming winter gardens; excellent garage; central heating; panelled walls; parquet floors. To be SOLD by AUCTION, February 11th, by GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

GOLDERS GREEN.

"THE COT." 977, FINCHLEY-ROAD.

Modern Non-Basement Residence, with good-size garden.

Five-six bed, two reception rooms, bath, and usual offices; good-size garden; lease 54½ years. To be SOLD by AUCTION, February 11th.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (adjoining).—Two unusually £325 P.A.—Nine bed, three bath, four reception; garage extra if required. Long lease. Nominal premium.

£200 P.A.—Five bed, two bath, three reception; central heating; parquet floors, &c.

Sole Agents.

ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON (close High-street and Kensington Gardens).—Well-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing five bed, bath, three reception rooms; full Hampshire range and garden; in splendid condition, ready for immediate occupation. PRICE £3,000.—E. E., 61, City-road, E.C.

KENSINGTON; Southern aspect and quiet position.—A comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE with garden; five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception rooms; gas fires, telephone, &c.—Recommended by and keys with

6 GNS. PER WEEK. MARSH and MARSH, 156, Kensington High-street, W.8. Tels.: Western 4864.

LADY going abroad for two months wishes to LET her CHARMING HOUSE, close to THURLOE-SQUARE, S.W.7. Four bed, two bath, three reception rooms. Very well furnished. 8gns. per week or near offer. Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

LOW-BUILT HOUSE to be SOLD, a Bargain; central position in South Kensington; ground rent only £2; four bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, &c. Independent boiler; £1,500.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

MAIDA HILL, W.2.—Charming and conveniently situated RESIDENCE to be LET, easy distance from Hyde Park, containing three reception, nine bed, bath, dressing room, &c., kitchen; garden; perfect condition; space for garage. Lease 5 years. Rent £130 per annum. Moderate premium for lease and fittings.—Apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida-vale, W.9. Padd. 7230 (4 lines).

CHELSEA.

ADJACENT TO SLOANE-SQUARE.

MODERN WILLETT-BUILT RESIDENCE with direct access to gardens and containing four reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, white-tiled domestic offices.

LEASE 47 YEARS. RENT £50 PER ANNUM.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

KENSINGTON PALACE-GARDENS.

OCCUPYING one of the most desirable situations in residential London, enjoying perfect quietness and seclusion and with a garden on three sides.

MODERN LUTYENS STYLE RESIDENCE standing back from the road and containing four reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices. Garage with rooms over. Central heating. Independent hot water system.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 3068.

PARK-LANE, only £3,000.—To be SOLD, charming Old-World HOUSE; 10 bed rooms, four handsome reception rooms, four bath rooms, &c.—Apply COCKETT and HENDERSON, 110, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

PORTMAN ESTATE.—To be SOLD at low price, the direct LEASE of a good HOUSE in a well-known square; 10 bed, three baths, four-five reception rooms, and offices; garage two cars, stabling; and rooms; ground-rent £120 per annum.—Apply ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Tele., Grosvenor 2451.

IN REGENT'S PARK.

SPECULATOR'S TERMS will be entertained for ONE of the brightest and most commodious HOUSES in the Park; wants doing up.—Full particulars of the Owner's Agents, SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 10a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Beautifully decorated HOUSE, suitable for chambers or suite houses; 11 rooms, many fitted with hot and cold basins; lease 28 years; ground-rent £22. VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £3,150.—Sole Agents, PHILLIPS and WARD, 72, New Oxford-street, W.C.1. Museum 9465.

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL SQUARE in CHELSEA.—Absolutely quiet situation. Diplomat residing abroad will LET his very well FURNISHED HOUSE of CHARACTER to an approved tenant at a nominal rent of 28 6s. a week. Magnificent panelled reception room with parquetry floor, very fine dining room, six good bed rooms, bath-dressing room, and small Italian garden.

Owner's Agents; J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Telephone, Sloane 6148-9.

AT A LOW RESERVE (WITH POSSESSION).

13, TEDWORTH-SQUARE,

CHELSEA, S.W.3.

THE LEASE of this charming up-to-date HOUSE having over 22 years unexpired at a ground-rent of £21 per annum will be offered for SALE by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on February 12th next.

The house has some seven bed, two bath, three reception, and excellent offices. It is IN PERFECT ORDER,

and among many attractions overlooks Gardens at back and front, has parquet floors, independent hot water system, service lift, &c.

Full details of the Auctioneers,

ADAMS & WATTS,

38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

CHELSEA, NEAR SLOANE-SQUARE.

Non-Basement House with Garage.

UNIQUE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception, &c.; beautifully fitted and decorated; 60 years' lease; £3,600, or to be Let Furnished.—Sole Agents, ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 37, Conduit-street, W.1.

OLD WESTMINSTER.—MODERN HOUSE.

£7,000. DENCE with ground-floor kitchen; central heating, constant hot water, polished floors, &c. Lease 90 years at moderate ground-rent.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

MODERN NON-BASEMENT HOUSE.

£4,150.—CADOGAN-SQUARE DISTRICT; with six bed, two bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; lease 98 years, and ground-rent only £40 per annum.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, Vic. 7860.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

£3,500 Will be accepted for a fine RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, adjoining Portman-square; recently modernised and in perfect order; nine bed rooms, three baths, five reception rooms; garage available; would suit a doctor.

WAY & WALLER,

5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

£200 PER ANNUM.—12½-YEAR LEASE of most attractive SMALL HOUSE, in excellent order, near Harrods; five-six bed rooms, three-four reception rooms, two bath rooms; constant hot water; small garden, and excellent offices. PRICE £2,500.—Write Box Q.1908, The Times, E.C.4.

NO PREMIUM.

£160 PER ANNUM.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A convenient HOUSE to be LET on LEASE from March next; four to five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; garden.—Sole Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

GARAGES

EATON-SQUARE.—GARAGE to be SOLD; long Lease; ground-rent £10 per annum. Reasonable price. Room for two cars with lock-over with bath room.—Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 5, West Halkin-street, S.W.

GARAGE for THREE or FOUR CARS and LIVING ACCOMMODATION OVER, close to LANCASTER-GATE; lease nine years; rent £2 per annum. Price for immediate sale only £100. HARGAIN.—Apply ROUSEDAS and Co., 7, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

MARBLE ARCH (off).—GARAGE for four large cars, and MODERN SELF-CONTAINED FLAT of four rooms, kitchen, and bath room over. Lease about 20 years. Low price for quick sale.—Keys, DUNKIN and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

WAY & WALLER.

FLATS.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 3022 (10 lines).

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PARK-LANE.—A magnificently FURNISHED FLAT in a high-class Mansion; bed room, reception room, and bath room; central heating; constant hot water, and every conceivable modern comfort. Rent only 10gns. per week, inclusive of complete service.—Mayfair 3022 (Extn. 5).

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MAYFAIR.

ADJACENT to PARK-LANE.

A Charming SERVICE SUITE, beautifully furnished with all refinements of a private house; butler, porter; constant hot water.—41, Hertford-street, W.1.

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Luxuriously FURNISHED FLAT in handsome Georgian building in MAYFAIR; two reception, one bed room, kitchen and bath room (large); constant hot water; electric and coal fires. To be LET unfurnished rent, for one year or longer, £2. WARD and DAVIES, 60, Margaret-street, Oxford-circus. Museum 8076.

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OVERLOOKING GARDENS.

A BEAUTIFUL MAISONNETTE, in perfect order; large rooms; comprises three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room and kitchen, &c.; constant hot water. Small premium required for good lease and fittings, &c. Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2450.

£350 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

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A well FURNISHED and appointed MANSION FLAT to be LET for long or short period; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Reasonable rent required; or unfurnished rent £350 per annum, and premium for lease of 10 years with fittings, &c.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2450.

BACHELOR SERVICE FLATS. Unfurnished; highly recommended; excellent cuisine, valeting; quiet, view gardens; rear; central heating; newly decorated; £325 per annum inclusive; third floor.—21, Queen-street, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c., Principal Agents for all available FLATS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BACHELOR HIGH-CLASS SERVICE FLAT; good waiting, excellent service and cuisine; moderate.—Mayfair Chambers, 1, Balderton-street, W.1.

BAYSWATER.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two reception, two bed, kitchen; decorated tenant's choice. £140 p.a. Pembridge-villas, W.2.

RENT £200 PER ANNUM SERVICE SUITE.

BUCKINGHAM-GATE.—Newly decorated FLAT, with excellent sitting room, two bed rooms, bath room, &c.; restaurant; constant hot water; service, 2gns. weekly.—Inclusive terms to BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

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CADOGAN HOUSE.

Directly facing the extensive Gardens of Cadogan-place, with *entire view of Hyde Park, and Park Mansions.*

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL FLAT in exclusive new building, handsomely appointed, conveniently planned.

Five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two fine reception rooms.

To be LET on Lease at an inclusive rental.

Agents, TINKLER and Co., 88, Duke-street, W.1.

IN A FAVOURITE MANSION BLOCK.

CHELSEA, S.W.—An opportunity of immediately obtaining an UNFURNISHED FLAT in this much-sought-after position. Accommodation, four bed, two reception, bath (hot and cold), and usual domestic offices.—For further details apply London County, 28, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel. Regent 3900.

RENT £235 P.A.

WITH CHARMING RIVER VIEWS.

CHELSEA.—Delightful newly decorated MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and usual domestic offices; passenger and service lifts; liveried porter; all conveniences; inclusive rent £375 per annum; no premium.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7.

CHELSEA.—Unfurnished; one sitting room, one bed room, Kitchenette and bath; newly decorated service can be arranged if desired. Apply THE HOUSE BUREAU, 251, Fulham-road (South Kensington end), S.W.3.

CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR.—MAISONNETTE to be LET from February 23rd for four months; exceptionally well furnished; never been let before; two reception, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; suitable for one or two people only. 7 gns. weekly. Two excellent daily maids may be induced to remain.—Write D., cafe of Sharp's, 4, Berkeley-square, W.1.

CLOSE TO SOUTH SIDE OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

DELIGHTFUL newly decorated MANSION FLAT in unique building replete with every conceivable improvement and convenience; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, and usual offices; long lease; rent £225 per annum; no premium.—To view apply Superintendent, Church Close, Church-street, Kensington.

DELIGHTFUL SERVICE FLAT, entirely refurnished; one or two bed, reception, bath room; from 8gns.—28, Grenville-street, Bloomsbury.

EBURY-STREET.—SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE to be LET Unfurnished; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen. £2:5 per annum inclusive. Small amount for improvements and fittings.—H. CAFFORD and Co., 15, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

EGYPTIAN HOUSE,

170-3, PICCADILLY, W.1 (opposite Royal Academy).

FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS,

with one and two bed rooms.

Redecorated, refurnished. Comfort and cleanliness.

Apply Manageress, or Estate Office.

EXCELLENT Unfurnished bachelor FLAT to be LET containing bed room, sitting room, and bath room; self contained; constant hot water; day and night porterage; lift. Rent £180 per annum, including service. Apply the Steward, Oxford Mansion, Market-place, Oxford-circus, W.1.

FLAT, Unfurnished, light, well appointed, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171/5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, bathroom, &c.; hot radiator heating. £425 per annum.—Apply Office on building.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS, Furnished or Unfurnished; rentals from £450 per annum.—Apply Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Grosvenor 6363.

ONLY £150 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.

HAMPSTEAD.—Delightful MANSION FLAT, comprising two-three bed rooms, bath room, one-two reception rooms, &c.; passenger and service lifts; porter; constant hot water.—To view apply Porter, Welbeck-mansions, Inglewood-road, West Hampstead.

"HARROWBY COURT," W.

THE LAST WORD in DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

FAMILY FLATS.

Beautifully planned with every regard to comfort and economy. The exclusive rent of £550 per annum secures five bed rooms, two splendid bath rooms, three sitting rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; lifts; central heating, constant hot water service.

Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

HOLLAND PARK.—Spacious FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; redecorated; one reception, two bed, kitchen, bath room; electric, gas fires; constant hot water; 5 minutes Underground; ideal mother and son or daughter. Bargain.—Write Shrewlawn, 61, Clarendon-road, W.11.

IN SLOANE-SQUARE.—A well FURNISHED MODERN FLAT of two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, &c., to be LET at once if required at only 8gns. per week. Inspected and recommended.—Sole Agents, FINCH, FINCH and Co., 32, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 5878-9.

NEWLY DECORATED AND MODERNIZED.

KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Fine MANSION FLAT with lift, and facing South, to be LET on new Lease without premium; five good bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Reasonable rent required.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

£350 P.A.

WITHOUT PREMIUM.

KENSINGTON GARDENS and CLOSE to ALBERT HALL.—A well-arranged FLAT overlooking Gardens and absolutely quiet; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; to be LET on a new Fair Wear and Tear Lease from March.—Apply PORTERS, 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

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KENSINGTON.—Very light commodious MANSION FLAT to be LET; three bed rooms, &c.; newly decorated. To be LET, UNFURNISHED, without premium; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, large kitchen, &c. Near lease.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

KENSINGTON.—Recently UPPER MAISONNETTE to be LET of the low inclusive Rent of £300; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c., South aspect; no premium.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

KENSINGTON GARDENS (South side).—Excellent UPPER PART 1st and 2nd floors with own private entrance; two bed, bath, two reception rooms. Rent £145 per annum.—Recommended by SANDELL and Co., 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Kensington 4188-9.

ONLY 10GNS. PER WEEK.

KENSINGTON GORE.—Delightful FOURTH-FLOOR MAISONETTE to be LET, UNFURNISHED, three months; four bed, two reception, bath room, kitchen, &c. CONSTANT HOT WATER; lift.—C. M. MALTBY, Estate Offices, 95, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Sloane 4240.)

SPACIOUS FAMILY FLAT.

KENSINGTON.—This exceptionally bright MANSION FLAT, in central position, having very large sitting rooms, comprising six bed rooms, bath room, one-two reception rooms, spacious lounge hall with fireplace and parquet floors, excellent kitchen and offices.

£445.

Fresh lease of seven or 14 years, with decorations to tenant's choice.

LAWRENCE, BISGROVE and GALSWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8. Western 6239.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for few months; two bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.—Apply MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

CENTRAL HEATING.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—£550 per ANNUM without premium.—An attractive MODERN FLAT to be LET, comprising SELF-CONTAINED SUITE of four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and offices. Exceptional opportunity owing to separation of present tenants.—Agents, CHESTERTON and SONS, 68, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

Due South aspect; sun all day.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED FLAT, at 12, Hyde Park Gardens; lounge hall, large dining room and two drawing rooms, seven bed, one dressing, and two bath rooms, also servants' bath. Rent 35 guineas per week, or offer, excluding plate and linen, for not more than eight months from date; arrangements can be made for including the garage connected therewith.—Apply by letter, Fell, Wardour Lodge, Sunningdale.

MAYFAIR, one minute Park-lane.—Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT, first floor; large dining room and two people; kitchen, bath room, constant hot water; excellent service; 7½ guineas short let, or Unfurnished.—15, Hertford-street.

£155. UNFURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; three large rooms, kitchenette, bath; telephone.—Write A. E., 4, Leinster-gardens, W.2.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

BRYANSTON COURT.

ONE of the most attractive FLATS in this well-known modern building to be LET.

Recently decorated. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms.

First floor. RENT £750 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

All modern conveniences; central heating, independent hot-water system, passenger and service lifts. Electricity 1½d. per unit.

Refrigerator.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 3068.

PORTLAND-PLACE (by).—Newly decorated MANSION FLAT; strongly recommended; four bed, bath, two reception rooms. Rent £380 per annum. Moderate sum for fixtures.—BERTRAM and Co., 10, Woodstock-street, W.1. Mayfair 1650 (opposite Marshall and Snelgrove).

REGENT'S PARK.—Unique MAISONNETTE in one of the most secluded terraces; one private garden; large rooms directly looking over 500 acres beautiful open country and within five minutes Piccadilly-circus; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath, two w.c.'s; constant hot water; recently redecorated and in excellent order. Rent £375 inclusive. No premium.—Write Box 2800, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SERVICE FLATS

(FURNISHED).

In a house of distinction at 191, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7 (Park end); privacy and comfort; seasonal vacancies; 4-14gns. 'Phone, Ken. 3251.

SERVICE FLATS

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Furnished or Unfurnished for any Period.

Furnished Rentals reduced during the winter months. High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.

Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,

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Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

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SERVICE FLATS, well FURNISHED, single and double; private baths; telephone; gas fires. From 3½gns.—35, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 1111.

SITUATE FEW YARDS from BAKER-STREET. FLAT comprises two bed, reception, bath, kitchen; garage under for large car; excellent order. Lease 18 years. Rent £160 per annum. Carpets, curtains, &c., £120. Bargain. Keys with DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

SLOANE-STREET. Attractively FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

6 GNS. P.W.

TWO SUPERB FLATS.

UNFURNISHED. NO PREMIUMS.

SLOANE-STREET (vicinity).—In a palatial building with modern comforts; four or six bed, two baths, two reception. Lounges and unusually good domestic offices.—All particulars from WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3377.

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The latest achievement in EXCLUSIVE SERVICE FLATS.

42, UPPER BROOK-STREET.

There are four suites available for renting, each containing Two bed rooms, personal maid's room, bath room, two reception rooms, servery.

Perfect cuisine.

Central heating.

Hot water to all bed rooms.

Without question the most successful attempt to meet the demand for service flat accommodation.

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EXCEPTIONALLY SPACIOUS SERVICE FLAT.

£400 PER ANNUM.—WESTMINSTER. This very low inclusive rent and a small premium will secure a most attractive newly redecorated SUNNY FLAT, with four bed, bath, and two reception rooms; catering highly recommended.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

£150 PER ANNUM.—UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; two large roo

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanlet," Picc, London.

HAMPTON & SONS,

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Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0085. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

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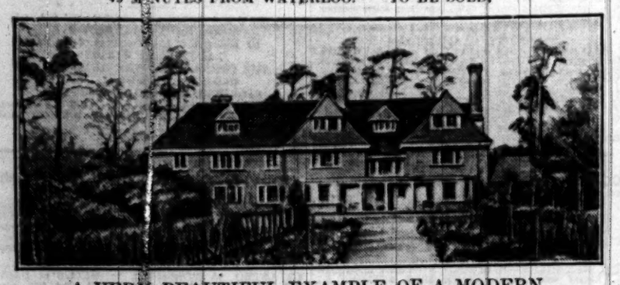

A VERY BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF A MODERN HOME TOGETHER WITH FOUR ACRES OF MOST FASCINATING GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, hall, three spacious and sunny reception rooms (all on the South front), study and ante room, first-class offices.

Independent heating, Company's gas, electric light, and water. Main drainage.

FINELY BUILT SUBSTANTIAL GARAGE PREMISES.

PERFECTLY LOVELY GARDENS.

A REALLY DELIGHTFUL EXAMPLE OF EVERYTHING A MODERN HOUSE SHOULD BE. A PLACE OF REAL DISTINCTION AND CHARM, READY TO WALK INTO.

COMMODIOUS IN PLANNING, UP-TO-DATE IN FITMENTS, PERFECT TASTE IN CHARACTER AND APPOINTMENTS.

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In a beautiful position on a hill in one of the most favoured parts.

Two miles main-line station.
50 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

FOR SALE, charming MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situate about 400ft. up, in grounds of about FIVE ACRES; galleried hall, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath, servants' hall, &c.

Main water. Electric light. Modern drainage.

STABLING, GARAGE. TWO COTTAGES. Flower and kitchen gardens, tennis lawn, &c.

PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD.

Additional 15 acres meadowland can be had.
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Delightful GEORGIAN-STYLE HOUSE FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

High up in the vicinity of the Chiltern Hills and on gravelly soil, with beautiful views, right away from all development schemes, in an unusually quiet position.

Surrounded by about

20 ACRES

of exquisite gardens and grounds, with woodland and grassland; lounge hall, drawing and dining rooms, with loggia, study, 12 bed rooms, two baths, servants' hall, &c.
STABLING, GARAGE, and TWO COTTAGES, &c.

Company's water. Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.

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Practically on the

ADDINGTON GOLF COURSE.

In a wonderfully rural district only 10 miles or so from Town.

A BARGAIN PRICE

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Central heating. Electric light.

THE RESIDENCE STANDS IN A WOODLAND SITE OF ABOUT 1½ ACRE. GARAGE.

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Enviable position, opposite Roehampton Club. To be LET, UNFURNISHED, £400 per annum.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE.

In beautiful order.

Three reception, eight bed rooms, two baths. Complete offices, with servants' hall.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

Electric light. Company's water, gas. Constant hot water.

ONLY AVAILABLE OWING TO OWNER HAVING TO GO ABROAD.

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ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,

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Woking 54. Weybridge 12.

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IN THIS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD.
CLOSE TO SEVERAL GOLF COURSES
AND ALSO WITHIN EASY REACH OF FIRST-CLASS TENNIS AND CRICKET CLUBS.

FOR SALE.

This perfectly fitted HOUSE, with every modern comfort and convenience.

Hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath-dressing room, two bath rooms; spacious garage.

Exceptional grounds of great charm, extending to about

4 ACRES

(or would be sold with less land).

Further particulars together with photographs and plans can be obtained from the Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 5 1A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2, and Weybridge.

SOUTH OF GUILDFORD.

ON HIGH GROUND, COMMANDING EXTENSIVE VIEWS.
IN A MUCH-SOUGHT-AFTER POSITION.

This stone-built JACOBEAN-STYLE RESIDENCE together with about

36 ACRES.

Lounge hall, billiard room, three reception rooms and 16 bed rooms, three bath rooms, excellent offices.
Stabling. Garages. Lodge. Cottage.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Telephone.

Well-laid-out gardens, stone paved terrace, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, wood and grassland.

THIS UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

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GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY,

106, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

THESE PROPERTIES ARE RECOMMENDED FROM INSPECTION.

LONDON 55 MINUTES. HUNTING WITH TWO PACKS.

LATE GEORGIAN HOUSE IN FINE OPEN SITUATION,

ONE MILE FROM A MARKET TOWN.

Oak-panelled rooms of good size.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, three bath rooms, seven bed rooms.

Central heating. Company's water. Electric light. Modern drainage. Cottage, two garages, stabling for five; model farm buildings.

46 Acres of fertile Grassland divided into convenient enclosures.

An unusual opportunity to purchase a medium-sized house in a favourite district at a

VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

Full particulars from the Owner's Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele.: Gros. 1671.)

ON GOLF LINKS NEAR GUILDFORD.

FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

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An exceptionally attractive small modern house containing:—

Three reception rooms; six bed rooms; bath room.

Electric light. Company's water. Garage.

Well-stocked and pretty garden and orchard of about

ONE ACRE.

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HISTORIC AND ROMANTIC HOUSE, DATING FROM THE XIIIth CENTURY, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN FOR SALE SINCE THE XVIth CENTURY.

144 MILES FROM LONDON, commanding a famous Vale with whose history it is intimately connected.

STONE-BUILT JACOBEAN HOUSE,

Full of oak panelling and other interesting features.

Four reception rooms, 13 bed rooms, two bath rooms; garages and stabling; electric light; gravity water supply; lovely gardens.

The property is divided into several Farms, and the large area of woodlands are well known for their fine condition and afford first-class shooting. Good trout fishing in the chain of Lakes.

TOTAL AREA 1,350 ACRES, YIELDING AN ACTUAL RENTAL OF £1,007 PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICE.

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THE UNDERMENTIONED BRIEF PARTICULARS ARE OF PROPERTIES WHICH HAVE RECENTLY COME INTO THE MARKET FOR SALE.

SUNNINGDALE; a few minutes from the Golf Links.—Fine MODERN HOUSE with every convenience and in perfect order. Seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, two bath rooms; garage; delightful garden of three acres. (7018.)

DORSET.—Beautiful JACOBEAN HOUSE with trout stream running through garden. Hunting with Cattistock. Ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms; cottage; [illegible] acres. (6762.)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—[illegible] with lovely views.—QUEEN ANNE HOUSE with eight bed rooms, one bath room, three reception rooms; six acres. Offers invited. (6758.)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—MODERN HOUSE with 80 acres; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms; electric light and cottage. (6998.)

HAMPSHIRE.—Pretty OLD XVIITH CENTURY FARMHOUSE with modern improvements; seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, one bath room; cottage, farm and electric light; hard tennis court; [illegible] acres. Reduced price. (6763.)

KENT.—FINE OLD QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, 500 feet above sea level, with extensive views; 16 bed rooms, three reception rooms, three bath rooms; all modern conveniences; two cottages, garage, stabling. In perfect order. Reasonable price. (6829.)

18 MILES FROM LONDON.—Perfect little QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, with panelled rooms; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room; garage; wonderful little garden. (6764.)

SURREY, 20 miles from London, with fine views, bordering a Common; 11 bed rooms, three reception rooms, three bath rooms; cottage; modern conveniences; THREE ACRES. Reasonable price. (6878.)

SURREY, in a unique situation 19 miles from London and secluded from building development; seven bed rooms, two reception rooms, two bath rooms; one cottage; electric light and gas; lovely gardens. (6861.)

HEREFORD and RADNOR BORDERS.—SMALL TUDOR HOUSE; six bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, two cottages; stream through garden. Low price. (6944.)

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF No. 48, PORCHESTER-TERRACE, LONDON, W.2, WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON JANUARY 28, 29, 30, and 31.
SEE AUCTION SALES COLUMN.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE AVAILABLE IN EACH CASE.

Offices:—7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephones:—REGENT 6773 & 6774.

A MOST ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSE

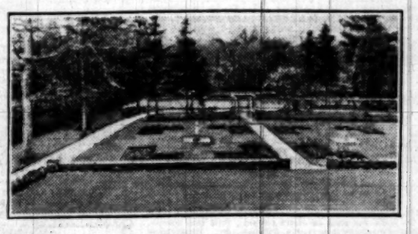
WITH A CHARMING AND EXQUISITELY DECORATED INTERIOR.

AMIDST DELIGHTFUL SURREY WOODS.

600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL; WELL SHELTERED AND ON GRAVEL SOIL. ¾ MILE FROM STATION.

A MILE FROM WALTON HEATH AND 30 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

CLOSE TO TWO FAMOUS GOLF COURSES.



LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED, LABOUR-SAVING AND IN BEAUTIFUL ORDER.

Three very attractive reception rooms, eight bed rooms in all, three bath rooms; excellent domestic premises. Fitted wash-basins in the principal bed rooms. Company's electric light and gas. Main water. Radiators. Telephone. Fine garage for two or three cars.

LOVELY WOODLAND GARDENS, AN ARRESTING FEATURE.

Very inexpensive of maintenance. Tennis and other lawns, crazy paving; herbaceous borders; studded with a choice variety of trees and thoroughly matured.

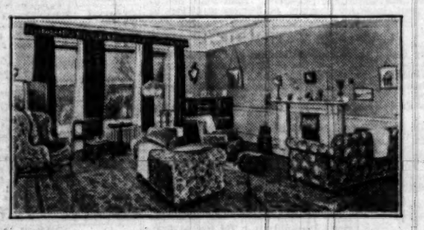
1½ ACRE. FREEHOLD £5,750.

AN EXTREMELY REASONABLE PRICE FOR A PROPERTY OF SUCH EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER.
MUCH LESS THAN ACTUAL COST.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS FROM F. L. MERCER & CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. TEL., REGENT 6773.

SEVENOAKS.

500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. FACING DUE SOUTH WITH AN EXTREMELY NICE VIEW.
A POSITION PERMANENTLY PROTECTED FROM BUILDING ENCROACHMENT.
CLOSE TO GOLF LINKS AND HALF AN HOUR FROM LONDON.



A SQUARELY BUILT, SENSIBLY PLANNED RESIDENCE, ADMIRABLY APPOINTED,
COMPACTLY ARRANGED ON TWO FLOORS ONLY AND POSSESSING A MOST ATTRACTIVE INTERIOR.

LARGE, LOFTY AND WELL-PROPORTIONED ROOMS LIGHTED BY BIG SASH WINDOWS.

Tastefully decorated and in really perfect order throughout, the residence is pleasantly situated on a well-known private estate (the highest part of Sevenoaks), about 10 minutes' walk from the main line station, with an unrivalled train service to the City and West End. Lounge hall, a beautiful drawing room 28ft. by 20ft. with polished oak floor, dining room, morning room, four principal bed rooms, dressing room, two maids' bed rooms, and two well-appointed bath rooms.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER. CONSTANT HOT WATER SERVICE. CENTRAL HEATING WITH RADIATORS IN MOST OF THE ROOMS. MAIN DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE. GRAVEL SOIL. LARGE GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

ATTRACTIVE, MATURED GARDENS ON A WARM, SUNNY SLOPE.

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,250.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS FROM F. L. MERCER & CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. TEL. REGENT 6773.

COBHAM, SURREY. 17 MILES FROM TOWN.

CLOSE TO FAIRMILE COMMON AND THE BEAUTIFUL OXSHOTT WOODS.

AN EXTREMELY WELL-EQUIPPED MODERN RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, three large reception rooms, seven bed rooms (four of which have fitted wash-basins of a large and expensive pattern), two bath rooms, maids' sitting room; all public services, viz., main electric light, gas, water, and drainage; telephone; gravel soil; garage. A beautifully bright and cheerful house, facing due South, with a pleasant outlook, and handy for station and golf courses.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS OF 1¾ ACRE.

Profusely timbered; tennis and other lawns; rock and water garden with lily pool and crazy paving, &c.

FREEHOLD £4,650. (OPEN TO OFFER FOR QUICK SALE.)

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

KENT.

45 MINUTES LONDON.

FAVOURITE SOCIAL CENTRE WITH EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE having, amongst its many advantages, a charming interior, spacious rooms, such desirable conveniences as central heating, fitted wash basins in the principal bed rooms, Co.'s electric light, gas, water and main drainage; combined with a delightfully sunny position affording a pretty outlook on all sides. Roomy lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, seven or eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and good offices. Large garage and a very pleasant secluded garden of about ¾ acre.

ONLY £2,600 FREEHOLD.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

JACKSON STOPS & STAFF,

STOPS HOUSE, QUEEN ST., MAYFAIR, W.1. ('Phone: Grosvenor 2040.) And at Northampton, Cirencester, Towcester & Wellingborough.

By direction of Captain G. Hubbard, Agent to HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, D.S.O., M.V.O.

STANDING TIMBER

Richly described as the most important sale of the decade.

THE GOODWOOD ESTATE, SUSSEX.

2,239,700 CUBIC FEET

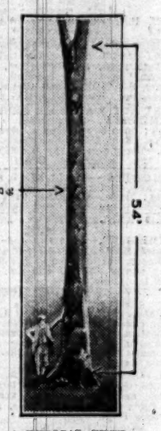
of some of the finest Beech in the Kingdom, having quarter girth of 24in., and a length without blemish up to 70ft.

Also a quantity of coppice Ash and Oak standing, easy of removal, and close to station and wharf.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION IN 12 LOTS AT THE RICHMOND ARMS HOTEL, GOODWOOD,

ON THURSDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, at 2 p.m. precisely.

Illustrated catalogues of the Auctioneers and Timber Surveyors:—
Messrs. JACKSON STOPS and STAFF, as above.



A TYPICAL BUTT

By Direction of the Rt. Hon. Lord Annaly, M.C., Fernie, Cottesmore, Quorn.

ALLEXTON HOUSE ESTATE, NEAR UPPINGHAM.

15 miles from Leicester.

CHARMING COUNTRY SEAT OF DISTINCTION

in the XVIIIth century style, recently the subject of large expenditure and in perfect condition. Four reception, 12 to 14 beds, six baths. Electric light, central heating.

94½ ACRES

Parkland, with stretch of ornamental water; three cottages, exceptionally fine hunter stables, two entrance lodges, model farmery and farmhouse.

To be SOLD at an upset price of £9,500 to ensure a sale.

Full particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, as above.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RT. HON. LORD MOSTYN.

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNTING AND POLO.

A GRAND OLD MANOR HOUSE,

standing in beautiful timbered park of

45 ACRES.

Three Reception, Billiard, 16 Bed and Dressing, Four Baths, very good offices.

Capital hunter stabling for 20. Lodge. Good Cottages.

EXTENSIVE BUT LOVELY GROUNDS.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Drainage System.

SQUASH RACKETS COURT.

Sole Agents, Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester.

CHELTENHAM

With Glorious Views.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE in a secluded position on the Hills, close to the Racecourse and Polo Ground. Three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two baths. Electric Light, Gas, Main Water and Drainage. Telephone. Garage and Stabling for four. Good Cottage. To be SOLD or to be LET, FURNISHED or Unfurnished.

PRICE £2,500.

RENT VERY REASONABLE.

Sole Agents, Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester.

BADMINTON.

Within a short distance of the Beaufort Polo Grounds, Paddington 95 minutes.

Delightfully situated stone-built MANOR RESIDENCE. Hall, three reception, seven beds; every modern convenience, including central heating, electric light, &c., &c. Good stabling, seven boxes.

PRICE WITH GROUNDS ONLY £3,000.

Or with additional 36 ACRES grass £4,000.

Full particulars of Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester.

WEST OF IRELAND.

MESSRS. JACKSON STOPS have entered into an agreement with Messrs. JOYCE MACKIE, the well-known West of Ireland Agents, to specialise in Irish sporting properties.

They have a wide selection of

FISHING PROPERTIES

and can especially recommend:—

1. The famous INVER FISHERY, where last year two rods killed 600 trout in the first 10 days of August, and over 2,000 were killed in the season. Delightful modernised fishing LODGE.

SHOOTING OVER 15,000 ACRES.

2. To be SOLD at a low price. On the shores of Lough Corrib, affording the best free salmon and brown trout fishing in the kingdom. A comfortable RESIDENCE with three reception, 12 bed rooms, electric light, all modern conveniences.

Also very exceptional SHOOTING.

3. In the heart of CONNEMARA, close to the sea, a delightful little modernised RESIDENCE with fishing rights attached. To be LET for the Summer, or SOLD.

By direction of his Highness the Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar.

"GLENDALOUGH HOUSE," RECESS.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, ON LEASE, together with some of the most noted Fishing in

CONNEMARA.

Exquisitely situated in a country of unsurpassed beauty, this recently modernised house contains four reception, eight best bed rooms, and two baths, besides servants' quarters.

Furnished regardless of cost.

Electric light. Modern sanitation.

THE SALMON AND TROUT FISHING

embraces beats of the Ballynahinch Fishery, Glendalough Lake, Recess River, and numerous small lakes and streams.

15,000 ACRES ROUGH SHOOTING.

RENT, FURNISHED, £750 PER ANNUM (including rates, taxes, ghillies' wages, &c.).

Full particulars of the joint Sole Agents, Messrs. JOYCE MACKIE and CO., Eyre-square, Galway; and JACKSON STOPS, as above.

By direction of Major Lord Charles Cavendish Bentinck, D.S.O.

OR INTEREST

TO HOUSEBREAKERS AND BUILDING SPECULATORS.

CITY OF LINCOLN.

This magnificently-built Gothic residence known as

MONK'S TOWER.

Three reception, 13 bed rooms, three bath rooms, excellent offices; modern conveniences; garages, stables, gardens.

12 ACRES OF PARKLAND,

with long road frontages, RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT, served by co.'s gas, sewers, water, and lighting, and all lying within the city boundary. Also

A PAIR OF MODERN RESIDENCES.

To be offered as a whole or in four lots at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Lincoln, on Friday, January 24th, 1930, at 3 o'clock.

Particulars of the Auctioneers:—Messrs. JACKSON STOPS and STAFF, as above.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Page and Page, 5, Bank-street, Lincoln.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. HUNTER.

Of interest to Hunting Folk and others.
Pytchley—Grafton.

"WESTFIELDS,"

NEWNHAM, NEAR DAVENTRY.

A DELIGHTFUL XVII. CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE

with charming old features, comprising two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room (h. and c.), together with a Farmery and

12 ACRES OF PASTURE.

To be offered by AUCTION on Tuesday, February 18th, 1930 (unless previously disposed of).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Burton and Snell, Daventry.

Catalogues of Messrs. JACKSON STOPS and STAFF, as above.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

AN EARLY OPPORTUNITY FOR 1930.

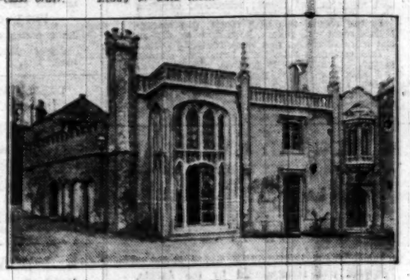
SOMERSET & WILTS BORDERS

COST APPROXIMATELY £40,000. *In first-class order.* WILL BE SOLD FOR LESS THAN HALF. *Ready to walk into.*

FREEHOLD TUDOR and QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE.
(With Georgian Wings.)

Subject of lavish expenditure during recent years. *Tudor fireplaces, Tudor and Queen Anne staircases. Panelled walls.*

Entrance hall, banqueting hall, music room or refectory with minstrel gallery, four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices. Garage (two cars), rooms over, two cottages, ancient tithe barn or chapel. Profusely timbered artistically displayed grounds. Rock gardens, tennis and other lawns, specimen trees, sunk water garden, miniature golf course and meadow.



IN ALL ABOUT 14½ ACRES.

Small staff only required. Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WARWICKSHIRE

Centre of the Atherstone Hunt, also within easy reach of the Fernie, Quorn, and Pytchley Meets.

AN ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, four reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room and complete offices.

Good drainage. Company's water and gas. Electric light available.

Excellent stabling; garage for three cars; cottages available.

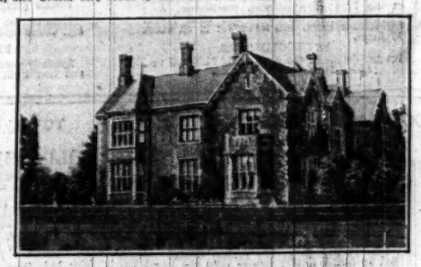
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS with tennis and other lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, paddock, &c., in all

10½ ACRES.

More land available.

ONLY £4,800 FREEHOLD.

Further details of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.



SOUTH DEVON COAST.

DAWLISH.

AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT HOUSE *occupying a good position, facing due South, commanding good land and sea views.*

The accommodation on two floors comprises:—Three reception, six bed rooms, dressing room and two bath rooms.

Co.'s Water. Electric Light and Gas. Main Drainage.

GROUNDS OF ONE ACRE with kitchen and flower gardens, and space for tennis court. Garage.

PRICE FREEHOLD £2,700.

Further details of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

12 MILES NORTH OF LONDON.

DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE ON TWO FLOORS.

Well situated in the oldest and quietest part of a Hertfordshire town, easy reach of station, shops, omnibuses, &c. Quite secluded.

Three reception, hall, five bed rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room, ample offices.

Central Heating. Telephone. Company's Gas, Water. Main Drainage. Electric Light available. Garage and Stabling.

Entirely WALLED-IN GARDEN, including shrubbery, rare trees, rose garden, orchard and paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT THREE ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,250.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FOUR MILES NORTH OF OXFORD.

On outskirts of picturesque old village amidst lovely unspoilt country. Golf bustling.

OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

Stone-built and with oak beams, in perfect order throughout.

Two pleasant reception with oak floors, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, up-to-date offices.

Central heating throughout. Modern drainage. Good water supply. Double garage.

Beautiful old barn with stone-tiled roof.

14 ACRES,

including two orchards, walled in.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MUST BE SOLD IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

PUTNEY HILL—(Just off).

An attractive, modern, labour-saving RESIDENCE on two floors only, quiet position in first-class residential road.

Entrance hall, two reception, five bed (two fitted lavatory basins, hot and cold), bath room.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

Very good garden, nicely laid out and well kept—lawn, flower beds and borders, vegetable garden, fruit trees, &c.

GARAGE.

LOW PRICE TO ENSURE EARLY SALE.

Inspected and highly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines). Telegrams: Andconstan, Audley, London.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

BROOKLAND, HAMMERWOOD, EAST GRINSTEAD.

UNIQUE WEEK-END RETREAT.

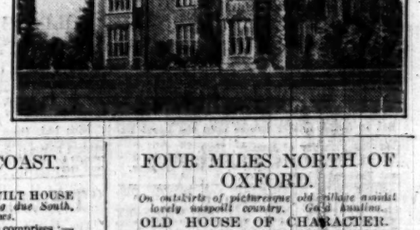
GENUINE XVIth-CENTURY FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, carefully restored and in capital order, contains two sitting rooms with heavily beamed and raftered ceilings, bath room, five bed rooms, and usual offices.

Garage and useful buildings. Garden, orchard, and pasture-land, in all about

12 ACRES.

Surrounded by two large Estates.

For SALE Privately or by Auction.—Full details from the Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.



ESSEX.

IN A GOOD DISTRICT WITHIN DAILY REACH ON OUTSKIRTS OF A PRETTY OLD-FASHIONED TOWN, CLOSE TO STATION AND SHOPS.

Approached by drive.

Containing lounge hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room.

Company's water, gas, electric light; perfect order; garage.

FASCINATING GARDEN, one of the most beautiful in the county, in all nearly

5 ACRES.

FREEHOLD for SALE at moderate price.—Apply for full details to CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1

COLLINS & COLLINS,

GROSVENOR 2260 (2 lines).

37, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

FOR INVESTMENT OR OCCUPATION.

72, 74, 76, 78, 80, and 82, BAKER-STREET, W.1.

THIS COMMANDING MODERN CORNER BUILDING,

WITH STONE ELEVATION, HAS EXTENSIVE FRONTAGES TO BAKER-STREET AND DORSET-STREET, WITH ENTRANCE AND YARD FOR VANS, AND IS SUITABLE FOR

HIGH-CLASS SHOPS WITH OFFICES & SHOWROOMS OVER,

FOR WHICH THERE IS A GREAT DEMAND IN THIS INCREASINGLY VALUABLE SHOPPING THOROUGHFARE,

or for the

HEAD OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS OF A LARGE CONCERN.

SITE AREA ABOUT 9,548 FT. SUPER.

FLOOR SPACE OVER 50,000 SQUARE FEET.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE PROPERTY WILL BE GIVEN ON COMPLETION. LONG LEASE OF 65 YEARS AT THE ALMOST NOMINAL GROUND-RENT OF PER £40 ANNUM

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

on Thursday, the 20th February, 1930 (unless disposed of privately), at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

Auctioneers:

MESSRS. COLLINS & COLLINS,

37, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

Solicitors: Messrs. EVANS, BARRACLOUGH and CO., 2, GRAY'S INN-SQUARE, W.C.1.

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